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Londinium Redivivum,

OR,

an Ancient History and Modern description

OF

LONDON.

Compiled from

Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations, the Harleian M.S.S. and other authentic sources.

By

James Peller Malcolm.

Volume II

LONDON.

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THE moſt pleaſing portion of this arduous undertaking is the acknowledgements I am now about to make to the various Gentlemen who have relied on my honour, when truſting me with the peruſal of their moſt important papers and records; and I gratefully convey to poſterity certain information that generoſity and liberality prevailed, in an eminent degree, at the period in which my work was compiling. A few ſolitary inſtances have occurred where denial was accompanied by rudeneſs and inſult. Perhaps thoſe are noticed, in the proper places, with rather too much aſperity; but I truſt it will be excuſed when the reader reflects, how ſeverely imputations of ſiniſter motives muſt gall a mind tinctured with the ſmalleſt portion of honeſty. It would be doubly baſe to ſearch records, to betray ſecrets; and ferret out flaws in titles, for the purpoſe of *private* gain from public charity.

In the pariſh of Allhallows, Bread-ſtreet, I am indebted to Dr. Morice, the upper churchwarden, and the Rev. Mr. Watts of Sion College.

Allhallows, Staining. Dr. Gaſkin and the Rev. Mr. Glaſſe's introduction induced the Rev. Mr. Sharpe, the worthy rector

NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET-STREET.

(and through his means the obliging Veſtry-clerk), to admit me to the pariſh-cheſt, whence curious and intereſting particulars have been ſelected, from 1492.

The friends who united in procuring me permiſſion to inſpect the archives of the Company of Ironmongers were Meſſrs. Nichols and Reeve. Mr. Summer, their late reſpectable clerk, did every thing in his power to forward my ſearch. The reſult, I may ſafely ſay, is a moſt entertaining collection of hitherto unknown facts.

Allhallows, London Wall. For the hiſtory of this pariſh, from 14 Edward IV. compiled from the records, I am doubly indebted to the Rev. Mr. Beloe, whoſe perſeverance in my favour was ſucceſsful, after two years oppoſition from a perſon ſince deceaſed. His ſucceſſor, Mr. Woodrouffe, rendered me every ſervice in his power.

St. Auguſtine's and St. Faith. Dr. Fly's kindneſs has been of infinite uſe in this inſtance, as I have been enabled by it to preſent the reader with ſeveral original and unpubliſhed indentures relating to the crypt of St. Paul's and annals of St. Auguſtine's, from 1595.

The integrity of the venerable Pariſh Clerk of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, has induced the officers of it to truſt their affairs, in many inſtances, to his diſcretion. To him, therefore, I am obliged for particulars from 1569, including many unknown facts relating to the celebrated Mr. Calamy.

St.

St. Mary le Bow. From the Rev. Mr. Van Mildert I received every poſſible attention. This I have endeavoured to repay by a faithful arrangement of the new matter thus obtained from the records of his three united pariſhes, conſiſting of annals, and ſeveral indulgences granted by Archbiſhop Iſlip, William, archbiſhop 1374, and Richard, biſhop of Beſançon 1355.

St. Andrew's, Holborn. The Rev. Mr. Barton rendered me eſſential ſervice in permitting me to ſearch his regiſters, perhaps the moſt important of old time in England. The Churchwarden Bentley's book, in the reign of Elizabeth, produced many curious extracts from the reign of Edward IV.

St. Alban's, Wood-ſtreet. The Rev. Mr. Beckwith obliged me with the peruſal of his regiſters.

St. Anne, Blackfriers. The Rev. Mr. Goode indulged me with the uſe of the regiſters, and endeavoured *ineffectually* to procure me other records.

St. Bartholomew's, Exchange. In this article Alexander Chalmers, eſq. was particularly uſeful in obtaining the records. I am obliged to him beſides for many notices, and the loan of ſcarce *books*.

St. Benet, Fink. Mr. Boſtock was not leſs friendly than his reverend brethren.

The reader will find, beſides the above *new* materials, a vaſt variety of others, from unpubliſhed manuſcripts in the Britiſh Muſeum; the officers of which, particularly Mr.

Planta, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Beloe, were extremely friendly in indulging me with free range through the various rooms, when compiling the account of that Grand National Inſtitution.

Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols, ever ready with their aſſiſtance, have preſented me with the following articles: notes p. 26, 45, 74, 90, 98, 114; the biographical notices of Dr. Hopkins, Dr. Ford, Dean Stratford, and John Lawrence, p. 125, 126; notes p. 149, 177, 206, 237, 287; the manuſcript relating to St. Andrew's, Holborn, by Samuel Carte, eſq. p. 302—304; notes p. 308, 311, 314; the notes on the rectors of St. Mary, Abchurch, p. 322; notes on the rectors p. 328; notes p. 369, 389, 418, 425, 458. Mr. Nichols, beſides, favoured me with the manuſcript epitaphs copied previous to the demolition of St. Chriſtopher le Stocks, p. 458—462, &c. &c. To thoſe the ſame kind friend has added permiſſion to uſe the original materials relating to St Catharine's; and has alſo lent me the plate of Lamb's buſt, &c.; and the three plates of the exterior, interior, and ichnography, of St. Catharine's near the Tower.

I flatter myſelf that the amateurs in the deſcents of families, and the profeſſors of the common law, will find ſome valuable information in my extracts from the regiſters of births, marriages, and burials, which in *this* volume and the third ſerve as indexes to the places where certificates may be obtained of *one thouſand and eighty-five* names of eminent perſons, excluſive

ſive of inſcriptions on monuments, &c. This very conſiderable number has been judged ſufficient, as further extracts would occupy more than their due proportion of the work.

I truſt, I need do no other than refer to the Advertiſement to the Firſt Volume, as an apology for deviating from the *ſtrict* arrangement of the alphabet in the preſent volumes; and I cannot but feel gratified in having accompliſhed the defeat of the various impediments to hiſtorical reſearch in ſo *many* inſtances, rather than regretting I have experienced ſome diſappointments. The reader will keep in mind that mine is an *original* Hiſtory of London, and that manuſcript records are not to be obtained *but by favour*. Public libraries afford *printed books:* with thoſe I have nothing to do. The Britiſh Muſeum *only* contains valuable manuſcripts, and of thoſe every poſſible uſe has been made. There may indeed be ſcattered materials in other places; but the labour of a life might be waſted to little purpoſe in ſuch a ſearch.

JAMES PELLER MALCOLM.

Somers Town, March 1805.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Allhallows, Bread-street	5
St. John the Evangelist	13
Allhallows, Staining	19
Company of Ironmongers	32
Allhallows, London Wall	64
St. Augustine's Papey	76
St. Anne's, Limehouse	81
St. Augustine's, Farringdon Within	86
St. Faith	95
Aldermanbury, St. Mary	116
Brewers' Company	141
Plasterers' Company	149
Allhallows, Honey-lane, St. Pancras, Soper-lane, united with St. Mary le Bow	150
St. Andrew's, Holborn	185
Serjeants' at Law	188
Ely Palace	230
Gray's Inn	237
Staple Inn	252
Barnard's Inn	253
Lincoln's Inn	254
Furnival's Inn	277
Rolls-office	ibid.
The Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple	280
The Antient Church	293
Inner Temple Hall	296
Middle Temple Hall	297
Clifford's Inn	299
Clement's Inn	300

St.

	Page
St. George the Martyr	305
St. Alban's, Wood-street	308
Barber Surgeons' Hall	314
Lamb's Chapel	317
Pariſh Clerks	318
Abchurch, St. Mary	320
Aldermary, St. Mary	328
St. Anne, Westminster	337
St. Auguſtine's Priory	346
St. Anthony's	348
St. John Baptist	349
Skinners' Hall	357
Tallow Chandlers' Hall	358
St. Andrew's, Baynard Castle	359
St. Anne, Blackfriers	366
Apothecaries' Company	379
Blackfriers and London Bridges	385
Weſtminſter Bridge	404
St. Anne and St. Agnes	407
St. John Zachary	409
Goldſmiths' Hall	510
Allhallows, Barking	415
St. Bartholomew, Broad-street Ward	425
Stock Exchange	435
The Royal Exchange	436
The Bank of England	444
St. Christopher's	456
St. Benedict, Fink	462
St. Benedict, Paul's Wharf	468
Doctors' Commons	472
Heralds' College	473
Bloomsbury, St. George	480
Britiſh Muſeum	482
St. Botolph, Aldgate	532

LON-

LONDINIUM REDIVIVUM.

ALLHALLOWS, BREAD STREET,

Is a rectory in the gift of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, to whom it came by conveyance from the prior and chapter of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, in the year 1365.

The fire of 1666 hath reduced me to the unpleaſant alternative of either writing very little concerning this church and pariſh, or to have recourſe to authors who have preceded me. Dr. Morice and the churchwardens indulged me, without heſitation, with the inſpection of the regiſters and books extant; but unfortunately they produce nothing retroſpective. I am therefore compelled to glean Stowe, Newcourt, the New View of London, and the Pariſh Clerks' Survey of London, for facts previous to 1660.

In the king's books Allhallows is rated at 37l. 13s. 9d.

Biſhop Tonſtall has not valued this living.

A MS. in St. Paul's muniment room ſays the value before the fire was 107l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*. It is now 140l. in lieu of tithes.

1349, May 6, Edward III. granted a licence to John de Hurley, Walter de Tiffield, and Mathew le Barbour, permitting them to convey a piece of ground, contiguous to the chancel, to Nicholas de Rothwell, rector (27 feet in length, and 12 in breadth), and his ſucceſſors, for ever *.

* Newcourt.

1340, Feb. 20, William de Ifford obtained the king's licence for conveying to the rector and his ſucceſſors another piece of land, 20 feet by 11, for the ſite of a chapel. Poſſibly this might have been that known by the name of *The Salters*; and more probably, as the king's highway is mentioned in the firſt grant, which is on the *North* ſide of the preſent church. Thomas Beaumont, ſalter, who ſerved the office of ſheriff with Richard Norden, in the mayoralty of John Aderley, 1442, and died Auguſt 14, 1457, is ſaid to have founded the chapel on the South ſide of the chancel; but it ſeems barely credible that the ground granted for a chapel ſhould have remained without one for a century. I ſhould rather imagine Beaumont muſt have repaired, and in ſome meaſure refounded, *Ifford's* chapel. I do not find that either of the above perſons founded chantries; and yet I think they muſt have been prayed for in Allhallows. The pariſhioners, or the Salters' company, to whom Beaumont was a great benefactor, erected what is called a "fair" window facing his marble tomb, in which they placed a portrait of him in coloured glaſs, 1629.

The appellation of *Salters' chapel* was poſſibly ſubſequent to the Reformation.

The preſent veſtry-room ſtands, I am perſuaded, on the ſite of Salter's chapel *.

In the reign of Henry VIII. two profligate prieſts quarrelled in the church, fought, and even ſhed their blood in the conteſt. In conſequence divine ſervice was ſuſpended for a month; and the prieſts did penance in proceſſion through the neighbouring ſtreets.

1559, Sept. 5, the ſtone ſpire of the church, and the iron of the vane, attracted a flaſh of lightning during a ſtorm, which from the effects produced muſt have been but an inconſiderable ſtream, for not more than ten feet of the ſtone-work was thrown down. A man had a narrow eſcape near the baſe of the ſteeple; but a dog at play with him was killed. The ſpire was taken down ſoon after, to ſave the expence of repairing it.

* "On the ſame ſide is Salters' hall, with 6 alms-houſes in number, builded for poor decayed brethren of that company. This hall was burned in the year 1539, and again re-edified." Strype, book III. p. 201.

It was not rebuilt after 1666 in the pariſh.

Interments of eminent Perſons.

Robert Baſſet, ſalter, ſheriff in 1463, and lord mayor in 1475, was buried in 1476, and had a monument to his memory.

Sir Richard Chaury, ſalter, ſheriff 1481, and lord mayor 1494, died, and was buried in this church, 1509.

Sir Thomas Pargitar, ſalter, ſheriff 1521, and lord mayor in 1530. The MS. book of chantries ſays: "The lady Pargetor findeth in the ſame church one chaplain, and payeth him for his ſalary 6l. 13s. 4d." This prieſt no doubt prayed for the ſoul of Sir Thomas; but I have not ſeen the name of Hubthorne in my reſearches; and yet the ſame book informs us "Sir Henry Hubthorne, knt. fyndeth in the ſaid church one prieſt, who hath yearly of the ſaid Sir Henry, for his ſalary, 6l. 13s. 4d." Willis mentions Gilbert Cade, John Stoke, and Robert Shawe, chantry prieſts of Allhallows, who were diſmiſſed from their offices in 1553; with penſions of 5l. each.

Henry Sucley, ſheriff 1541, died 1564.

Richard Reade, alderman 1545.

Robert Houſe, ſheriff 1586.

And queen Elizabeth had a painted tomb in Allhallows.

From the Registers.

9 perſons were buried in 1539.
51 ——————— 1563.
38 ——————— 1603.
20 ——————— 1619.
45 ——————— 1625.
27 ——————— 1665.

"1626. On the 24th of April was buried Mr. Richard Stocke, parſon of this pariſh; and his body lies in the chancell under the chancell table."

This gentleman's pariſhioners, full of gratitude for his care of their ſpiritual concerns, erected a monument to his memory, on which they inſcribed an epitaph deſcribing him as learned, pious, and zealous; and Newcourt gives us reaſon to ſuppoſe their praiſes were fully merited. Some lines, very like "proſe run mad,"

pun moſt vehemently. One verſe will ſerve as a proof, after obſerving they had compared him to Aaron's rod,

"For why? This worke of piety, performed by ſome of thy flocke,
To thy dead corpſe and ſacred urne, is but the fruit of this old ſtocke."

"1640, the 18th of December, was buried in the chancel, alderman Rudge."

"1643, the 6th of October, was buried at Lawrence Poultney's, captain John Jackſon. He died at Mr. Gethin's, of his honourable wounds received at the fight by Newbury. Colonel Harvie with his regiment of horſe attending, his troops as near as they could to the place of his burial, and others his friends on foot, followed the bier. He died in the faith for the Goſpel. Received 16s. 8d."

On the 20th of September the earl of Eſſex (who commanded a large army aſſembled in London by order of parliament) attacked the forces of king Charles I. at ſeven o'clock in the morning; from which hour, till eight in the evening, the battle was continued; when the king, finding it vain to contend, retired to Oxford. In this conteſt Jackſon fell.

"1645, the 3d of July, was buried my lady Heariçke. She lyeth in the chancel at the upper end, under the great ſtone next to the veſtry."

This lady was wife to Sir William Herrick, of Beaumanor, Leiceſterſhire, member for Leiceſter in three different parliaments. In Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Eaſt Goſcote Hundred, are many particulars of this gentleman; one of which informs us, that in 1624 he had "a new patent from the crown" for the lordſhip of Beaumanor, with "free warren, and all its appurtenances." He "appears to have made this manſion his only home; living there, in elegant retirement, univerſally valued and eſteemed *."

Lady Herrick was daughter of Richard May, of Mayfield in Surrey, eſquire, and married to Sir William on the 6th of May 1596. She was a woman of exemplary piety, and remarkable for her conjugal affection. An engraving of her portrait, accompanied by that of her huſband, illuſtrates their hiſtory †.

After inſerting a letter from lady Joane, highly creditable to her, dated Aug. 22, 1616, Mr. Nichols obſerves, "All that we know of lady Herrick after this period is by a letter of her eldeſt ſon, April 26, 1619; and another from her niece, Julian Noel, in 1621; and that ſhe was 54 when her portrait was painted, in 1632."

* Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. Part I. p. 154. † Ibid. p. 152.

I am

I am happy in being able to ſupply the date of her deceaſe, and her age, which muſt have been about 69.

BAPTISMS.

Eight in 1539.

Eighteen in 1619.

"1604, April 18. Carew, the ſon of Sir Arthur Gorge, knt. now having a houſe in this pariſh."

"The 20th day of December, 1608, was baptiſed *John*, the ſonne of *John Mylton*, ſcrivener."

Long, very long, will Britons hail this day, immortaliſed by the birth of MILTON. Not leſs honoured would the houſe have been in which the breath of life was firſt given him; but its ſite is unknown: yet the ſtreet wherein it ſtood hath been recorded, and *I* will repeat the name of *Bread-ſtreet*.

The moſt exquiſite engraving of him I have ſeen is that in Birch's Lives, engraved by Houbraken, from a picture in poſſeſſion of the Speaker of the houſe of commons, Onſlow. Of the likeneſs I do not pretend to judge.

Every man of candour would wiſh to forget the unhappy period during which Milton flouriſhed; the times were as contagious as the air of 1665; and that was a ſtrong mind indeed which eſcaped the infection. Let his deprivation of ſight be a ſhield againſt every diſadvantageous recollection; and, Reader, let him plead for himſelf.

"Thee, Sion, and the flow'ry brooks beneath,
That waſh thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I viſit: nor ſometimes forget
Thoſe other two, equall'd with me in fate,
(So were I equall'd with them in renown,)
Blind Thamyris and blind Mæonides;
And Tireſias, and Phineus, prophets old:
Then feed on thoughts, that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers; as the wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in ſhadieſt covert hid
Tunes her nocturnal note. Thus with the year
Seaſons return; but not to me returns
Day, or the ſweet approach of ev'n or morn,

Or

Or ſight of vernal bloom, or ſummer's roſe,
Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine;
But cloud inſtead, and ever-during dark
Surrounds me; from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair
Preſented with an univerſal blank
Of Nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd,
And wiſdom at one entrance quite ſhut out.
So much the rather thou, celeſtial light,
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate: there plant eyes, all miſt from thence
Purge and diſperſe, that I may ſee and tell
Of things inviſible to mortal ſight."

1612, July 15. Sarah, the daughter of John Mylton, ſcrivener.

1613, Jan. 30. Tabitha, daughter of Mr. John Mylton.

The infant Sarah was buried, according to the regiſter, twenty-two days after her baptiſm, in the church.

Tabitha died at the age of two years and ſix months.

1615, Dec. 3. Chriſtopher *, the ſon of John Mylton of this pariſh, ſcrivener.

1621, on the 2d of May was baptiſed William Mackonnell, the ſon of the Prince's Fool-man, living in Maſter Repinge's houſe in Red Lion-court. This "Fool-man" might perhaps have belonged to Prince Henry, who died in 1612; but the motley gentleman entertained Charles, prince of Wales, at the time of his ſon's birth. Shakeſpeare had opportunity of converſing with thoſe props of hilarity; and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe his outline of their characters were drawn from nature.

"*Jacques.* A fool, a fool; I met a fool i' th' foreſt †,
A motley fool; a miſerable world!
As I do live by food I met a fool,
Who laid him down and baſk'd him in the ſun,
And rail'd on lady Fortune in good terms,

* Afterward Sir Chriſtopher Milton. † As You Like It, act II.

In

In good ſet terms, and yet a motley fool—
Good morrow, fool, quoth I: No, ſir, quoth he,
Call me not fool, till Heav'n hath ſent me fortune:
And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And, looking on it with lack-luſtre eye,
Says, very wiſely, it is ten o'clock:
Thus may we ſee, quoth he, how the world wags;
'Tis but an hour ago ſince it was nine,
And after one hour more 'twill be eleven;
And ſo from hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a tale. When I did hear
The motley fool thus moral on the time,
My lungs began to crow like Chanticleer,
That fools ſhould be ſo deep contemplative;
And I did laugh, ſans intermiſſion,
An hour by his dial."

In another part of the ſame play Touchſtone enters, ſaying,

"Salutation and greeting to you all.

"*Jacques.* Good, my lord, bid him welome. This is the motley-minded gentleman that I have ſo often met in the foreſt. He hath been a courtier, he ſwears.

"*Touchſtone.* If any man doubt that, let him put me to my purgation. I have trod a meaſure, I have flatter'd a lady, I have been politic with my friend, ſmooth with mine enemy, I have undone three tailors, I have had four quarrels, and *like* to have fought one."

"1629, on the 25th of October was baptized Catherine, the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Daufnet, Mr. John Elliot's ſervant." And a *favourite* ſervant, if we may judge from the reſpectability of the witneſſes to the ceremony, who were the ducheſs of Buckingham, the counteſs of Angleſea, and the earl of Suffolk.

"1667, Jan. 19, was born and chriſtened Michael, ſon of Michael and Phebe Pyndar; but, by reaſon of the dreadful fire, was born in Coleman-ſtreet, in Sir William Bateman's houſe, where many of this pariſh for ſome time inhabited." This article deſerves recording, becauſe it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe Sir William afforded this aſylum to the wretched, rent-free.

MARRIAGES.

Marriages.

"1570, Oct. 22, was married Sir Alexander Avenon, lord mayor, and Miſtreſs Blunden, widow, by a licence, within his own houſe." Sir Alexander was ſheriff with Humphrey Baſkerville, in the mayoralty of William Harper, 1561; and ſerved the office of lord mayor 1569."

"1592, Oct. 19, was married Maſter Nicholas Moſeley, alderman, and Miſtreſs Elizabeth Hendley, of this pariſh, widow."

"1613, April 15, was married one Sir Oliver Cheny, knt. of Stuckley, in the county of Huntingdon; and Mrs. Ann Oliver, of Okover, in the county of Stafford, widow."

"1615–6, March 21, was married, *per* licence, Mr. Henry Bunbury, ſon of Sir Henry Bunbury, of Stanwey, in the county of Cheſter, knt.; and Urſula Bailey, the daughter of Mr. John Bayley, of Hoddeſdon, in the county of Hertford, gent."

"1630, Feb. 21, was married in our church, by licence, Edward Heathe, Sir Robert Heathe's ſon, of the Temple, in London, and Lucy Crooke, the daughter of Paul Ambroſe Crooke, of the Inner Temple, London."

"1634, June 26, was married in our church Sir Arthur Hazelrige, Leiceſterſhire, bart. and Dorothy Grevill of Warwick."

This lady was Sir Arthur's ſecond wife, and ſiſter to Robert Grevile lord Brooke. The new Baronetage of England ſays, "This antient family is deſcended from Simon de Haſelrige, to whom king Edward I. gave the manors of Yetham Corbet and Yetham Maine, in Rutlandſhire. Sir Thomas, father to the above Sir Arthur, was the firſt baronet; to which dignity he was advanced July 21, 1622. Lady Dorothy had iſſue three ſons and five daughters by Sir Arthur. An excellent account of this family may be found in my friend Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire *, accompanied by a view of their beautiful houſe and chapel of Noſeley.

1704, May . . , Sir Charles Turner, of Warham, in the county of Norfolk, knt. and Dame Mary Catelyn, of Kirkybane, in the ſame county, widow.

The New View of London, publiſhed in 1708, ſays there were then 83 houſes in the pariſh. According to the late return to parliament, there are now but 66, of which 4 were uninhabited. A difference of 17 houſes. Such is the aſtoniſhing increaſe of commerce in 95 years, that the ſites of thoſe buildings have been

* Under Gartre Hundred, vol. II. p. 749.

required

required for warehouſes, except in ſome few inſtances, where opulence felt her habitation too confined, and two houſes were deſtroyed to make room for one.

The 62 houſes were occupied in 1800 by 102 families, compoſed of 236 males and 194 females—total number of pariſhioners 430.

The Will-book, or Regiſter of Benefactions, is of vellum; and commences with the motto, *Dum vivo proſum.*

"The aged tree, whoſe ſapp is almoſt ſpent,
Doth yield her boughes to warme us in the colde,
And while it growes, her offals ſtill be lent,
But being fallen, turneth into molde,
And doth no goode, ſo ere to grave wee fall
Wee may do goode, but after none at all."
"*Meliora operanda.*"

One of thoſe good deeds was a lecture; to preach which a worthy prieſt conſtantly attends, but attends in vain. Neither the aged, the moraliſt, the enthuſiaſt, nor the unthinking, can be aſſembled by the bell.

There were many conſiderable gifts to this pariſh previous to 1700; but ſince that period there have been but two.

1721. Thomas Whiſtler, ſalter, gave 100l. The intereſt to be diſtributed in bread on St. Thomas's day.

1800. George Bainbridge, eſq. of Bread-ſtreet, gave 200l. towards the repair of the church.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

This church was a rectory, the patronage of which belonged to the prior and convent of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, from whom it was conveyed to their ſucceſſors, the dean and chapter. The tithes, caſualties, and glebe, before it was burnt, amounted to 76l. 10s. *per annum*; valued in the king's books at 15l. 9s. 7d. Tonſtall's valuation.

Thirty-eight rectors preſided over the ſpiritual concerns of St. John's from the earlieſt records till it was united with Allhallows.

William de Avenger, farrier, is mentioned as having been interred in this church, 34 Edward II.

John Dogget, ſheriff in 1509 with George Monox, had a monument.

And Sir Chriſtopher Aſkew, ſheriff 1525; lord mayor 1533.

William de Aungre, marſhal of London, founded a chantry for his own ſoul, Margaret his wife's, and for thoſe of John Kingſton and his wife, the endowments of which amounted to 8l. 13s. 4d. *per annum.*

The antient regiſters were deſtroyed or loſt when the church was burnt.

In the year 1654, 4 baptiſms, and 8 burials.

"Edward Garrett, eſq. the ſon of Sir George Garrett, who deceaſed in Coleman-ſtreet, was buried in the pariſh church of St. John the Evangeliſt, the 9th of June 1664.

Thomas Garrett, the ſon of Sir George Garrett, was buried in the chancel, July 26, 1664.

——————— the daughter of Nicholas Delves, alderman, Feb. 17, 1664–5."

The ſite of this unfortunate church has been uſed ſince 1666 as a burial-ground. It was ſituated on the South ſide of Bread-ſtreet, where that ſtreet forms an angle with Friday-ſtreet; two names, according to Stow, derived from a bread market, to which in 1303 the bakers were compelled to carry their loaves for ſale, and a fiſh market, held on Fridays only, in thoſe ſtreets.

The wall and railing of the new church burial-ground was erected by ſubſcription in 1671.

The church muſt have been extremely ſmall; and indeed a large one was unneceſſary, as there were in 1708 but 24 houſes in the pariſh. There are now 25 inhabited, 5 uninhabited, 20 families, 69 males, 56 females, 125 pariſhioners.

As it had been decided by the act of 22 and 23 Charles II. that St. John's ſhould not be rebuilt, and that the pariſh ſhould be incorporated with that of Allhallows, it muſt be obſerved that all the ſubſequent facts relate to the *united* pariſhes.

In 1671 a tabernacle was erected, cieled, and pewed, for divine ſervice.

1673. Mr. John Lane, grocer, preſented to the pariſh 50l. The veſtry ordered that plate ſhould be purchaſed with the money, and that his arms ſhould be engraved on it. The inventory deſcribes "the weight of each particular piece as followeth:

A flagon 49 oz. 8 dw. 12 gr.

Another flagon 48 oz. 11 dw. 12 gr.

A chalice 20 oz. 7 dw. 12 gr. The paten 7 oz. 9 dw.

Another

Another chalice 20 oz. 6 dw. 12 gr. The paten 7 oz. 15 dw.

The ſalver 26 oz. A ſpoon ſtrainer, bought by the pariſh 1703, 2 oz. 4 dw."

" Mr. Iſaac Waldo gave the ſmall ſilver chalice and paten for the uſe of ſick perſons in private houſes, who ſhould be deſirous to receive the holy ſacrament, 18 oz. 13 dw."

This ſilver was melted in 1773, and wrought into the preſent utenſils for the communion ſervice.

1677. The veſtry came to a reſolution to borrow 600l. upon the credit of the coal act, for rebuilding Allhallows, and to pay three parts of four of the intereſt, till the ſum was repaid by the operation of the act.

1680. The money raiſed by this expedient for reſtoring the churches of London was ſo eagerly demanded that the veſtry were unable to obtain any further ſupply. They were therefore under the neceſſity of borrowing among themſelves: Allhallows pariſhioners lent 1055l. and St. John's 200l.

The above ſums, together with others raiſed afterwards, made a total expence of 3348l. 7s. 2d. for rebuilding and decorations.

The organ was built about 1717, and coſt near 450l. A ſubſcription of 422l. is recorded on a tablet within the church, under a very tolerable painting of king David with his harp. The celebrated Mr. John Stanley was elected organiſt in October 1723, and reſigned March 25, 1727.

Sir Chriſtopher Wren ſeems to have taken very little pains in deſigning the churches committed to his care; and Allhallows is an inſtance.

I ſhould ſuppoſe 3000l. in 1670 or 1680 to be nearly equal to 10,000l. now in building. Surely, if that is fact, a ſtructure of 72 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 30 in height, might have been adorned with ſome architectural features more attractive than thoſe of Allhallows, which is almoſt too plain for the Tuſcan order. I am at a loſs how to deſcribe it (and many others) but by ſaying the walls are of Portland ſtone, with a baſement, arched windows, cornice, and baluſtrade.

The ſteeple was drawn with more ſpirit, and he has aſcended one ſtep to the Dorick order. The windows are handſome, with enriched key-ſtones and feſtoons. The height near 90 feet.

The inſide has very much the appearance of an aſſembly room, for want of the diviſions uſual in churches, termed ailes. This reſemblance is farther ſtrengthened by an ill-contrived gallery, under an arch on the South ſide, over the entrance to the veſtry. It is impoſſible not to obſerve how nearly it reſembles an orcheſtra.

To thoſe defects may be added a flat cieling, with very heavy decorations, but ſlightly arched from brackets over the windows, and a ſtrange diminutive *pointed* niche for the reception of the altar.

A baſement ſupports two Corinthian fluted pillars, and a circular pediment. In the tympanum are two vilely painted boys, who are repreſented with a label, inſcribed "Glory to God on high." On a cornice above are the King's arms, carved and emblazoned; and upon the cieling a few vulgar Cherubim.

The capitals of the pillars are gilt, and the ſhafts repreſent porphyry. The feſtoons of fruit and vines exhibit ſpecimens of the moſt delicate carving. They cannot be too highly praiſed for the exquiſite art ſhewn in the deſign and manner of entwining them.

They are unqueſtionably the work of Gibbon; but they are injured by a ſtrange practice, lately adopted, of colouring carved work white, in order to produce a ſtrong relief. Three more waſhings will demoliſh the carver's reputation for minute projections and ſharp outlines. They adorn the tablets of the Commandments, Belief, and Lord's Prayer.

The altar is covered by a cloth of crimſon velvet, fringed, and richly embroidered with ſilver in I. H. S. and emblems of the Paſſion, with the date 1727.

The pulpit ſtands againſt the North wall, and ſo nearly reſembles others already deſcribed that I am at a loſs for new terms to expreſs the ſame outline. The carvings are beautiful; but the ſounding-board is too heavy by a hundred weight. The reader's deſk is immediately before the pulpit.

The organ is in a gallery at the Weſt end of the church, ſupported by *one* Corinthian pillar. The caſe is extremely plain.

The font, of white marble, ſtands under the gallery, and has a wooden cover.

There are four arched windows, and two circular, on one ſide of the church; and ſix arched on the other.

It might have perhaps eſcaped my notice that the tower contained but *two* bells, had not the ſexton forcibly reminded me, that the day on which I made my notes was the 5th of November, by trying, with perſevering loyalty, to produce a peal with them.

Memorials of the Dead.

The veſtry contains a very good monumental tablet, with painted winged boys, bearing emblems of Faith and Hope; inſcribed,

"In memory of the rev. Mr. Lawrence Sanders, M. A. rector of Allhallows, Bread-ſtreet, who, for ſermons here preached in defence of the doctrines of the Reformation of the church of England, from the corruption of the church of Rome, ſuffered martyrdom the third year of Queen Mary; being burnt at Coventry Feb. 8, 1555.

"*Ex dono* G. Druce."

Laurence Saunders, the ſon of reſpectable parents, received his education at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. After three years ſtudy at the latter place, he came to London, and was apprenticed to a merchant; but he felt ſo ſtrong an attachment to learning, that his maſter was induced to preſent him with his indentures; after which event, he returned to his ſtudies at Cambridge, and ſoon perfected his knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages, and divinity. He received the degree of M. A. and was ordained; was divinity lecturer in the college of Fotheringay, and ſhortly after married. When the college was diſſolved, he became B. D.; a reader in Lichfield cathedral; was preſented to the rectory of Church-Langton, in Leiceſterſhire *; and in March 1553 had the living of Allhallows from archbiſhop Cranmer. It is much to be lamented that many amiable men ſuffered their zeal to overcome their prudence in the bigoted reign of Queen Mary. Obſtinately determined to carry her point, and poſſeſſed of ample power to perſecute, ſhe could not be prevailed upon by the mild effects of argument: they ſhould not have directly oppoſed her, but have temporiſed, and reſerved their all-convincing truths for leſs turbulent times. But unfortunately they preached againſt her doctrines, and ſhe burnt them for ſo doing. Sanders preached conviction to his hearers: he was taken from them, and fifteen months impriſonment enſued; examination, excommunication, and degradation, by the biſhop of London, followed. The cataſtrophe recorded by Mr. Druce cloſed the ſcene.

There is but one monument in the church, which is on the Eaſt wall, and was erected to the memory of Humphrey Levins, citizen and grocer, who died 1682, aged 53. His ſon Humphrey 1677, aged 14.

* Nichols, vol. II. p. 666.

On

On the chancel pavement are the following names: Rebecca Yonge, 1715, aged 50; Nutcombe Yonge, and John Nutcombe Yonge, her ſons.

Iſaac Waldo 1731, aged 17; Daniel Waldo, aged 24.

Richard Chaſe 1708, aged 65; his wife Sarah 1719, aged 65.

Frederick Teuſh 1783, aged 76; Arthur Baron, eſq. 1702, aged 80; his nephew, Alexander Baron, 1703, aged 40.

Chriſtopher Rayner .....; Frances Rayner .....; Henry Rayner, 1692, aged 41.

Jeremy Gough, citizen and grocer, 1692, aged 70; Mary, his widow, 1705, aged 63.

Jeremy Gough, eſq. 1716, aged 52; Jane, his widow, 1720, aged 48; Jane, their eldeſt daughter, 1721, aged 27.

In the nave, Richard Bagnall, eſq. 1702, aged 75; Richard Bagnall, his ſon, 1704, aged 31; Mary Bagnall, wife of the firſt named, 1710, aged 63.

The church was repaired in the years 1717, 1729, 1747, 1761, 1776, and 1800.

Rectors of Allhallows.

Thirty-three are named by Newcourt from 1284.

Thomas Blomer, D. D. 1681.

William Warneford, M. A.

..... Hall, D. D. 1760.

John Lynch, LL. D. 1761, reſigned 1771.

William Morice, D. D. 1771.

The overſeers of the poor and veſtry rented a work-houſe in 1741 for 25l. 8s. *per annum*. In the following year the churchwardens agreed with Mr. Saunders, of Waltham Croſs, to keep the poor, and ordered the workhouſe to be otherwiſe diſpoſed of.

The expence in 1765 was about 140l. *per annum*.

In 1771 eleven were maintained by the pariſh.

Many rich and reſpectable wholeſale dealers inhabit theſe two pariſhes; but the contracted ſtreets render their houſes (however elegant within) dark and unpleaſant. To which may be added narrow pavements for acceſs to them.

ALLHALLOWS, STAINING.

The pariſh, I am informed, is ſituated in three different wards; thoſe of Langbourn, Tower, and Aldgate. The church ſtands in the firſt named.

Newcourt and others have implicitly followed Stowe in his derivation of the word *Staining*. I willingly ſubſcribe to ſuch authorities, and think it extremely probable All Saints might originally have been a ſtone church, when it was unuſual to build them of that durable material. *Stane*, the Saxon word for ſtone, readily degenerated into Staining.

The patronage belonged in very early times to the family of the de Walthams; afterwards to William Hyneland, prieſt; but in 1367, Sudbury, biſhop of London, appropriated it to the abbey of our Lady of Grace, the abbot and convent of which were to have the profits, on paying 6s. 8d. *per annum* to him and his ſucceſſors, biſhops of London, and half that ſum to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

At the diſſolution of monaſteries it muſt have reverted to the crown. The MS. conſtantly quoted by Newcourt, from Sion college, informs us that, in 1636, Hugh Bancroft was impropriator.

Fee farm to the king, and then leaſed to the pariſh for 70l. *per annum*, but worth 86l. 6s. and the pariſh to diſcharge the cure.

A window in the South wall of the church contains the following inſcription on the glaſs: "A. D. 1664, 16 R. Car. II. This window was thus glazed, and a liberal allowance granted towards the repairing of the church, and the parſonage houſe, by the right worſhipfull Company of Grocers, patrons of this church and rectory, being an impropriation purchaſed by the Company, and diſpoſed to the ſole benefit of the church, according to the truſt and appointment of the memorable Lady Dame Margaret Slany, whoſe pious intention and paternal arms is here monumentally recorded."

Churchwardens books are ſtill preſerved in Allhallows veſtry, whoſe earlieſt date is 1492. From thoſe the politeneſs of Mr. Sharpe hath enabled me to collect ſufficient materials for deſcribing the interior of the church in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII.

I ſuppoſe it was the high altar which was dedicated to "Alhalowen" or All Saints. This altar received a new-carved tabernacle in the year 1511, the work of John Sakkar, for which he had 20s. Thomas Knott charged 26s. 8d. for the gilding.

gilding. A new cloth for the altar of All Saints was purchaſed at the ſame time for 2s. 8d. including the painting of certain emblems on it.

An altar dedicated to the holy name of Jeſus, and another to St. Clement, each had new tabernacles, the work of "Goodman Gymbold, carver, dwellyng in Alderman-berre." The price 40s.

A fourth altar was ſacred to St. Luke. A new tabernacle was provided for it at the ſame period, and his ſtatue (although himſelf a painter) went abroad to be "daubed *."

Saint Katharine had a ſtatue erected to her honour, before which a lamp or taper conſtantly burnt.

The rood-loft contained a large crucifix, ſurrounded during the celebration of the offices with 22 burning tapers, weighing 67lb. The croſs candle weighed 1¾lb. and Judas's taper 1lb.

In the year 1541 a braſs-founder was employed to make two great candleſticks, whoſe weight amounted to 212lb. at 2½d. *per* pound. The old ones were ſold at 1d. Thoſe were what we now call branches. I have reaſon to ſuppoſe that the candleſticks for the different altars were of laten, and not of ſilver.

The beam-light in 1492 weighed 42¾lb. and John Bulbok conſcientiouſly allowed 1d. *per* pound for their old wax, at the ſame time that he charged 8d. for the new.

Let us now imagine the brilliancy of the interior of Allhallows on the dark evening of Chriſtmas.

The Altar Cloths and Veſtments

were uncommonly rich, for the ſervice of this church. In 1492, 21s. 6d. was expended on four albes for embroidery. Two of them were of crimſon velvet, the others of imperial cloth of gold "with ſtoles and fanons."

In 1535 an inventory was made, from which we find that many of the veſtments were of great value. One was of red damaſk, with leaves of gold; another of gold "bawdkyn;" a third of red velvet, embroidered with golden roſes; a deacon and ſub-deacon of the ſame materials, with golden leaves; a fifth of red ſatin; a ſixth of green; a ſeventh of white; and ſeveral others equally magnificent. Of the drapery for the high altar two were moſt worthy of notice: one was red Bruges ſatin, with a repreſentation of the Aſcenſion; and the other of white ſatin. Jeſus' altar had others of the ſame deſcription.

* The antient word for painting.

When

When the Reformation had made ſome progreſs, and in the year 1550, two of the above copes, three veſtments, with the croſs banners, and two ſtreamers, were ſold by the churchwardens, for 61. 13s. 4d.

In the following year the rood-loft hangings brought 12s.

Two copes and ſeven veſtments 4l.

The rood-loft was taken down at the ſame time.

1554. The Roman-catholic form of worſhip having again become the national religion, the great ſtone which had been the cover of the high altar was taken up from the body of the church, where it had formed part of the pavement, and replaced for its original uſe.

Some pious perſon, well affected to the antient forms, had purchaſed the cloth of the rood-loft, from whom the churchwardens re-purchaſed it, at an advance of 2s. The rood, or crucifix, of wood, coſt them 61. 3s.

In the reign of James I. William Jennings preſented to the pariſh a purple velvet pulpit cloth, fringed with gold and ſilk, embroidered with gold and ſilver, forming the name of Jeſus.

The hearſe-cloth for adults was of black velvet, embroidered with "the George in gold," and that for children of *red* velvet.

Sacred Ornaments, and Utensils for the Altar.

The high altar ſupported a ſilver gilt croſs, with ſmall ſtatues on the baſe, of the bleſſed Mary and St. John, which weighed 81 ounces.

Another croſs of wood, plated with ſilver, and gilt. The baſe of copper. This ſuſtained ſilver figures of the Saviour, the Virgin, and St. John. The five wounds on the body of Chriſt were expreſſed by as many precious ſtones (probably rubies); and in the baſe was inſerted a piece of cryſtal, which covered the word IESUS.

The brotherhood of Our Lady poſſeſſed a pax of mother-of-pearl ſet in ſilver; the church another of ſilver gilt, and emboſſed with the crucifix; and a third of copper gilt.

Two ſilver cenſers, gilt, weighed 63¼ oz.

A chalice, the gift of John a Parys, 13½ oz.

And three others, weighing from 12 to 18 ounces.

1548. Thomas Medcalf gave the churchwardens 50s. 8d. for a chalice and paten, to weigh 10 ounces, at 4s. 10d. *per* ounce.

1551. Three of thoſe chalices were ſold at 6s. an ounce.

1609. The church poſſeſſed a chalice of 18 ounces, and a paten of 7, ſilver gilt, and another double gilt.

Richard Chiverton preſented a ſilver flagon to the altar, weighing 43 oz. 7 dws.

1638. James Beale gave another, which weighed 44 oz.

In the year 1494 it is recorded in the churchwardens accounts, that Roger Apſland "caſt the chalice on the ground." Why he committed ſo ſacrilegious an action is not mentioned, the "playnt" againſt him coſt 2d. the arreſt 8d. and the "wthdrawyng 6d."

The choir were not without inſtrumental muſick long before 1520, for by that period the old organ was nearly worn out; but the repair of it, and the purchaſe of a new one, amounted to no more than 4l. 6s. 8d. I am not quite ſatisfied that the *vox humana* received much improvement from the fingering or grinding of this diminutive inſtrument.

The Exterior and Interior of the Church.

It is utterly impoſſible to diſcover how long there hath been a church on the preſent ſite of Allhallows; but I can aſcertain without difficulty that what remains of the antient ſtructure is of the ſtyle of architecture adopted in the reign of Henry III. Nothing occurs in the books belonging to the pariſh from which any information can be collected how or by whom it was erected.

In the year 1549 a new clock coſt 8l. 12s.

The church had a thorough repair between 1663 and 1665; to pay the expences of which, a ſix years tax was levied on the inhabitants of the pariſh, according to the poor rates.

The Company of Grocers gave 50l. for the repairs and king's arms.

The Company of Ironmongers 19l. 10s.

In the regiſters are the following words: "1671, Nov. 25. The church fell down, ſo that, 30th, Richard Clare and Ann Coſins were married at Barking." Strype informs us that the ſexton narrowly eſcaped death when the church fell. He was digging a grave cloſe to the wall, and it is not altogether improbable might have occaſioned the ruin.

1673.

1673. "Ordered by the veſtry that the miniſter and churchwardens make an humble requeſt to the worſhipful Company of Ironmongers, at their next court, for their good leave, to meet upon the Lord's day, for the worſhip of God, in their hall, during their pleaſure." This petition, no doubt, met a favourable reception, though the veſtry books do not mention the Company's anſwer.

1673, March 11. The miniſter and churchwardens went from houſe to houſe, ſoliciting ſubſcriptions to rebuild the church, the eſtimate for which amounted to 1300l. Mr. Holland, the rector, promiſed the veſtry 300l. from non-pariſhioners, if they could obtain 1000l. from the inhabitants of the pariſh. Several of the latter contributed 50l. each.

Edward and James Goodman, carpenter and bricklayer, erected the preſent church of Allhallows Staining.

"1675, May 27. William Aſhton, miniſter of Chipping-Barnet, and Mary Charlton, of St. Stephen's Coleman-ſtreet, firſt married in the new church."

The tower, and that part of the Weſt end of the old church immediately attached to it, did not fall; from which circumſtance, and the firm appearance of it at preſent, I am perſuaded the foundation was undermined and weakened by the pernicious practice of making graves within and cloſe to places of worſhip.

The belfry retains its priſtine outline, with two ſtrong pointed arches, on handſome ſingle pillars. Thoſe are on the South and Eaſt ſides. In the Weſt wall are a pointed window, with one mullion and a quatrefoil; and a ſmall window with a cinquefoil in the arch. The height of the tower is about 70 feet, part of which is modern. It contains ſix bells, and a ſaint's bell. They are antient (if all were caſt at the ſame time); for one is dated 1458. The reſt are ſo ſituated that the inſcriptions cannot be read. There is a tradition in the pariſh that thoſe bells were rung with ſo much zeal when the princeſs Elizabeth left the Tower, previous to her aſcending the throne, and at the time when ſhe reſted a few minutes in the neighbourhood, that ſhe afterwards preſented the ringers a ſett of ſilken ropes. There is ſomething characteriſtic in this ſtory, whether well-founded or otherwiſe.

The church is a parallelogram, 78 feet by 32, and 24 high.

The only ornaments in the building are an Ionic cornice, and a large flower in the flat cieling, from which the branch depends.

It is lighted by two large arched windows on the North, and the ſame number on the South ſide, and by a fifth in a receſs back of a ſmall gallery.

The altar piece is of the Corinthian order, compoſed of two pillars, and two pilaſters, ſupporting a cornice and pediment, with the Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, in the intercolumniations. The frames gilt. Beneath each are carved feſtoons; and over them a dove, crown, and laurel. In the tympanum of the pediment a mitre, with two palm branches iſſuing from it.

A tablet above, ſupported by cartouches, contains a clumſy ſet of Cherubim; and the rays of the Glory diverging from them bear a very ſtrong reſemblance to ſplinters of the "rifted" pine. The urns on the pilaſters are elegant.

The table is of rich mahogany, the rails handſome, and the pavement within them of black and white marble.

The pulpit and reading-deſk are in the middle of the South wall; the former elegantly adorned with inlaid geometrical figures, and carving of fruit and flowers. The ſurface of the ſounding-board next the pulpit repreſents a ſtar. It is ſuſpended from the cieling by a chain.

The font is extremely plain, and ſtands at the Weſt end of the church.

Allhallows is ſituated at the Eaſtern extremity of an unequal-ſided ſquare, formed by the burial ground and an angular court leading from Fenchurch-ſtreet to Mark-lane. The houſes in this paſſage are of the old-faſhioned accommodating kind, receding below, and gradually reſuming their places above, till their roofs come into friendly contact. They are of lath and plaſter.

The Eaſt end of the church is in Mark-lane. The Weſt end is ſhaded by ſome pretty trees.

Monuments.

Sir Robert Teſt, knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and his wife Joan, 1478, had a tomb in this church; and Sir John Wriotheſly, Garter principal king of arms, another.

To thoſe may be added Sir John Steward and his lady, and Sir Richard Tates, 1554.

On the North wall of the chancel, a large handſome tablet to Mrs. Mary Bewley, 1658-9, aged 36; and her ſon, Thomas Bewley, of Gray's-inn, aged 18, 1658.

On

On the oppoſite wall a tablet to Jordon Tankred, clerk, M. A. and chaplain to the duke of Leeds, 1702, aged 37.

William Holland, rector, in whoſe time the church and parſonage houſe were rebuilt, 1677, aged 57. His wife Elizabeth died 1699, aged 77. Suſannah, their daughter, 1704, aged 44.

A ſmall tablet to Alice Farewell, 1655, aged 26.

Cloſe to the above another, to Emma Charlton, 1622, aged 31.

Further Eaſt, one "To the pious memory of the late rev. and learned Daniel Fogg, D D. He was miniſter of this pariſh 40 years. He died the 5th day of May, 1728, in the 71ſt year of his age. He had the beſt of characters, and deſerved it. His body lies in this chancel; but his name will be had in everlaſting remembrance."

His three ſons and daughter, Mary his firſt wife, and a grandſon, are buried near him. His ſecond wife, Elizabeth, died 1732, aged 73.

On the ſame wall, in the nave, another to Thomas Potter, citizen of London, a native of Banbury, in the county of Oxford, where he was born 1664, and died 1732.

William Frithe 1648. His wife 1649.

Over the font, an elegant tablet of ſtatuary marble, enriched with a vaſe, inverted burning torch, and a relief, repreſenting an infant in an attitude of aſtoniſhment, lifting the lifeleſs hand of another, who lays extended on the earth, inſcribed, "A monument of fraternal affection. Robert Ingram, merchant, in London, to his kind brother, faithful partner, and friend; Hugh Ingram, eſq. ſon of J. Ingram, eſq. of Billiter-ſquare, grandſon of Ar. Ingram, eſq. provoſt of Glaſgow. He died April 9, 1798, aged 36."

Over the North door, a tablet of Coade's artificial ſtone, ſupporting a ſarcophagus, a reclining figure of Commerce, and weeping infants.

"Sacred to the memory of Monkhouſe Daviſon, eſq. who departed this life May 19, 1793, aged 80 years.

And Abram Newman, eſq. who departed this life March 8, 1799, aged 63 years.

Jacob Daviſon died Feb. 15, 1765, aged 56.

Mary Newman May 13, 1783, aged 63; Ann Parnther Jan. 29, 1785, aged 38.

And two infants named Thoyts."

Between the North windows a very handſome white marble tablet and urn, againſt a variegated marble pyramid. "Gualtero Ray, arm. Viro ingenio ſuavi moribus integerrimis, ſingulari humanitate omnibus, denique virtutibus quæ aut hominem commendent aut Chriſtianum exornent inſtructo. Ricardus Ray fratris filius poſuit. Obiit 16 Julii 1737, ætatis 55."

Interments, from the Regiſter.

The earlieſt in preſervation is dated 1653, in which year 13 were buried.

During the plague in 1665, 165 perſons were regiſtered.

1656, July 29. Edward Aſhe, eſq. in the chancel, free of the Drapers.

1661. The lady Wolſtenholme was carried out of town to be buried the 5th of December.

1663, May 22. Anne Winne, widow of Tobias Winne, of London, haberdaſher, daughter of John Wheeler, eſq. and ſiſter to Sir William Wheeler, knight and baronet.

1667–8, Feb. 24. Sir Thomas Adams, died of the ſtone.

1670, Jan. 5. Dr. Edmond Trench.

—— June 9. Margaret Chute, wife of George Chute, eſq.

—— July 15. Sir John Wolſtenholme, and my Lady Corbett *, both in one grave, at Stanmore in Middleſex, by me William Holland.

The family of Wolſtenholme are of great antiquity, and Saxon origin; their reſidence at Wolſtenholme, near Rochdale, in Lancaſhire. Sir John, the firſt baronet of the family, and eldeſt ſon of the younger branch, ſignalized himſelf in the cauſe of Charles I. and ſuffered loſſes to the amount of 10,000l. during the civil war; his eſtates having been unjuſtly ſold, for payment of fines laid upon him and his late father's partners in the cuſtoms; but he received the honour of knighthood from his ſovereign, 1633, and after the Reſtoration was created a baronet by Charles II. 1664–5 †. He farmed the cuſtoms with others; purchaſed Noſtel in Yorkſhire, and lands at Stanmore; and was reſtored to the ſituation which his father held under Charles I. ‡

The lady Wolſtenholme, mentioned above, was Anne, daughter or ſiſter to Sir Thomas Dalliſon, knt. of Laughton, in the county of Lincoln, "by whom Sir John had nine ſons and two daughters." Their conſequence in this pariſh, and that of Stanmore, would induce me to give a pedigree of them, if I were not apprehenſive that minute genealogical diſcuſſions would be deemed foreign to my original plan.

"1712, Jan. 17. Dr. Thomas Rolph, chancel."

Chantries.

William Palmer made his will in 1348, in which he gave 5 marks *per annum*, rents from houſes and ſhops on the Weſt ſide of "Minchin lane," and corner of

* Lady Lætitia Corbett, daughter of Robert Knowles, knt. and Lady Wolſtenholme, ſiſter of Sir John Wolſtenholme, was married to Sir John Corbett; and being on a viſit to her uncle, during his illneſs, fell ſick herſelf, and died. Smith's Obituary, No. 888; Sloane's MSS. Brit. Muſ.; Lyſons, III. 400.

† See Kimber's Baronetage, II. 305.

‡ There was a great friendſhip between him and Lord Clarendon.

Fenchurch-

Fenchurch-ſtreet, to a prieſt, who was to celebrate maſſes for the repoſe of the ſouls of himſelf and relatives. One proviſo of this will illuſtrates the characters of ſome prieſts 455 years paſt: "I woolle that the ſaide preſte to the ſaide chauntrye preferryd be umble, devoute, and counted contynent, noo no vaccabonde, no taverne-haunter *.

The Harl. MS. No. 601, mentions this bequeſt: "William Palmer gave to the rector and churchwardens, to find a chantry prieſt, certain lands and tenements; which the king's majeſty (by an order) hath taken into his hands, and payeth out of the Augmentations to the ſame prieſt, yearly, 3l. 6s. 8d. Thus Stephen Fountaine, incumbent in 1553, was fleeced of half his due.

John Coſtyn, citizen and girdler, bequeathed certain lands and houſes for the following purpoſes, in the year 1442:

"To celebrate the anniverſary of his deceaſe, in the church of Allhallows, on the firſt Sunday and Monday of Lent, at which time ſix prieſts were to ſing *Placebo* and *Dirige* on Sunday, and a maſs of requiem on Monday, and each of five prieſts to ſay a low maſs of one of the five joys of Our Lady. Thoſe prieſts were allowed but 5d. each. Five poor women were paid the ſame ſum each; and 13 men 3d. each. To any children preſent, and aſſiſting, 5d. to purchaſe for them brede and fygges." And 12d. for the ſupport of St. Katharine's lamp or taper, &c.

Thoſe ceremonies have long ſince paſſed away: not ſo the principal intention of the will, which immortaliſes the names of Coſtyn.

After the deceaſe of his wife "Johan," and daughter Alice, he directs that the lands and houſes given ſhall deſcend to the Corporation of London, for the ſupport of the water conduit of the city for ever, his anniverſary, and a legacy of one hundred quarters of coals, to be diſtributed between Allhallow-eve and Eaſter-eve, "to poure men, houſholders in the ſaide piſhe of Allhallowen, yf there be ſo many poure men in the ſaid piſhe;" if not, to others of any pariſh within Tower ward.

Each week's diſtribution he limits to five quarters, ſingle perſons to have a buſhell *per* week, "full beheped;" married two or three buſhells.

Theſe lands are ſituated in Mark-lane. The money is ſtill received from the city chamber, and the coals diſtributed according to the teſtator's benevolent intentions.

Baptisms.

This portion of the Regiſter commences in 1642.

In the following year 21 infants were admitted within the pale of the church.

* Pariſh will book.

1642–3. Anne Jacob, daughter of Sir John Jacob, knt.

1651, Aug. 28. Elizabeth Aſhe, daughter of Edward, and burgeſs of parliament, and of Elizabeth his wife.

1652, Dec. 7. Anne Aſhe, daughter of Mr. Edward Aſhe, parliament man.

1654, April 4. Edward Aſhe, ſon of Mr. Edward Aſhe, eſquire.

1654–5, Feb. 22. Jonathan Button, ſon of Radolphus Button, orator of the univerſity of Oxford and prebendary of Chriſt church, and of Heſther his wife, was born the 5th of Feb. and was baptized the 22d of the ſame, by me, Elidad Blackwell, miniſter of Andrew Underſhaft.

1670–1, Feb. 15. William Wolſtenholme, ſon of Sir Thomas W. baronet, and of Elizabeth his wife, born Feb. 8.

This Sir Thomas married Elizabeth Andrews, daughter of Phineas A. eſq. They had iſſue 6 ſons and 6 daughters. He died in 1691.

1673, March 25. Mary Harvey, daughter of Sir Eliab Hervey.

1688, March 16. William, ſon of Sir John Fleet and Eliz. his wife.

Marriages.

The Regiſter, 1657, contains the ſignature of John Ireton, who was then alderman and juſtice of the peace. Francis Hawbord and Elizabeth Peter were married by him at Guildhall, on the 7th of July, according to the deteſtable act of parliament which transferred the publiſhing of banns from the church to a public *market*, and converted a ſacred compact into a civil bargain. One would almoſt ſuppoſe the transfer of wives, which ſome worthy characters exhibit in Smithfield, had its origin in publiſhing in ſtalls for cattle.

The following memorandum ought not to be omitted. "Mem. that ſince Salter kept this regiſter, ſome faults he made, which I have *mended* as well as *I could*. I ſhall now (God willing) *ſee to it myſelf*. W. Holland, miniſter."

1679, Sept. 7. James Lylburne, of Gray's Inn, eſq. and Elizabeth Hough, of Clerkenwell, p lic' metrop.

1690–1, March 10. Sir Cloudeſley Shovell, of London, knt. and lady Elizabeth Narborough, of Knowlton in Kent, p licen'.

The unfortunate end of this brave ſeaman is thus noticed in "The Life and Reign of Queen Anne," 1738, 8vo. p. 364, "Sir Cloudeſley, with moſt part of the grand fleet, ſailing from the Levant, after the attempt on Toulon had miſcarried, arrived near the rocks of Scilly, at the Land's End, about noon the 22d of October; when, the weather proving hazy and thick, he thought it prudent to bring-to, and lay-by, till it ſhould clear up: and how he came to alter his opinion afterwards

afterwards is uncertain; but about ſix in the evening (when there was ſtill more reaſon to be cautious), as the night was drawing on, he made the ſignal for ſailing, and ſteered Eaſt and by North. About eight at night the admiral's ſhip the Aſſociation ſtruck upon the rocks called the Biſhop and his clerks, and was loſt, with all her company, not much leſs than 1000 men, among whom were ſeveral Spaniards of diſtinction. The Eagle and Romney alſo were loſt, and the Firebrand daſhed to pieces; but the captain, and 24 of his men, were ſaved in his boat. The Phœnix alſo ran upon the rock, but all her men were ſaved."

Sir Cloudeſley's body drifted aſhore, and was buried by ſome perſons in the ſands; but afterwards was removed to Weſtminſter Abbey *.

1691–2, Feb. 3. John Chaplin, eſq. of Tathwell, in Lincolnſhire, and lady Frances Rouſe, of Rouſe-Lynch, in Worceſterſhire.

1692–3, Feb. 7. Sir John Shaw, knight and baronet, of Eltham, in Kent, and Sarah Paggen, of St. Mary-at-hill, London.

Sir John was the ſecond baronet of this reſpectable family, and Miſs Paggen his ſecond wife. This lady brought him three ſons and ſix daughters. His firſt wife was Margery Peake, daughter and heireſs of Sir John Peake, knt. lord mayor in 1687. By her he had his ſucceſſor in the baronetage, Sir John, another ſon, and two daughters.

1692–3, Feb. 14. John Lord Arundell, baron of Trerife, and Lady Barbara Maleverer, of St. Martin's in the Fields. She was daughter of Sir Henry Slingſby, of Scriven, in the county of York, and relict of Sir Richard Maleverer, of Allerton Maleverton, in the ſame county.

1699, Aug. 4. Sir Berkeley Lucy, baronet, of Netley, in Southamptonſhire, and Catharine Cotton, of Lewiſham, Kent.

1701, Dec. 24. Sir John Cordell, bart. of Melford in Suffolk, and Eleanor Haſkins Styles, of this pariſh.

1701–2, Feb. 3. Henry Farmer, eſq. of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, and Lady Elizabeth Read, of St. James's, Weſtminſter.

1720, Sept. 13. Sir Thomas Lee, bart. of Heartwell, in the county of Bucks, and Elizabeth Sandes, of the pariſh of St. Nicholas Acons. Sir Thomas Lee was brother to Sir William Lee, knt. lord chief juſtice, who died 1754; and had iſſue by Miſs Sandys two ſons and a daughter. The ſecond, William, ſucceeded to the title.

* ſee Vol. I. p. 164.

Rectors.

Newcourt is defective in his liſt, and mentions only eight from 1329 to 1666.

Biſhop Tonſtall, 1522, ſays maſter Richard Lofte curate, benefice 10l. goods 8l. fined 2l. 10s. The morrow maſs prieſt's wages were 4l. in 1534.

Daniel Fogg, D. D. preſented 1688, preceded by William Holland.

Duncombe Briſtowe, M. A. elected June 24, 1728.

William Ellis, M. A. before 1755, died 1801.

Launcelot Sharpe, M. A. licenſed Jan. 31, 1802.

Parsonage House.

The only notice I have ſeen relating to the rector's reſidence is in an agreement, dated March 18, 1534, between Henry, abbot of the monaſtery of Our Lady of Grace, "beſide the Towre of London in Eſtſmythfeld, and the convent of the ſame, on the one part, and Oliver Claymond, citizen and clothworker of London, and John de Lane, churchwarden by Blaynch Appleton, and others diſcreet of the pariſh, on the other." By this we are informed, that many diſputes had prevailed concerning a cottage and garden, then on the ſite of the preſent houſe, which were terminated by this deed, for 99 years, on paying the convent 2s. *per annum.* The churchwardens book for the above year has the following items:

"Paid unto the ſcryven' for makyng of the leaſſe for o^{r} churche howſſe bytwene my lord abbot of Tower-hill and us, for the terme of $\frac{xx}{iiii}$xix yeres 1s. 8d.

"Paid unto the monkes of the ſaid howſſe, in the p̄ſens of my lord abbote and the pryor, to have theyre cō̄vent or chapter ſealle, to be delyvered among the cō̄vent, 5s."

Part of this ſeal ſtill remains, enough to ſhew the Bleſſed Virgin and Jeſus, with a king, on the right; and an abbot on the left, kneeling. Long before the expiration of the leaſe the monaſtery was diſſolved; and of conſequence the premiſes devolved to the crown; in which they remained till queen Elizabeth, in 1602, reſtored them to the pariſh, who paid a fine of 40s. and a rent of 2s.

The rector's houſe is ſituated in a very ſmall court, South of the church, and near Mark-lane.

The

The above Oliver Claymond gave, in 1540, 20s. *per annum* for ever towards providing Paſchal and Sepulchre tapers. The money is ſtill received from the Company of Clothworkers; but for a far more uſeful purpoſe, relieving the poor.

The pariſh muſt have owned a mill in the reign of Henry VII. from the enſuing collection of obſolete terms.

"Paid to Ri. Ciſworth, milpekker, for coggyng, and rengyng of the wallower, and rengyng of the pyrle whele at the Hinde, 4s."

The total ſum of receipts by the churchwardens in 1534 was 14l. 4s. 6d.

The inhabitants of this pariſh had their Infant Biſhop in honour of St. Nicholas; a cuſtom which will be more fully noticed in the Hiſtory of St. Paul's.

1535. The churchwardens "paid unto the goodman Cheſe, broyderer, for makyng a new mytter for the byſhoppe ageynſt Saint Nycholas nyght 2s. 8d."

It was the antient practice, on Palm Sunday, for the people to walk in proceſſion (preceded by the prieſts and choir), with conſecrated palm-branches in their hands, in commemoration of the public entrance of our Saviour into Jeruſalem, when the Jews ſtrewed his way with the leaves of that tree. What an angel had to do with this ceremony I am at a loſs to conceive; but it is certain the prieſts of Allhallows Staining thought the preſence of one neceſſary; and accordingly the churchwarden paid "For the hyring of a payer of wynges, and a creſte, for an angelle on Paulme Sonday, VIIId."

In the 1669 the veſtry levied a tax for four years, according to the poor-rates, on the pariſhioners, to defray the expences incurred during the plague, and to make good the loſſes by the fire of 1666.

The ſame year Thomas Bewley left the pariſh 300l. in truſt, on condition that one half the intereſt ſhould be paid to the incumbent for a ſermon on Chriſtmas day, and the remainder diſtributed to the poor at its concluſion. This ſum was lent to the City ſoon after, at 6 *per cent.*

1677. William Winter left 1000l. to the pariſh, ſome time previous to this date; the intereſt of which was to maintain and educate ſix boys.

On the 19th of June the veſtry granted the curate, Robert Comyn, permiſſion to uſe the veſtry-room for a ſchool, and ordered the churchwardens to provide ſix children.

1678, Aug. 2. Henry Compton, biſhop of London, iſſued his mandate for a ſelect veſtry, to conſiſt of 24 perſons and the curate.

It has been ſuggeſted to me, that farther particulars of charitable diſtributions might encourage applications, and introduce reſidents; I chearfully acquieſce, with many thanks for the liberality I have witneſſed in Allhallows Staining.

The Company of Ironmongers

rank as the tenth Company, of the twelve, of one of which the Lord Mayor of London muſt be free.

The Company were incorporated by Edward IV. in the third year of his reign, 1464, by letters patent *.

The archives of Ironmongers hall have been open to me; and every degree of information required for a perfect hiſtory of the Company afforded, through the introduction by Mr. Nichols to Mr. Reeve of Ludgate hill, who again introduced me to their worthy clerk, Mr. Summer, to whom I ſhall always conſider myſelf indebted for a degree of politeneſs and attention worthy of an enlightened man, who conceives it poſſible reſearches may be made for other purpoſes than to find flaws in titles, defective leaſes, or I know not what idle fancies—which have been ſuppoſed to be my object in requeſting to examine Court books not many miles from Mercers hall.

As I may not again have it in my power to enter ſo fully into the hiſtory of a Hall, and as a great deal of matter muſt neceſſarily be the ſame in the tranſactions of the different Companies; I ſhall not heſitate to enlarge ſo far on my ſubject that future deficiencies may be leſs obſerved.

Precepts from the Lord Mayor were the ſame to all the Companies. The proportions of articles required varied according to the ſtate of each. Thus an outline of the public hiſtory of every Company in London may be obtained from the Ironmongers court books.

Unfortunately thoſe books have not been preſerved previous to the reign of Queen Mary. But the MS. of Mr. Summer ſupplies many deficiences, which ſhall be faithfully acknowledged when uſed.

The Company were re-incorporated, under the name of "The Maſter and Keepers (or Wardens) of the Company of Freemen of the Miſtery or Art of Iron-

* Confirmed by Philip and Mary, 1558; and Queen Elizabeth, 1560.

mongers."

mongers." Charter dated in the firſt year of the reign of King James II. ſigned "Pigot, and Guildford, C. S."

Their arms are, Argent, on a chevron Gules, three ſwivels Or (the middle one palewiſe), the other two with the line of the chevron, between three ſteel gads Azure. Creſt: On a wreath two ſcaly lizards erect, combatant proper *(i. e.* Vert) each gorged with a plain collar Or, the collars chained together, &c. Motto, "God is our ſtrength." Theſe arms were granted to the Company in the year 1435, and confirmed to them in 1530.

Sept. 1, 1560, William Harvey, Clarenceux, re-granted to the Company the ſame arms, with the addition of two lizards, ſimilar to thoſe of the creſt, for ſupporters. And this laſt grant was approved and confirmed by Henry St. George, Clarenceux, in 1634*.

The livery are 100 in number, and the livery fine is 15l.

We find by the churchwardens accounts for 1494, that Ironmongers hall then ſtood in this pariſh, or on its preſent ſite: "Payd for a kylcherkyn of good ale, weche was drunkyn in the Yrynmongars hall, all chargs born, 12s. 2d." Upon what occaſion this ale was drunkyn is not mentioned. The hall then in being was entirely re-built in Queen Elizabeth's time, ſo that the preſent building is the third (or perhaps the fourth) erected ſince the original charter of incorporation was granted.

The Company were almoſt tempted by the following bequeſt to remove their hall to the pariſh of St. Nicholas Olave.

Thomas Lewin, ironmonger, gave them by his will, dated April 20, 1545, his great meſſuage and garden in the above-mentioned pariſh; and 14 meſſuages in the ſame to his wife during her life, afterwards to the Company for ever. In return for which, the Company were required to procure a prieſt, who was to ſing maſs four days of the week, and preach four ſermons in St. Nicholas Olave's church *per annum*; his ſalary to be 10l. and to have the beſt of five new houſes in the church-yard for his reſidence; to which was added a gown and hood whenever the Company gave their liveries. This prieſt was enjoined by the will to ſay grace at all the feſtivals of the hall.

The Company were to procure, at their own expence, the bread, wine, and wax, neceſſary for the celebration of the 208 maſſes annually.

* MS. Summer.

The

The remaining four houſes, adjoining the prieſt's, were appropriated to as many poor men, rent-free (or others on Bread-ſtreet-hill) with penſions of 6s. 8d. *per annum* to each.

The Company were alſo to obſerve an obit for him and others in St. Nicholas church, which was to conſiſt of "a whole Dirge over even, and maſs of Requiem on the morrow, by note;" expending at thoſe times 2l. 13s. 4d. in bread, cheeſe, and money for the poor. He directs them to provide one lamp, to burn before the moſt holy and bleſſed Sacrament of the Altar, as far as 40s. *per annum* would admit; and, in honour of the ſame, two tapers upon the altar, to the extent of 53s. 4d. *per annum*; and to pay 5l. *per annum* to two poor ſcholars at Oxford or Cambridge.

Mr. Lewin died the 28th of June, 1555. "Mem. That the 24th day of Feb. in anno Domini 1562 et anno quinto reg. Eliz. poſſeſſion was taken in and by the maſter, wardens, and fellowſhip of Iremongers of the city of London, to the uſe and behoof of the corporation of Iremongers aforeſaid, of and in the capital meſſuage or tenement wherein one Thomas Lewen lately dwelt, ſet and being in the pariſh of St. Nicholas Olave," &c. After which, ſeveral perſons were appointed to view the houſe, and report whether it might not to be converted into a hall for the Company's uſe. It is to be ſuppoſed they found it unfit for the purpoſe, as it was let, with ſome other tenements, in 1563, for 20l. *per annum*.

The ſite of the hall is on the North ſide of Fenchurch ſtreet.

This building was deſigned by T. Holden, and erected early in the laſt century. The baſement is ruſtic, with a large arched door in the middle, and a window on each ſide. Each wing has two others. The centre of the front is adorned with four Ionic pilaſters; over the door a Venetian window, and another circular within an arch. The ſpaces between the outer pilaſters have windows with pediments, and others over them circular.

Each wing has two arched windows, and two ſquare Attick. The cornice, pediment, arms, and carving in the tympanum, the vaſes and baluſtrades, and quoins on the extreme lines of the building, are all in good proportion, and form a very neat and elegant front, which is of Portland ſtone.

On aſcending the ſteps, we enter a large veſtibule, divided by ſix Tuſcan columns into avenues; with apartments on the left, an entrance to the court-room on the right, and the ſtairs of the dining-hall in front. On one ſide of the latter

is

is a door to a court, formed by excellent apartments for the clerk, his offices, and the kitchen.

At the North end of the court-room are two antique chairs, loaded with clumſy carvings of the Company's arms; and in a ſmall niche in the wall above them a ſtatue of Edward the Fourth, in armour, with a regal mantle on his ſhoulders, and crowned. It is an eaſy pleaſing little figure, and does credit to the carver. There are two portraits in this apartment: that of Nicholas Leate, eſq. maſter 1626 and 1627, in a black furred gown, beard, whiſkers, and laced ruff; a very good countenance.

Mr. John Child, ſenior warden 1782; an excellent portrait, in a ſmall wig, and gown furred.

Over the large handſome chimney-piece is a pannel, containing a tolerable painting of Weſtminſter-bridge.

An oval geometrical ſtair-caſe, at the Eaſt end of the hall, leads to the withdrawing-room; in which is an elegant chimney-piece; and at the North end a niche, with a ſmall ſtatue of "Sir Rob. Jeffery, knight, alderman, ironmonger, and lord mayor of London in the year 1686. Died February 1703. Founder of the hoſpital in the pariſh of St. Leonard Shoreditch, in the county of Middleſex, built in the year 1713."

The State-room

is entered through a large folding-door, adorned with Ionic ornaments, a divided pediment, and very good buſt.

Againſt the Weſt wall are the maſter and wardens' chairs, behind which the king's arms are placed, amidſt ſome extremely beautiful carvings.

On the North ſide ſtands a grand beaufet, with Ionic columns and pilaſters.

The room has a fire-place on the ſame ſide, and another under the orcheſtra at the Eaſt end, which latter is ſupported by two pillars.

A cornice encompaſſes the room over the windows; from which a ſemi-oval cieling riſes, richly ſtuccoed with the Company's arms, ſatyrs heads, cornucopias, palm-branches, flowers, ſcrolls, and three large pannels, encloſed by beautiful borders. The cieling is of ſky blue, the ornaments white, as are the walls, but the carvings are gilt.

Portraits

Portraits.

The oldeſt of thoſe were probably painted by Edward Cocke; for in the year 1640 the wardens agreed to pay him 31. 5s. each, for five pictures *more* of benefactors; and for thoſe of Charles the Firſt and Henrietta Maria, the ſame prices. They are loſt, or more probably were never painted.

At the Weſt end Thomas Thorold, eſq.; a white beard, grave countenance; in a gown, ruff, and gloves in his left hand. The right on a table. "A good benefactor."

"Mr. Thomas Betton, a worthy benefactor." A fine portrait, the face handſome, and admirably coloured, with an eaſy attitude.

Mr. Betton, by will, dated Feb. 15, 1723-4, made the Ironmongers Company truſtees for the following purpoſes.

One half of the intereſt and profits of the poſſeſſions deviſed to be expended in ranſoming Britiſh ſubjects captives in Barbary or Turkey.

One quarter to be divided among the different charity-ſchools of London and the ſuburbs; but the ſum given not to exceed 20l. to any one.

The remaining fourth part to the poor freemen of the Company of Ironmongers, or their widows and children, in ſums not exceeding 10s. *per annum.*

100l. *per annum* to a female relation, as an annuity for life; 10l. *per annum* to a clergyman of the church of England, and to keep his tomb in repair *.

A picture above it is nameleſs; and, though formal, well painted; ſaid to be by Mrs. Varelſt.

Lord Hood, in the uniform of an admiral, reſting on the fluke of an anchor, with a teleſcope in his hand; of equal excellence in the painting and likeneſs. By Gainſborough.

1783, July 31. At a court of confirmation Mr. Holker repreſented to the gentlemen preſent, that Lord Hood had been admitted to the freedom of the city. He then moved, that this gallant officer ſhould be received into the Company, without fine, or the uſual ceremony of nomination; which was agreed to unanimouſly.

1783, Oct. 20. The Company reſolved to provide an excellent dinner, under the direction of the maſter and wardens, for the entertainment of Lord Hood, on

* This tomb is in the burial-ground of the Ironmongers alms-houſes in Kingſland Road. See Ellis's Shoreditch, p. 114.

the

the 27th of November, and for that of as many friends as the Admiral ſhould chuſe to invite. On the day appointed the hall was decorated with various flags, and a band of eleven muſicians were provided. After the ceremony of his Lordſhip's admiſſion to their freedom was concluded, the maſter addreſſed him in a flattering ſpeech; to which Lord Hood replied,

"Gentlemen, I am extremely ſenſible of the great honour done me by the freedom of the worſhipful Company of Ironmongers; and the very obliging manner it has been conferred increaſes the value of it. To know that he ſtands firm in the good opinion of his fellow ſubjects is the higheſt gratification a military officer can receive; and to find my humble and honeſt endeavours not only ſo generally and kindly accepted, but moſt diſtinguiſhedly noticed, muſt afford me heartfelt pleaſure.

"I am happy to become a freeman of your worſhipful Company; and it will ever be my pride, and very earneſt wiſh, to approve myſelf true and faithful to its rights and privileges.

"To you Sir, the worthy Maſter, I ſtand much indebted; and am unable to expreſs what I feel, for the very polite and flattering manner in which you have fulfilled the Company's wiſhes towards me."

The following Captains in the naval ſervice were preſent: Lord Cranſtoun, of the Formidable; the hon. William Cornwallis, of the Canada; Corniſh, of the Arrogant; Goodall, of the Valiant; Reynolds, of the Monarch; Gardener, of the Duke; Lindſee, of the Magnificent; Inglefield, of the Centaur; Sutherland, of the Belliquieux; Williams, of the Prince George; Knatchbull, of the Princeſſa; Carrington, of the Ajax; Hood, of the Champion; the hon. Mr. Hood; Captains Dumotte and Maude; and Mr. Hunt, ſecretary.

The portrait was preſented to the Company by Lord Hood; from which Mr. Jones, of Great Portland-ſtreet, made an engraving, dedicated by permiſſion to the Company *.

On the South wall "Mr. Rowland Heylyn, a good benefactor." This gentleman's features are repreſented as emaciated, but pleaſing; with a white beard and whiſkers, habited in a black gown and cap, his right hand on a book.

"Thomas Michell, ironmonger, a good benefactor." In a black gown, ſmall ruff, and cheſnut-coloured hair; a dull ſtupid countenance, probably the effect of a bad painter's clumſy efforts.

* Mr. Summer's MS.

Thomas Michel, April 3, 1527, deviſed to the Company a meſſuage called the Ship, in the pariſh of St. Mildred, in the Poultry; and a croft of land, eſtimated at 10 acres, now divided into gardens, with tenements on them, ſituated in Old-ſtreet. An acre and rood of land adjoining was purchaſed April 31, 1595, of James Miller.

"On the 16th of April, 1718, the Ironmongers Company, in conſideration of 900l. ſold the ground on which St. Luke's church, in Old-ſtreet, now ſtands, and two burial-grounds belonging thereto; purſuant to an act of parliament made in the firſt year of King George the Firſt, for building of churches *."

"Sir James Cambell, a good benefactor." An aged pleaſant looking man, with white beard and hair, and ruff; in civic robes.

Sir James Cambell, alderman, gave 1000l. to the Company, to be lent to ten young men free of it, 100l. each, at 4 *per cent per annum*, for three years. The intereſt ariſing from this bequeſt, 40l. *per annum*, to be given by the maſter and wardens to the ſheriff of London, for the releaſe of honeſt poor freemen of London from confinement, not exceeding 5l. to each.

"Sir William Denham, a good benefactor." Aged, good features, ruff, and civic robes.

Sir William, by his will, dated Sept. 12, 1544, gave 13 meſſuages to the Company for ever, which had been part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery at Barking, ſubject only to the payment of 20s. *per annum*, to Sir William Denham.

For this legacy the teſtator required the Company to have a dirge celebrated, by note, within the chapel of Our Lady of Barking, for the ſoul of the founder, Lady Elizabeth his wife, his parents, and his children and benefactors. To this maſs the maſter and wardens were to bring their beſt cloth for the hearſe, and diſtribute 10l. ſterling. To the vicar, 1s. 4d.; to 7 prieſts, 4s. 8d.; three clerks, 2s.; for wax, 2s.; for the bells, 1s. 8d.; for bread and cheeſe, 3s. 4d.; ale, 3s. 4d.; to 100 poor perſons, 3l. 6s. 8d.; to 45 poor, 30s.; and to 25 poor, 41s. 8d.

On the wall back of the orcheſtra, "Sir Robert Geffery, a worthy benefactor." This worthy alderman is repreſented in the attitude of ſpeaking, but with a ſtern unpleaſant aſpect. He is in the robes of his office, laced band and large wig, with ſquare-toed ſhoes. A wretched performance, by Richard Phillips.

* Mr. Summer's MS.

In

In 1703 he bequeathed 400l. in truſt to the Company, requiring them to purchaſe an eſtate with the money; the profits of which are to ſupply a fund for reading prayers twice a day in St. Dionis Backchurch.

500l. In truſt to buy an eſtate for a fund, to be diſtributed in bread weekly to the poor of Landrake and St. Emers, in Cornwall; and to pay the ſalary of a ſchool-maſter for poor children.

To the Company 200l.; and two ſilver flagons, of 30l. value. And the reſidue of his eſtate in truſt to the Company, to purchaſe ground for an alms-houſe, for ſo many poor people as the money ariſing from the reſiduary part of his property, after the rate of 6l. *per annum* each perſon, would extend; and 15s. each for gowns. The Company to purchaſe an eſtate for building alms-houſes, and paying the poor, with a reſervation for their repair.

"All the purchaſes made on account of Sir Robert's charity were by order of the Court of Chancery, and a licence obtained from the crown for that purpoſe." Thoſe eſtates are ſituated in London.

"Mr. Ralph Handſon, a good benefactor." This and the following portraits hang upon the North wall. Mr. Handſon was clerk to the Company, and is painted as an old man, with white hair, in a black gown and cap, with band and cuffs. He gave by will, dated Jan. 9, 1653, five meſſuages, ſituated in St. Olave's pariſh, Hart-ſtreet, 71l. 10s. *per annum*; which the Company diſtribute, by his direction, in 16 ſmall payments, for charitable purpoſes.

"This eſtate was let to the Eaſt India Company, from Midſummer 1808, at the yearly rent of 300l. for the term of 378 years, renewable every 21 years, on the payment of a fine of 500l. every 21 years."

"Thomas Lewin, ironmonger, a good benefactor." See p. 33.

"Mr. Thomas Hallwood, a good benefactor." Thoſe two pictures are hardly worth deſcribing. Mr. Hallwood gave 400l. for the maintenance of four poor ſcholars at Oxford and Cambridge, for three years; after the expiration of that term to others, ſucceſſively, for ever: and 40s. *per annum* to the wardens, from the profits.

"Mrs. Margaret Dane, a good benefactreſs." She kneels before a book, in a ſcarlet robe, black cap, ruff, and has many jewels on her neck. But a poor picture. This lady, on the 16th of May 1579, bequeathed 2000l. to the Company, for the following uſes: 10l. to each of the three hoſpitals; 10l. to 20 poor maids, on their marriage; 10l. *per annum* to Oxford and Cambridge;

10l. *per annum* for bread and beef for priſoners; 5l. *per annum* to Biſhop's Stortford; 1200 bundles of faggots, to be divided between 24 wards of London, 25l. (the Company pay each ward, in lieu of faggots, 1l. 0s. 10d. each); and 10l. for a dinner on the day of her deceaſe.

A window on the ſame ſide contains a ſmall whole length, in painted glaſs, of "Sir Chriſtopher Draper, mayor." He holds a roll of paper in one hand, and his gloves in the other. "T. C. *hoc fieri fecit, anno* 1639." A very tolerable performance; and the colours (except the face) clear and bright, particularly the robe, and yellow of the niche.

He gave, in 1566, the land on which the hall and two houſes now ſtand.

Many other perſons have given large benefactions to the Company, and in truſt for charitable purpoſes, whoſe memories have not been honoured by paintings; but it would be the height of injuſtice not to record their good deeds.

1531, March 24. Robert Smith gave 110l. to purchaſe lands, of 5l. annual rent, for ever.

1534, Aug. 2. Elizabeth Gyva demiſed 4 ſhops, with a houſe and chambers, in the pariſh of St. Michael Crooked-lane.

1541, Aug. 3. Humphry Barnes gave ſeveral valuable meſſuages.

1556, Aug. 14. Robert Downe, ſenior, gave the Company the Horſe Head, and Horſe Head-alley, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's; two baſons, and two ewers. And Juſtice Randall 480l. to pay certain ſums to the wards of Queen Hith and Baynard's Caſtle.

1671, Dec. 1. Sir John Lewys, bart. gave 100l. in addition to 5l. which the Company owed him for corn-money, to be diſpoſed of at their diſcretion.

1692. John Sampſon, eſq. gave 6l. *per annum*, to four poor alms-people, from the rent of a houſe at Marlborough, Wilts; and a ſilver ſalver, weighing 65 oz. 5 dwts.

1708, March 16. Sir Charles Thorold gave the maſter and wardens an annuity of 40l. for 99 years, from March 1707, to be given, in ſums of 5l. each, to eight poor ſtudents of the Colleges of Corpus Chriſti al. Benet's, Chriſt's, Trinity, Catharine Hall, Univerſity, Merton, Corpus Chriſti, and St. Edmund's Hall. And 200l. to the Company.

William Chace, eſq. citizen and ironmonger, gave, while living, 200l. to the Company, on condition that they paid 10l. *per annum* for ever to a prieſt, to be appointed

appointed by them, for reading prayers, and preaching a ſermon, daily, in Sir Robert Geffery's alms-houſe. Received in Feb. 1719.

1768, April 5. Samuel Gunton, eſq. gave 50l. to be diſtributed among the Company's penſioners; which was done accordingly, in 1771.

1782, Jan. 12. Thomas Hanbey, eſq. gave 2000l. Bank annuities to the governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, upon condition that they received, cloathed, and educated, two boys, ſons of freemen of the Ironmongers Company, to be nominated by the Court. On non-performance by the governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, the money devolves to the Company of Cutlers. This legacy was not to take effect till after Mrs. Hanbey's deceaſe. That lady made her will, dated Feb. 16, 1796, which was proved in 1797. In it ſhe gives the Company of Ironmongers 300l. 3 *per cent.* Bank annuities, on condition that they keep her huſband's tomb in repair; the overplus, every fourth year, to be given to poor freemen of the Company.

Ceremony of electing the MASTER and WARDENS.

1562. "Firſt, it is agreed at this court, that the two Wardens, at the dinner (at ſuch time as the Maſter ſhall be ſerved in), ſhall riſe to go out, and then ſhall come in with the garlands, for the Maſter only, in the chief Warden's hands, with the minſtrels before them and the beadle; and, making their obeiſance to the Maſter, ſhall deliver him the ſame garland; and there ſhall remain, and attend by the Maſter, till the Maſter hath aſſayed the garland upon the heads of ſuch of the moſt worſhipfull as he ſhall think meet. And then the Maſter to receive it again, and ſet it on his own head. And then the Wardens to depart; the garland remaining ſtill on the old Maſter's head. And immediately the Wardens to come in again, with the beadle and minſtrels before them, either of them having his garland on his head, and one to bear a cup before the Chief Warden, and to go once about the houſe; and, after obeiſance made, the Chief Warden to take the cup, and deliver it to the old Maſter. And then the Maſter to take off the garland off from his head, and ſet it on the new Maſter's head. And then the Maſter to take the cup and drink to the new Maſter. And after that, the Wardens (after due reverence) to depart to aſſay their garlands, as they ſhall think meet: and then to go out, and to come in again, with the minſtrels and beadle before them, with their garlands on their heads, and either of them having his cup brought before him, and to go twice about the houſe; and then the Chief old

old Warden to go and ſet the garland upon the new Chief Warden's head; and to take his cup, and drink to him, and ſo to deliver the ſame cup to him. And likewiſe the younger Warden to ſet his garland upon the other new Warden's head," &c.

The garlands are like the heraldic wreath, except that they are made of red velvet, and have pieces of ſilver faſtened on them, engraved with the Company's arms.

This day of ceremony, and the dinner accompanying it, was altered at the ſame time from the Sunday after Trinity Sunday to the Monday following; when the houſeholders were to attend at the hall, in their beſt liveries, to go in proceſſion to church, there to offer at the altar. It is curious to obſerve the uſe made of the veſtments in which it was uſual for the prieſt to officiate when the Company attended; they were converted into cuſhions; and Mr. Alderman Draper was indulged with the uſe of them during his mayoralty, on condition that he procured feathers to fill them.

Pageants and Processions.

Thoſe are now ſo ſimplified, that the whole ceremony of proceeding from Guildhall to Weſtminſter-hall, by the City Companies collectively, on the 9th of November, to witneſs the lord mayor elect's official oath, is hardly ſufficiently magnificent to compenſate for the violent colds, and other diſorders, which ladies experience, after ſitting inactive before opened windows, for hours together, in ſo inclement a ſeaſon.

I ſhall enlarge upon the expenſive exhibitions of this reſpectable Company, in order to ſhew the ingenuity, claſſical knowledge, and liberality of paſt days; and at the ſame time beg my readers to excuſe my giving thoſe of other trades; for ſome hundreds of pages might thus be occupied, to the excluſion of more important matter.

When Sir William Draper ſerved the office of lord mayor, in 1566–7, the Ironmongers exerted themſelves, to their utmoſt ability, in honouring the proceſſion, as he was what is termed "free of the Company." Forty-ſix perſons, bachelors, were nominated, whoſe drapery was compoſed of ſatin caſſocks, gowns furred with "foynes," and crimſon ſatin hoods. Twenty-eight "wifelers." Forty-eight men bore wax torches, an ell in length, diſtinguiſhed by red caps; an equal number were

were armed with javelins. Two woodmen carried clubs, and hurled ſquibs; and a pageant, unfortunately not deſcribed, filled the meaſure. The expence of it was 18l. Six boys, furniſhed by J. Tailer, from Weſtminſter (poſſibly the Abbey church), ſung on, and pronounced ſpeeches from, the ſtage.

Four partizans *, and 160 chambers †, procured from the lieutenant of the Tower, were placed on the banks of the Thames, and diſcharged at intervals.

The ſilver utenſils, furniſhed by the Company for the entertainment at Guild-hall, conſiſted of 9 baſons and ewers, 39 neſts of bowls and goblets, with an amazing number of ſmaller articles.

"The "foiſte," or, in the modern term, the Company's barge, had ten pair of oars, and maſts; but, whether they were furniſhed with ſails, or for the flags only, doth not appear. However, the Queen's arms flowed from the main-top, and a flag of the "red croſſe" from the fore top. To each of which were added long pendants; and *two* "auncients, for the pope ‡ or baſte." The laſt-mentioned flags were not diſplayed, as at preſent, from fixed ſtaffs; but held by men termed "Auncient-bearers for the Foiſte." This veſſel had her maſter and gunner, "and ſquibbs ſufficient for the tyme, with all things well paynted, and trymmed accordyngly, with twenty pavaſes," and two half barrels of gunpowder on board; ſo that, with her guns and ſquibs, ſhe muſt have been a moſt formidable man of war.

The muſick for the barge conſiſted of two trumpets, one drum, and ſixteen baſes, half of which were double, and *one* ſolitary flute.

The men and muſicians were habited in ſarſnet caſſocks, with ſcarfs and *night* caps of Bruges ſatin "drawen oute with white and redd." The Queen's ſerjeant trumpeters demanded no leſs than 18l. for 24 trumpeters.

The oath was taken on the *twenty-ninth* of *October* §.

In the year 1628 a precept from the mayor informed the Company, that they were aſſeſſed 77l. as their proportion of 4300l. *expended in pageants* when the king paſſed through the city.

1629. Another member of the Company ſerved the office of lord mayor. Upon this occaſion the following curious exhibition took place.

A repreſentation of Oceanus (a very man) ſeated in a vaſt ſilver eſcallop ſhell, guiding two wild ſea-horſes, whoſe manes were intermixed with threads of gold.

* Small field-pieces. † Other guns. ‡ This is what is now termed the poop or ſtern.
§ This was the regular lord mayor's day till the alteration of the ſtyle, in 1752.

The

The briny god ſhone reſplendent in a golden diadem, ſet with ſilver eſcallops, and a branch of coral, adorned with pearls.

His dreſs, ſilvered and enamelled, croſſed the body in waves; his "baſes and buſkins cutt at the topp into ſilver ſcollops."

The ſecond part repreſented "a proud ſwelling ſea," on which a Sea Lion rode as ſupporter of the Eaſt India Company's arms; and as his lordſhip was free of the French and Eaſtland companies.

Mounted on this lion ſat "Tethis," Queen of the Sea; her hair long and diſhevelled; crowned with an antique "ſea tire," encompaſſed by a golden coronet and pearls; in a mantle of taffety. This lady held a large banner of the mayor's arms.

A *merman* and mermaid acted as ſupporters to the Lion, and carried banners of the ſheriff's arms. A border of fiſhes incloſed the ſea.

"An Eſtridge." This bird ſuffered an Indian boy to back him; who bore a dart in one hand, and a pipe in the other. On the corners of the platform were a Turk, a Perſian, a pikeman, and a muſketeer.

A fourth pageant exhibited Lemnion's forge, with Vulcan, the ſmith of Lemnos, at work, ſurrounded by his ſervants, in black hair, *waiſtcoats*, and *leather aprons*. A fire blazed in the furnace, lightenings flaſhed, thunder rolled; and at intervals harſh muſick, and ſongs, ſounded praiſes to iron, the anvil, and hammer.

A fifth, London's *Tempe*, a quibble upon the name of *Camp-bell*, reverſed into the French words *le bell*, or *beau champ*, a beautiful field or country. This modern Tempe was called an arbour; which had four termes for its ſupport, adorned by arms and pendants, and a plentiful diſplay of trees, fruits, and flowers; with the mayor's creſt, a lion's head, on the pinnacle. The Company invited, and hither came, Titan, Flora, Ceres, Pomona, Ver, and Eſtas, from their bliſsful fields, to ride through the dirty ſtreets, and a crowd who knew them not. The god of the golden lyre, even the great Apollo, appeared in his palace on this happy day, which was compoſed of 12 ſilver columns ſupporting pendants, ſurmounted by four pillars of gold.

"On every ſquare was repreſented the head of an emperor, figuring the four monarchs of the world, and in them pointing at the four kingdoms. Apollo is the chief perſon; on his head a garland of bayes, and in his hand a lute.

The ſeven Liberal Sciences attended *in propriâ perſonâ*, habited in flowing robes.

The

The ſum paid for theſe pageants, including every expence, was 180l. The ſea-lion and eſtridge were preſerved, and placed in the hall. And 32 trumpeters were employed.

1635. On the mayoralty of Sir Chriſtopher Clitherow, the Company had five pageants, with children, and orators, for 180l. They were relating to Juno, Pallas, and Venus; a Sagittary, becauſe the Sun then entered that ſign; the Caſtle of Mars; and the Harbour of Happineſs. Beſides the uſual accompaniments, Thomas Bradſhaw, and Thomas Jones, provided 10 fencers for 5l.

Matthew Taubman publiſhed a pamphlet in 1685, which he dedicated to Sir Robert Gefferys and the Company of Ironmongers, entitled "London's Annual Triumph, performed on Thurſday Oct. 29, 1685, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Gefferys, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, with a Deſcription of the ſeveral Pageants, Speeches, and Songs," &c. &c.

Part of this publication affords matter too curious for omiſſion; I ſhall therefore, diſcarding ſome of the flouriſhes uſed by my author, detail the facts in words leſs florid.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the perſons compoſing the proceſſion began to aſſemble at the Company's hall. When the ceremony commenced, 60 poor men led the way, cloathed in gowns and caps, each bearing a ſtandard or banner.

50 gentlemen-uſhers, in velvet coats, with chains of gold on their necks, and white ſtaves in their right hands.

The bachelors in gowns and hoods, the former faced with foins *.

The livery in gowns faced with budge †, and hoods.

The maſters, wardens, and aſſiſtants of the ſeveral Companies, in gowns faced with foins, and hoods.

12 gentlemen, ſome habited in pluſh, others in buff, with ſcarves of the company's colours, bearing banners.

36 trumpets, preceded by the ſerjeant trumpeter.

14 drums, led by a drum major, and three fifes.

Other drums and fifes.

The two city marſhals on horſeback, attended by ſix ſervants.

* A kind of fur, black at top, upon a whitiſh ground, and taken from a little animal, like a ferret or weaſel, called a *foine*. Bailey. Q. is this the *ermine?* for Pennant ſays the *ſtoat* is called in French *hermine*; and in German, Swediſh, Dutch, and Daniſh, *hermelus*.

† The dreſſed ſkin or fur of lambs. Bailey. So Milton's

"*Budge* Doctors of the Stoic fur." Comus, l. 707.

The foot marſhal, attended in the ſame manner.

The maſter of defence, with fencers.

Penſioners, in red gowns, white ſleeves, and white caps; with javelins in their right hands; and ſhields, painted with the armorial bearings of founders and benefactors of the company.

At Grocers hall the lord mayor and aldermen joined the cavalcade, on horſeback. Thoſe were the numbers and habits of the perſons aſſembled; their exact diſtribution in pairs, detailed, would be tedious and unprofitable. It may be worth mentioning, that Mr. Taubman aſſerts, many of the Artillery Company's head pieces, or helmets, were of "*maſſy ſilver.*"

The pageants were exhibited in Cheapſide. The firſt was a pyramid on a pedeſtal, ſurmounted by a globe of gold, and the creſt of the Ironmongers' Company. Banners of Edward the Fourth, that of the reigning King, the Lord Mayor, and the Company, were diſplayed on the ſhaft. Five females, of majeſtic mien and beautiful features, were ſelected, to repreſent Victory, Triumph, Honour, Peace, and Plenty; but the firſt-named lady had the neceſſary, indeed indiſpenſible attendants, Courage, Vigilance, and Conduct, more immediately ſurrounding her. Victory ſhone in mail of burniſhed gold, and held a banner of the king, inſcribed "*Vici ferro.*" In her right hand a ſword. Her helmet ſupported a tower, a wreath of laurel, and a plume, *accidentally* the veritable modern tricoloured.

Courage ſeems to have fought in "a black peruke, tied in a ſilken bag behind." That he fought with conduct is evident, from his having preſerved his *wig* in the heat of battle. This ſtern-viſaged gentleman waved a flag, wreſted from his enemies; and a lance in the left hand was quite accordant with a black *velvet cap* and plumes.

Vigilance had appropriate emblems. Her beautiful perſon was attired in a yellow robe; and ſable mantle, fringed with gold, ſet with eyes. In her hands a lamp, and bell.

Conduct appeared as an aged general, in a coat of mail, ſet with ſtars. In his hand a truncheon of gold; on his arm an iron ſhield, charged with a peacock's tail diſplayed.

Triumph, in cloth of ſilver; a purple ſcarf, embroidered with cannon; drums, and flags, fringed with gold; with a triple crown on her head; and in her hands banners, inſcribed, "*Triumphat Rex, periit Grex.*"

Honour,

Honour, in a purple robe, embroidered with golden ſtars; a ſcarlet mantle, fringed with gold; crowned by a royal diadem; and holding a banner of the King.

Peace, in an olive green ſarſnet robe, with ſilver ſtars; a chaplet of heart's-eaſe; a branch of palm in one hand, in the other a banner of the Company.

Plenty. Strictly adhering to her ladyſhip's bounteous mode of proceeding, the Company laviſhed on her habit every thing that was magnificent and expenſive. A vaſt golden eſtridge, with a horſe-ſhoe in his beak, ſtood before this brilliant exhibition. On him ſat a ruddy boy, who "ever and anon" ſounded through the lungs of the brazen trumpet. During the time which the lord mayor occupied examining this pageant, Victory was employed in addreſſing him, in twenty-two vile doggrel lines, that had a meaning no doubt; but it was admirably concealed by the Poet, as he ſhall prove:

"Againſt cold ir'n *no armour* can prevail;
There's no reſiſtance *in* a coat of mail."

The ſecond ſtage was a ſea-chariot, of cerulean green, the wheels ſprinkled with froth from the briny deep. Neptune ſat in a ſhell, drawn by Tritons. A whimſical method pointed out the flux and reflux of the ſea: Neptune, although a God, and for that reaſon not liable to mortal afflictions, condeſcended to mark the operations of the flux by contortions of his venerable features, which reſumed a placid ſerenity during the reflux.

Amphitrite had a thin ſea-green veil, with long hair, and held a globe. Their attendants were Proteus, Glaucus, Thetis, and Galatea.

The third repreſented the arch of Loyalty, ſurmounted by Fame, attended by Loyalty, Truth, Union, and Concord, all habited in the ſplendid manner above deſcribed. A ſea-lion, tritons, and negro, were introduced into this pageant, as a compliment to "the firſt commercial city in the world." Loyalty addreſſed the Mayor in rather better poetry than Victory's.

A fourth pageant was Mount Etna; with Vulcan and the Cyclops at work, within a cavern at the baſe: ſome at the forge, and others digging metals and minerals. Apollo deſcended with Cupids, and entertained them with muſick. Vulcan alſo made his ſpeech to the Lord Mayor.

William and Mary honoured this ſpectacle by their preſence, which was more than uſually magnificent, as it was the firſt civic celebration after their aſcending the throne. The Prince and Princeſs of Denmark were preſent; and the dinner at Guildhall did credit to the City, and highly gratified their Majeſties.

Mr. Summer enables me to preſent my readers with the amount of the different charges paid by the Ironmongers' Company on this occaſion.

	£.	s.	d.
Four pageants	175	0	0
Flags and ſtreamers	140	0	0
Cloth for the old mens gowns	45	10	0
Making gowns and other things	14	6	0
Ribbons	11	3	4
Flannel	3	10	0
Bargemaſter's cap	0	13	0
His gown, and ſarſnet for ſcarfs	8	0	0
King's trumpets	25	0	0
King's drums	8	0	0
City marſhal	2	0	0
City waits	2	0	0
Drums	2	0	0
The poet	10	0	0
Foot marſhal	5	0	0
Maſter of defence, and his men	3	0	0
Javelins, and other things	4	11	0
Two ſtandard bearers	1	5	0
Muſick	6	5	0
Dinners for foynes and budge	2	11	0
To poor men that wore gowns	2	10	0
Total,	473	0	4

The different Companies were antiently required to furniſh perſons to wait upon Majeſty. The ſervices they attended for will be explained by the following extracts from the Court Books.

1559. The Company ſent men in armour to "the May-game that went before the queenes mageſte to Grenewich;" and in April following the Court ordered, in purſuance of a requiſition from the lord mayor, that "28 hanſſom men, well and hanſomlye armyd, and to wiffeleres*, to goo with them to feaching the quenes

* "Players on the whiffle, or fife." Bailey; who adds, "a young freeman of London, that goes before the Companies of London in public proceſſions."

mageſte,"

mageſte," ſhould be furniſhed with two new ſtreamers of ſilk, a great flag, and 12 ſmall banners.

1572, March 27. A precept was received by the Court, which commanded the Company to provide 12 "callyvars," 30 morryſpykes, and 15 halberds, in other words, 57 men armed with thoſe weapons, to attend the Queen's celebration of May-day at Greenwich.

1579. The Company were charged, by an act of common council, with 11l. 4s. towards the charges of the City's entertainment of Prince Caſſimir.

1641. When Charles the Firſt returned from Scotland, on the 25th of November, the Corporation of London received him with moſt diſtinguiſhed honours, and entertained himſelf and family with a ſuperb dinner. On this occaſion a precept was received, commanding that a certain number of the handſomeſt men, free of the Company, to be habited in velvet, pluſh, or ſatin, on horſeback, with each a footman and torch-bearer, ſhould be held in readineſs, to wait upon the king from St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, to Guildhall; and from thence to the palace. They were "to meet under the city wall, in the void place, Moorfields *."

Money required of the Company.

The preceding pages of the hiſtory of Ironmongers hall ſhew the liberality with which money was expended in old times, for what we now deem idle uſes.

The following will prove, that ſpecie in their hands poſſeſſed the faculty of attracting clouds of precepts; and that, if the Company were laviſh, the Crown was always ready to receive.

1556. "A ſeſſment agreed upon in this hall, the 17 Sept. for and touching the ſomme of xll. demaunded and taſked of this Company towards the ſetting on worke of the workfolkes in Brydwell, wherof xxl. was aſſeſſed and taſked by the four ſeſſers thereof; to be particularly gathered of the Company."

1565. 75l. were levied, as their proportion towards erecting the Burſe †.

1569. In conſequence of a precept from the lord mayor, the Company paid 20l. towards cleanſing the city ditch between the Poſtern and Aldgate.

1573. A collection was made in the Company for the "Voyage pretended (intended) to Rochelle; which amounted to 200l. and was delivered to the biſhop

* Strype's edition of Stow, vol. I. book I. p. 294, contains a long account of this entertainment.

† The Royal Exchange.

of

of London, who promiſed that certain merchants of that city ſhould be bound for the re-payment."

We are diſſatisfied with taxation, and very many Engliſhmen complain of an arbitrary government at preſent; but I believe no miniſter, during the laſt century, could have been found to authoriſe, or lord mayor to execute, ſuch a precept as the enſuing, directed to the Company.

"By the Maior,

"Theis are to will and comaund youe that forthewth youe prepare in a redynes the ſume of LXL. of the ſtocke of youre halle (and if youe have not ſo moche in ſtore, then youe ſhall borrow the ſame at yntereſt at th'only coſts and loſſis of yo^{r} hall); to be lent to the quens ma^{tie} for 1 wholl yeare; not in any wiſe cawſyng any brother of yo^{r} companye to bear any pticular charge, or loſſe, towardes the ſame, but onlye of the rents and ſtocke of yo^{r} ſaid hall, w^{ch} ſome of LXL. you ſhall paye uppon Twyſdaye next comyng in the mornyng, at Mr. Stonleys howſe in Aldarſgate ſtrete; and thear you ſhall receive an aquyttaunce for the ſame in forme appoynted. Fayle youe not herof as youe will awnſwer for the contrarye at your pyll. Yeovyn at the Gwyldhall of London the XXVII of Auguſt, 1575.

SEBRIGHTE."

It will hardly be credited that men ſhould have been ſo blindly bigoted, at any period of our hiſtory, to the *then* form of government, as to have made no effort to amend ſuch proceedings as thoſe of compelling loans in one half year, and in the next compelling the lenders to borrow. Thoſe precepts, and other reſources, produced Queen Elizabeth 140,000l.; apparently more than ſhe knew what to do with; however, herſelf, or her miniſters, found an expedient, which was, to force the citizens to receive it, for a year or more, at *ſeven per cent.* in ſums from 500l. to 50l. each perſon, on pledges of gold or ſilver plate, or other ample ſecurity.

1599. The Queen demanded a loan of 20,000l. from the city of London, upon her bond, for ſix months, towards the defence of the country, and ſuppreſſing the Iriſh rebellion. This was readily granted, and without intereſt. Our Company paid 880l.

1632. A proportion of 35l. 16s. was levied upon the hall, as part of a fine of 1000l. exacted from the City, for not apprehending the murderers of John Lamb.

1640,

1640, July 28. The court was thus addreſſed by the lord mayor:

"Your Companyes proportion of money allotted to be lent (amongſt other the companyes of this cittie) unto his ma^tie, is the ſome of 2000l. and if you be not already ſatisfied herein concerning the ſecurity offered for repayment thereof, or any other matter concerning this buſineſs, you may be pleaſed forthwith to repaire unto me, and you ſhall receive further ſatisfaction.

HENRY GARWAIE, Mayor."

After the Court had heard this letter read, Sir Chriſtopher Cletherow acquainted the members preſent, that the King wiſhed to borrow 200,000l. of the City of London, at an intereſt of 8 *per cent.* and for which he offered the farmers of his cuſtoms as ſecurity. The Court, after ſome deliberation, pleaded inability.

In the month of October, the Court was informed by the Mayor, that himſelf and the court of aldermen had had an interview, at Guildhall, with the Earl of Mancheſter, Lord Viſcount Campden, Lord Coventry, and Lord Goring, who informed them of the proceedings of the Peers for a treaty with thoſe of Scotland, endeavouring to produce an union; and of the wretched ſtate of the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and the town of Newcaſtle, through the inroads of the Scots.

At the ſame time they read a letter from ſixty peers, directed to the Lord Mayor, dated at York, and another from the King.

The intent of thoſe letters, and the interview, was to obtain the ſupply of 200,000l.; 50,000l. of which was to be paid on the 12th of October, 100,000 on the 15th of November, and the remainder on the 1ſt of December.

The Mayor and Court of Aldermen reſolved to raiſe the ſum of 50,000l. againſt the time propoſed; and immediately proceeded to levy proportions on the different Companies, according to the uſual method of proceeding. The Ironmongers were to pay 1700l. in the enſuing five days. The Court, alarmed at this heavy demand, lamented their unfortunate ſituation, and profeſſed themſelves utterly at a loſs how to collect the money; but they reſolutely proteſted againſt any attempt to contribute towards the remaining 150,000l.

Three expedients were adopted; to demand 400l. due to them from the Eaſt India Company; to borrow 500l. from Sir James Cambell; and pawn their plate.

At

At the next Court, the warden, Honeywood, ſaid he had received 400l. from the Eaſt India Company; that the plate had been valued at 450l. and offered in pledge for 500l. or to raiſe that ſum upon the Company's ſeal; but was refuſed, unleſs particular men would be bound for repayment.

The Court appearing doubtful as to the ſecurity they were to receive from Government; Sir Chriſtopher Clitherow and Mr. Scott informed them, that the Corporation of London had determined no more than 50,000l. ſhould be lent by the twelve companies; for which they had demanded that ten lords ſhould give bond to ſix men of the moſt reſpectable Companies; and that each Company ſhould have a bond of aſſurance from thoſe ſix men, for their proportions. Encouraged by this proſpect of re-payment, Sir Job Harbey and Mr. Hugh Windham aroſe, and offered to lend the Court 400l. each, at 8 *per cent.* Theſe propoſals were accepted.

On the 12th of October two letters were read from the Mayor; one, dated the 10th, required the payment on that day of ſuch money as they had provided; but, upon a careful examination of the words compoſing thoſe letters, they were found to be ſo equivocal and unſatisfactory, that they by no means freed the Company from a demand of the 150,000l. ſaid before to have been relinquiſhed; neither did they perceive that any perſons were ready to give their bonds, as promiſed. The Court therefore reſolved, "that the ſame be not paid untill further order."

On the 19th the Court were informed, that other Companies had paid their proportions, and that no further ſum would be required at that time. Upon this they conſented to pay half on the 19th, and the reſt on the 26th of October; which was done, as appears by copies of the receipts from the Exchequer, entered in the Court Books.

No demand was made for money till July 16, 1641; but then they were commanded by precept to ſend a liſt of thoſe perſons who had been maſters or wardens, or had fined for the offices; the names of all the livery, yeomanry, and others free of the Company; together with thoſe who had fined for aldermen or ſheriffs, and the places of reſidence of the whole, to the mayor.

On the 21ſt the Court were ordered to ſummon the perſons alluded to, in order to receive the money aſſeſſed upon each, according to act of parliament. "Afterwards came another precept, dated the 24th, ſubſcribed by the Lord Mayor, ſignifying, that 40,000l. muſt be paid on Wedneſday next, at the furtheſt, for the

the important affaires of this kingdome; and therefore he comanded that his former precept be duly executed; and the money to be paid to the commiſſioners by Monday or Tueſday at the furtheſt."

This tax was from 10l. to 25l. each, on thoſe who had fined for maſter, amounting to 165l.

On the office of warden, 6l. 18s. 4d. each, in all 82l.

On each member of the livery 5l. and of the yeomanry 3l. each.

Jan. 24 following, the Company were ſolicited for money to relieve the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Londonderry. To this the court readily aſſented; but deſired "to intimate unto his lopp, that they have formerly lent unto certaine lords 1700l. which ſhould have been paid in Nov. laſt, wth conſideration; but that neither the principal nor the intereſt is yet ſatisfied;" and, in an addreſs preſented to the Mayor on this occaſion, they ſay they are fully ſenſible of the wants of the inhabitant Proteſtants in Ireland, but deſire him to remember, "firſt, our lands in the plantation of Londonderry, &c. are taken from us, after wee had beſtowed great coſte and charges thereupon; and wee may feare, if it ſhould pleaſe his Matie parlt to reſtore the ſame, the plantation by meanes of ye rebells will be ruined, and in worſe caſe then at the firſt." The court voted 20 quarters of wheat, or the price of that quantity in money, together with an iron cannon, mounted, for the defence of the city.

Mr. Summer's memorandums furniſh ſo clear and conciſe an account of the City's poſſeſſions in Ireland, that I cannot do better than give his words.

"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a rebellion having broke out in the province of Ulſter, in the North of Ireland, the ſaid province was in a great manner depopulated and laid waſte. Upon the ſuppreſſing of this rebellion, great part of the province became veſted in the Crown by forfeiture; and, in order to reſettle the ſame, and to eſtabliſh a colony of Proteſtants there, particularly in the county of Derry, King James, in the year 1609, made propoſals to the Mayor and Commonalty of London of the ſaid forfeited lands, upon condition of their new planting and peopling the ſame.

"In the year 1609, the mayor and citizens of London erected a company, conſiſting of a governor, deputy governor, and 24 aſſiſtants (ſince called the Iriſh Society), to treat with the Crown concerning the ſaid new Plantation. And the City having reſolved to accept the ſaid propoſal, and having raiſed, by contribution among their principal Companies, 60,000l. for that purchaſe, King James, by

his letters patent, dated March 29, in the 11th year of his reign, incorporated the ſaid Society, by the name of "The Governor and Aſſiſtants of the new Plantation in Ulſter, within the realm of Ireland;" and granted to them and their ſucceſſors (upon condition of their building the town, ſettling the lands, and doing other ſervices) divers cities, manors, towns, villages, caſtles, lands, and hereditaments, in the ſaid province of Ulſter; with power to create manors, of any quantity of lands, not exceeding 1000 acres, of ſuch tenants as are in the ſaid letters patent limited; and to limit to the ſaid ſeveral manors ſo many acres of land, diſtinct and ſevered for demeſne lands, as ſhould ſeem neceſſary and convenient to the Society. And a new county was thereby erected, and called the county of Londonderry.

The ſaid ſettlement having been thus finiſhed, the towns built, and the lands ſettled, the whole was mapped, and divided by the ſaid Society, as nearly as could be, into twelve equal parts; and the twelve Companies, who had equally contributed to the raiſing the ſaid 60,000l., drew lots for their ſeveral ſhares; and the lot No. VII. (which was a new manor erected by the ſaid Society, by virtue of the ſaid letters patent, and called the manor of *Lizard)*, fell to the ſhare of the Ironmongers' Company, ſubject to ſeveral grants, made by the ſaid Society, of the ſaid manor, by virtue of the ſaid King's licence and letters patent, to certain Engliſh or other Britiſh perſons, and their heirs, as freeholders in fee ſimple, to be holden of the ſaid manors, by ſuch rents, ſervices, and tenures, as were thereby limited.

The letters patent of King James were repealed by Charles I. and the Crown reſumed the lands as forfeited, upon a ſuggeſtion that the covenants of the ſaid grant were not performed.

But Charles II. by his letters patent, in the fourteenth year of his reign, confirmed the letters patent of King James I. and reſtored to the ſaid Society, and twelve Companies, all the privileges and eſtates in the province of Ulſter. And the Society, by leaſe and releaſe, dated in 1663, made a new creation and grant to the Company of the manor of Lizard, and confirmed the grants before made to the freeholders, with the ſame deſcriptions, rents, and ſervices, as before.

By deed, dated Nov. 7, 1718, made between the governor and aſſiſtants of the new Plantation of Ulſter on the one part, and the maſter and keepers (or wardens), and commonalty, of the myſtery or art of Ironmongers of London, on the other part, the ſaid governor and aſſiſtants, for the conſiderations therein mentioned, bargained,

bargained, ſold, alienated, enfeoffed, and confirmed, to the ſaid maſter, &c. and their ſucceſſors for ever, the manor of Lizard, with the rights, members, &c. there lying and being, within the county of Londonderry, in the province of Ulſter, and ſubject to the exceptions therein contained. There are 24 freeholds belonging to the manor of Lizard, in Ireland; and the Company have the preſentation to three livings."

1642, June 8. At a common-hall held at Guildhall, by order of the two houſes of parliament, a committee deputed from them moved the citizens for a loan of 100,000l. for a year, at 8l. *per cent.* for the uſe of Ireland, upon the faith of parliament. The hall agreed to the propoſition "moſt freely, and with great alacrity;" and the Lord Mayor aſſeſſed 3400l. immediately on this Company.

If we may be allowed to judge, from the evidences before us, this act of the common-hall did not accord with the general opinion of diſpaſſionate citizens, who were accuſtomed to examine farther into probable effects than the hot-headed partizans, who are accuſtomed, in public meetings, to bear down all arguments by hiſſes and inſult.

The Court of Ironmongers, after debating upon this demand, reſolved that the conſent of a common-hall did not bind the Company, and that the procedure was contrary to antient cuſtom; but that they would not refuſe the money, for once. However, it had not been paid by the 23d of July, when the Houſe of Commons made an order, repreſenting that *ſeveral* of the Companies had not paid their proportions; and, taking into conſideration the preſſing neceſſity for the money in Ireland, for paying the troops, they command the Ironmongers to pay their aſſeſſment. After this order, oppoſition became uſeleſs, and the money was paid; but it has very much the appearance of a forced loan, however ready the common-hall were to lend.

1643. The hall was aſſeſſed at 9l. 10s. *per* week for four months.

Auguſt, the ſame year, introduced a freſh demand (founded upon the danger of the approach of the royal army towards London) for 1700l. part of 50,000l. which parliament wiſhed to borrow of the city at 8 *per cent.* "Upon reading of wch lre, the courte tooke into their ſerious conſideracon the contents thereof, and withall their owne ſadd condicon, having formerly lent to divers lords, and to the parliamt, for reliefe of Ireland, the ſome of 5100l. for wch they pay intereſt, whereby they are diſabled and impoveriſhed, ſoe that they cannot finde any meanes to ſatisfy his loppe deſire." The members of the Court were ſo very averſe to this

new loan, that the maſter and wardens found it impoſſible to aſſemble a ſufficient number to proceed to buſineſs; upon which they fined abſentees a noble each.

From the above period till the 19th of September was paſſed in demands and evaſions. On that day they were ſummoned before the committee of the Houſe of Commons at Haberdaſhers-hall; when they were informed, that their ſituation was not ſingular, for other Companies, equally deranged in their finances, had paid the ſums levied on them. Upon this the Court reſolved to borrow 400l. and endeavour to evade paying the remainder; but in vain, for the commiſſioners told them, on the 12th of October, that the money was to preſerve their "liberties, their lives, and the *Goſpell of Jeſus Chriſt*, which was more deare than all the reſt."

After this ſolemn information, the Company endeavoured to borrow 1300l.; but no man belonging to the hall would lend, pleading their individual weighty taxes as an excuſe.

In 1644, they ſold all their plate for 153l. 7s. 3d.; the gilt 5s. 4d.; parcel gilt 5s.; and the white at 4s. 11d. an ounce.

The Court Books, containing an account of the proceedings till after the Reſtoration are, I believe, loſt; for which reaſon we muſt now return to the time of Queen Mary, in order to ſhew the various demands which have been made for

SHIPS, MEN, ARMS, and AMMUNITION.

1562. 19 ſoldiers were provided by the Company.

1566, July 18. On the 8th of this month the Queen iſſued her letters to the Lord Mayor, commanding him to equip 100 men for her ſervice in Ireland. His lordſhip ordered the Ironmongers to provide three of the number; whoſe armour and weapons were to be 4l. 17s. 10d. value; and their cloathing, of "Hamſhire watched * karſey, guarded with yellow woollen cloth;" to aſſemble on the 27th of July, at the Artillery-yard, St. Mary Spittle.

1569, the Company furniſhed 28 ſoldiers.

1577. A precept from the Mayor ordered the Company to provide 100 "able men, apprentices, journeymen, or others free of the city, of agilitie and honeſt behav^r," between the ages of nineteen and forty, to be trained for "harquebuſſetts;" every one of them havyng a murryan, a ſworde, and a dagger, and a caliver, with ſufficient furniture for the ſame; and one half pound of powder, beſides toche powder. 25 of the number, houſeholders, and free of the Company, to muſter, in their doublets, hoſe, and jerkins, in 13 days.

* Watchet, blue.

The

The inſtructions for training thoſe men are curious. Firſt, the man to be taught how to handle and carry his piece, flaſke, and touche-boxe; and the weight of powder and ſhot neceſſary for the gun. Which ſeems to imply that the ſoldier, in thoſe dayes, was permitted to make his cartridges and bullets.

"Then to teach how, in handſome manner, he ſhall charge his piece, and after how to lay it to his cheek; then, how to ſhoot his piece at random;" and, finally, to fire at a mark from the greateſt poſſible diſtance.

"Then to fire and load quick, on a march or in a ſkirmiſh."

"20 bullets, for the caliver of the Tower, is juſt a pound weight; and one pound of powder will make 25 ſhot, allowing ¾ weight of powder to every bullet; and the overplus, after the rate, is 5 ſhot more, which is for touch powder."

I cannot avoid complimenting the genius of modern times, which has ſo greatly ſimplified the noble art of man-killing: now the ſoldier carries his cartridges in the moſt convenient manner, tears off the paper, and pours into the pan of his piece as much as is ſufficient for communication with the barrel, puts the remainder into the gun, with a bullet appended to it, wedges it tight with his ram-rod, and, by the eaſy operation of pulling his fore finger towards him, throws latent fire (produced by colliſion of flint and ſteel) into the receptacle of powder; and thus he loads and fires many times in a minute. See, oppoſed to him, the ſoldiers of Queen Beſs, with this load of murryan, caliver, ſwords, and daggers, lighted match, and touch powder. Surely they muſt have been momentarily in danger of exploding their powder, and equally in danger of loſing or extinguiſhing their matches. Beſides, they were deficient in evolutions; for we find no inſtructions for advancing, retreating, and forming into columns, diviſions, and ſquares.

200lb. of gunpowder were provided for thoſe men, at 10d. *per* pound.

1578, June 12. An order was received for eight of the men to hold themſelves ready to embark on board the veſſels appointed.

1579. 3000 men were provided by the city of London for the defence of the realm. The Ironmongers proportion amounted to 73 with calivers and ſhot, and 38 with corſlets, fully furniſhed with pikes, ſwords, and daggers.

1589. The Queen in council ordered, that London ſhould furniſh 20 laſt of gunpowder, to be ready for emergencies. In conſequence, the Company were enjoined to keep 1920lb.

1591.

1591. The Queen requeſted her faithful citizens to equip ſix ſhips, and one pinnace, for the war then raging, furniſhed with every neceſſary for five months. This armament the mayor eſtimated would coſt the City 7400l. The Company were fined 344l.

1595. 3500l. was lent by the City to Government, towards providing 12 ſhips and pinnaces, and 1200 men. The Ironmongers levy was 172l.

During the interval between the above date and 1639 no demand occurs for men or ſhips; but in the latter year they paid their proportion of 1000l. borrowed of the twelve Companies, "towards the preſent payment of the owners of a ſhip, to be ſet forth by the City."

1642, Sept. When the army of the Earl of Eſſex was raiſed, the Court having been applied to for the loan of arms, to be returned or paid for, lent "10 ruſſet armors," 10 pikes, 10 ſwords with belts, 10 head-pieces, 10 muſkets, with "bandeleres and reſts," and 10 "murrions."

1643. The committee at Guildhall ſent a meſſage to the Court, intreating that they might put 50 barrels of gunpowder in the hall, as a place of ſafety. This was decidedly refuſed, partly for want of room, and becauſe a houſe adjoining was an ordinary, frequented by a great number of Spaniards, Dutchmen, and Frenchmen, whoſe lives would have been endangered by ſuch a depoſit.

Corn.

It was cuſtomary in antient days to provide this neceſſary article, and keep it in preparation for years of ſcarcity. Where the depoſitary was before Queen Elizabeth's time, theſe books do not mention; but, in her and ſubſequent reigns, the Bridge-houſe was a public granary. Indeed, there were antiently corn-mills on London-bridge, whoſe wheels were turned as the preſent wheels of the water-works are, by the current under the arches.

1562. 200l. was levied on the Company as corn-money.

1573. They paid 225l. into the chamber of London, for the ſame uſe. "Common policy (ſaid the Mayor in his letter of Nov. 23) requireth the prevention of extremities;" and "you know the ſcarcity of wheat, and other grain, for the conſumption of ſo great a City." To this he added, that the Queen and council had obſerved how remiſs they had been in ſuffering grain to advance in price

price till it was dearer than in the country. Her Majeſty, by gentle means, and "alſo with ſome terror," in the Star-chamber, "admoniſhed them, and at laſt, as he fairly acknowledges, frightened him and the court of aldermen into purchaſing "a great maſſe and quantity of wheate, and other grain;" towards which he demanded from the Company 187l. 10s.

1578, Nov. 6. A precept was received by the Court, ordering the Company to purchaſe 416 quarters of wheat, to be depoſited, as their quota for the enſuing year, in the Bridge-houſe, where the City collectively were to have 5000 quarters, at 20s. *per* quarter.

"All the garners" of the houſe were divided into twelve parts, and one appropriated to each Company; from which they were permitted to take 20 quarters, "for the uſe of their pticular howſes," provided they replaced it by the ſame quantity within thirty days.

The lord mayor was to view the granaries himſelf, or depute a perſon to do it, every week. And, "that my lord mayor and aldermen do not at any time order that any part of the ſaid proviſion be ſold better cheap than the ſame ſhall coſt, with all loſſes and charges thereof; *nere* above 2d. or 4d. in a buſhel under the price in the market of the like corn in the market then being, except it be by the conſent of the Company, or common council. And for every ſuch ſale, the ſame to be made of every Company's wheat an equal part."

1579, June 9. The Company were required to carry into the market of Southwark 15 quarters of meal *per* week, till all their old corn was ſold, at the market price. The ſtock to be renewed with wheat of that year's growth.

1580, Sept. 8. Wheat was dear; upon which the Company were commanded, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, to take 8 quarters of corn well ground to the market of Queenhithe; and to retail it, at 3s. *per* buſhel, and not more, at their peril.

This very excellent cuſtom was continued in the two following reigns; and, I ſhould imagine, might be revived with the beſt effects.

Sumptuary Laws, &c.

Perhaps no Monarch ever ſhewed a greater anxiety for propriety in the external appearance of her ſubjects than Queen Elizabeth. To which ſhe added a laudable care of their moral conduct. This will appear from the numerous proclamations ſhe iſſued upon thoſe heads.

1572.

1572. The lord mayor's precept was received, urging the Company to enforce the proclamation "touchyng the reformacon of apprentices apparrell, and reſortyng to dawnſyng ſcoles and fence ſcoles."

1579. An odd method was adopted to carry into effect the royal orders for preſerving the peace, and ſimplicity of dreſs. Two members of the Company were choſen to attend, with two men free of the Grocers, at Biſhopſgate, from ſeven o'clock in the morning till ſix in the evening, to examine the habits of both ladies and gentlemen, as they paſſed through the gate. Thoſe men were authoriſed to demand the ſword, dagger, or buckler, with long pikes, of ſuch as they deemed improper perſons to bear them; and to prevent all from carrying their ſwords under their arms, or with the points upward. Thus far it was a ſalutary precaution; but there is ſomething very repugnant to our preſent feelings in the idea of ſeeing women inſulted by obſervations on the texture of gowns, and the ſizes of cloaks and ruffs. I fancy, if four men were now ſtationed at Temple Bar, to ſeize all maſterleſs ſervants, and reproach the abſurdity of our ladies half-naked faſhions, their ſituation would not be tenable above one day.

1582. The Company were again required, by authority, to prevent their ſervants, apprentices, journeymen, and children, from ſeeing "anye playes, prices, or enterludes," either in the city or ſuburbs, or at "anye place out of the ſame," under the ſevereſt penalties.

1595. An abſurd and formal inſtance of the Queen's attention, even to the *caps* of her ſubjects, appeared in a ſolemn precept from the mayor, commanding and admoniſhing the Company, under a denunciation of inflicting "the penalty on all offenders, without any favor," that they wore them only according to the faſhion preſcribed.

Political Publications.

1579, Sept. The proclamation for ſuppreſſing ſeditious and libellous books was read in the Court-room, and all perſons free of the Company were required to give information to the Maſter of thoſe who poſſeſſed them.

On the 12th of November a general meeting was held at the hall, when the following curious method was adopted to obtain thoſe books without obliging themſelves to know, and conſequently puniſh, delinquents. "A ſecret place" was made in the court-room; to which every man preſent was compelled to aſcend,

aſcend, put in his hand, and then return; "which was to the end that ſuch perſons of the Company as had any of the ſame ſeditious books ſhould there let them fall; and, being but one man at one time, there was none to accuſe him that had any book." The ſagacious contriver of this ſcheme ſeems to have forgot that every man in the Company was at liberty to leave his books at home. We are not informed whether any were found in the "ſecret place."

"*Die Martis*, 24 Jan. 1642. At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Safety of the Kingdome.

"Whereas there are divers lres ptended to be ſent by his Matie to the maſter and wardens of the ſeverall halls in ye citty of London, wth two little bookes there incloſed, the one entituled 'Ye humble Peticon of the Maior, Aldermen, and Comons to his Matie;' and the other entituled 'His Maties Declaracon to ye Sheriffs and Citty of London, dated ye 17 of January,' wch evidently tendeth to ſedition, and ſetting of the whole citty in a combuſtion.

"Theis are therefore ſtrictly to charge and comand ye mr and wardens of evry hall in ye citty to whom the ſaid lres and bookes incloſed ſhall be directed, to forbeare to publiſh or open any of them till both the houſes of parliament ſhall give farther order therein. And the mr and wardens of every hall are required to bring the ſaid lre, wth the meſſengers therof, to this comitty, wch will be taken to be an argument of their good affection to the parliament. Signed by Pembroke and Montgomery, Manchester, Bolingbroke, Say and Seale, Edd Howard, J. Evelyn, Jo Pym, Anth. Nicoll."

This order was inſerted in the Court-book without comment.

1560. It was agreed upon by the Court, that the biſhop of London ſhould nominate the ſcholar for Chriſt's college, Cambridge. Accordingly, he named Stephen Townſende, then B.A. in that univerſity; and the Company allowed him 8l. *per annum*, to enable him to purſue his ſtudies in divinity.

1565. The Company of Court Letter Scriveners were admitted into, and "abſorbed" by, the Ironmongers' Company.

The following letter cannot but be conſidered as a welcome preſent to the admirers of the great miniſter of Queen Elizabeth, Burleigh, who writes, with Sir William Cecil, to the Company thus:

"After hartie comendacons; whereas we are gyven to underſtande, by Clement Cornewall, a membre of yr Company, that aboute eight yeres nowe paſte, at a courte holden in yor hall, before the then mr, wardens, and aſſiſtants of the ſame

Company, for dyvers good and reaſonable cauſes the ſame moving, there was graunte made of a leaſe unto the ſaid Clement, of the houſe wherein he dwelled and had contynued by the ſpace of fifty yeres paſte, ſcituate in the Olde Jury of London, and of a corner honſe, and two tenements adioyning, appertayning to yo^r ſaid Company for the terme of fifty yeres. Sithe w^ch tyme, by reaſon of certen title as well thereunto, as to other of y^r landes ptended, ye have cauſed the ſaid houſes, amongſt others, to be conveyed to thre pſons of y^r ſaid Company, who of late have charged the Company of the p̄miſſes graunted to the ſame Clement, not only to his great trouble and vexac̄on of mynde, being a very aged man, and greatly charged w^th many younge children, and therefore the leſſe able to travayle therin; but alſo to his great hindraunce and loſſe, for that he alledgeth he hath beſtowed dyvers ſom̄es of mony thereuppon at ſondry tymes. Theis are therefore to deſire and pray you to permytte the Clement and his aſſignes to injoye the p̄miſſes according to the graunt to him therof made. And the rather at this our requeſt.

"In doing whereof you ſhall gyve us cauſe to ſerve you the like pleaſure, if occaſion ſhall ſerve. And thus fare you hartily well. From the Courte."

The Court evaded this requeſt, by ſaying, as the point in queſtion had been referred to the three perſons mentioned, they "had not therein to deale."

There are ſeveral inſtances recorded of the hall having been borrowed for the antient indiſpenſable appendage of death, a funereal feaſt. It was a ſtrange cuſtom, and could have had its riſe, one would imagine, from no other cauſe than to refreſh perſons who had attended from diſtant places; therefore proper in the country, but utterly the reverſe in London.

In the year 1570, July 17, the "Lady Maris" of London was buried; on which day "Robart Goodyng and Giles Garton acted as ſtewards of a feaſt given at the hall. Sir Alexander Avenon, then lord mayor, contributed 6l. 13s. 4d. to the expence.

This Company purchaſed of Edward the Sixth, in rents, 12l. 5s. 0d.; and ſold, towards the purchaſe of the ſame tenements, others of the annual value of 8l.

They paid, in the year 1588, in penſions to poor brethren, 7l.

In exhibitions to poor ſcholars at the univerſities, 23l.

To almſmen, 26l. 19s. 7d.

Beſides providing corn, armour, ammunition, "and ſetting out of ſoldiers as occaſion requireth."

Their

Their income laſt year amounted to 3850l. 12s. 2d.; and it is but ſtrict juſtice to ſay, no Company can exceed the Ironmongers in liberality and public ſpirit.

Many houſes in this pariſh are antient, and conſequently have irregular fronts. Thoſe of late date rival any part of London for neatneſs, and the ſhops are generally very reſpectable.

An old public houſe is remarkable for having had the honour of receiving and entertaining the Princeſs, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, when ſhe was releaſed from the Tower. Piety led her to expreſs her gratitude to Heaven in the firſt church ſhe found open; and that happened to be Allhallows, Staining. When this commendable intention was accompliſhed, the Lady Elizabeth retired to a *public houſe* for refreſhment, which was the King's head. There ſhe regaled upon pork and peaſe, as tradition will have it, ſerved upon a pewter diſh; which diſh is ſtill preſerved, and the anniverſary commemorated by ſome loyal perſons, who dine on pork and peaſe, the 17th of November, her birth-day, as the day and the month of her viſit is not exactly known *.

Billeter-lane is an exceeding good ſtreet, in which are the houſes of many rich traders; and a little ſquare of the ſame name conſiſts of others equally reſpectable. The ſame obſervation will apply to part of Mark-lane, Fenchurch-ſtreet, &c.

There were 100 houſes in this pariſh in 1708. The late parliamentary return, 1800, mentions Allhallows, Staining, thus, 114 inhabited houſes, 130 families, 332 males, 382 females, 714 pariſhioners.

* Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 219.

ALLHALLOWS, LONDON-WALL.

THIS pariſh, ſituated in the wards of Broad-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate, Lime-ſtreet, and Aldgate, derives its ſecond denomination from the antient city wall, which bounds the northern line. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the crown; to which it came after the diſſolution of religious houſes, from the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity.

After having received the moſt flattering permiſſion from the Rev. W. Beloe to inſpect his Regiſters, and his wiſhes that every other record might be equally open to me, I was kept from the ſight of either, by the obſtinate ignorance of a man who is now no more, for two whole years; but, fortunately for me, Mr. Woodrouffe ſucceeded to the head church-wardenſhip, and from him I have experienced every attention. After the knowledge of this fact, who will expect to find my book arranged in complete alphabetical order, or that I ſhould begin a ward, and deſcribe it from Eaſt to Weſt without interruption? A work like this would require at leaſt twenty years labour and delay, were I to proceed as Stow or Newcourt have done. It muſt be obſerved, that the former never looked at a pariſh record; and the latter, from his official ſituation, had others opened to him at pleaſure.

The church of *All Saints*, or *Allhallows*, ſtands in a very contracted church-yard, in the exact ſhape of a wedge, the North ſide of which is formed by the city wall, and the South by a railing. The Eaſt or upper end of this ground is in Broad-ſtreet, the point within a few feet of the wall of Bethlehem hoſpital. In the middle, and quite againſt the city wall, is the church, with a narrow paſſage on the South ſide, which ſerves inſtead of a pavement to that part of the ſtreet called London wall. Next to Broad-ſtreet ſtands the rectorial reſidence, ſtrong, large, and handſome.

I am quite at a loſs for dates as to the firſt erection of the church. According to Toms's print, engraved in 1736, it conſiſted of two ailes, with very flat pointed arched windows of two bays adorned with trefoils at the Eaſt end. Thoſe on the South ſide were of the ſame deſcription, but ſquare at the tops.

The

The tower low, and of timber boarded, with a building like a cloiſter ſerving as a paſſage along the South wall, and a porch between two wings, which projected over the ſtreet with pointed gables; the whole exhibiting but a wretched exterior.

The church was repaired in 1478, when "my Lady Stokton" gave 5s.; the largeſt ſum received was 20s.; and a perſon gave 2s. 8d. towards gilding the vane. The earlieſt churchwardens account is for 1455; but there is nothing mentioned that ſhould lead us to ſuppoſe the church was not then an antient building; I am inclined to think it was erected in the reigns of Richard II. or Henry IV.

Many repairs were neceſſary to ſupport it between the years 1478 and 1764; but at the latter period the church ſeemed to decline all farther aſſiſtance; and Meſſrs. Holden and Ware were employed to ſurvey it, who reported that the South front wall was ſix inches out of the perpendicular, the large Eaſt windows falling, and the North wall quite decayed through age; to which they added, that the middle wall within, formed into arches, was 14 feet in height, and 15 inches from a perpendicular line; the ſpandrils cracked; and, finally, that this was the only and frail ſupport for the roof. All this derangement appears to have proceeded more from the marſhy ſoil on which the church ſtands than any decay of the ſtructure. The vicinity of *Moorfields* points out the ſtate of the earth; and Mr. Dance found it neceſſary to drive piles and lay planks for the foundations of the new church and rectory. Even this precaution has not quite ſucceeded; for the South wall inclines, I believe, within an inch of as much as the old one.

The uſual method of obtaining an act of parliament, enabling the pariſh to rebuild their church, was adopted, and with ſucceſs. But, the expences exceeding the eſtimate, parliament granted them leave to raiſe 1000l. by annuities, payable by a tax of one-third on the tenants, and two-thirds on the landlords, 1765.

1767. After the ſecond act, the expences amounted to 600l. which was paid by a rate of 3s. in the pound, followed in 1770 by another of 1s. 6d.

Joſeph Taylor contracted to erect it for 2941l. according to the plans of Mr. Dance.

INSIDE

Inside of the Church.

Allhallows contained a rood-loft, and a repreſentation of Judas in it, which was painted for 13d. in 1455. In 1457 this loft was rebuilt for 6l. and the gilding on the croſs coſt 3s. 4d.

No great number of tapers could have been uſed in this place; for thoſe for the whole year coſt but 3s. 11d.

In addition to the high altar, or that of All Saints, there was one dedicated to Our Lady, and another to St. Lawrence.

The accounts of 14 Edward IV. mention a *chapel* of All Saints *.

In 1478 repairs were made on the high altar, amounting to 12s.; and 1l. 13s. 4d. was expended on it for painting and gilding. This altar was adorned by two alabaſter ſtatues, and the following rich ornaments.

A croſs of ſilver, parcel gilt, weighing 93½ oz.

Two chalices, weighing 12 oz. each; another 9½ oz.

A criſmatory, 20½ oz.

A croſs, weighing 10½ oz. to bear at Sacrament.

A pax, 6 oz.; a treſtyll 4 oz.; a croſs of gold, weight a quarter of an ounce.

"A grett paxe, wyth III images of ſylver, by the gyfft of the anker."

"A pontyfycall of Saynt Thomas of Canterberry, cloſſed in ſylver."

"A bone of Saynt Davy, cloſſed in ſylver."

"A nowche of copper gylt, for Saynt Nycollas."

"A chalys gevyd by Symon, anker, anno Henrici octavi XIII; 8 oz."

In 1572 the church did not poſſeſs a ſingle article of ſilver, the ſacramental veſſels were all of pewter; but two years after they obtained a ſilver-gilt chalice, which, with the following utenſils, are now uſed.

Two flagons, weighing 109 oz. 8 dwts.; one given by Henry Walker, lecturer, 1684; and the other by Iſaac and Abraham Houblon, 1701.

Two patens, 20 oz. 10 dwt.; and a plate, 17 oz. 4 dwt.

A pair of organs are noticed at times, from 1455 to 1509, when they gave them, with five marks, to ſir Thomas Cobb, I ſuppoſe for new ones.

My reader muſt be ſatisfied with the imperfect information I have been able to collect in deſcribing the interior of this church, and excuſe my arrival to the preſent time.

* A branch of laten hung in this chapel, purchaſed at the above time for 14s.

There

There is but one door, which is at the Weſt end, under the tower. And as there are vaults beneath the church, the pavement is ſeveral feet higher than the ſtreet.

The inſide is extremely ſimple, without pillars, or diviſion of any kind; and the windows ſemicircles near the roof. It is the extreme richneſs of the great arch, adorned with a beautiful arrangement of ſtucco, moſt fancifully combined with a frieze of ſcrolls and ſhells, that arreſts the ſpectator's attention, and directs it to the receſs, or niche, for the altar, which contains a picture of Ananias reſtoring St. Paul to his ſight, painted by Nathaniel Dance, from one by an antient maſter, and preſented by him to the church.

The painting is finely copied; but there is an odd accompaniment to a Proteſtant church and altar in the compoſition. This is no other than a monk, prior, or abbot, of the Benedictine order, holding a taper burning in his hand, probably a portrait. And this venerable father is quite as conſpicuous as the principal figures. The frame is elegantly carved and gilt, and the whole preſerved from injury by a curtain of green ſilk.

The pulpit and deſk are on the North ſide of the church, and the entrance to them from the veſtry room.

At the Weſt end is a gallery, with a ſmall organ, erected by ſubſcription.

Monuments.

Thoſe mentioned by Mr. Strype are, Mr. Stanley's, a prieſt, ſteward to the lord treaſurer; the marquis of Wincheſter, buried in Feb. 1560.

Robert Beal, eſq. 1601.

"Nobilis viri Dominici ab Heilâ." "Nobilis matronæ Gulielmæ ab Heilâ, conjugis ipſius," 1608 and 1605.

A large painting on canvas, framed, repreſented the effigies of Queen Elizabeth, on a tomb, with lines beneath, extravagantly panegyrical.

And ſeveral others, to perſons not particularly eminent.

On the South wall, a monument of white marble, ſculptured, with a relievo of Architecture, lamenting, and viewing the buſt of Joſeph Patience, architect; obiit Sept. 27, 1797, aged 58. His wife died Jan. 11, 1798, aged 55.

On the ſame ſide, a tablet to Sarah Scurr, wife of William Scurr, merchant (who is ſince dead), 1780, aged 57.

On

On the North wall, near the pulpit, a tablet, to Yvon Thomas, eſq. 1793, aged 61. This gentleman was one of the directors of the London Aſſurance Company; and died ſuddenly, at his banker's.

Under the ſteeple is a monument to the memory of Thomas Norman, merchant, born 1690; and died, at Fort St. George, in the Eaſt Indies, 1731.

Three children of Robert Norman's, his elder brother.

Mrs. Jane Norman, 1756, aged 62.

Robert Norman, merchant, 1757, aged 74.

The oldeſt Regiſter preſerved begins 1570, in which year 30 perſons were buried.

18 in 1572.
25 — 1602.
233 — 1603.
260 — 1625.
323 — 1665.

Mr. John Pitt, rector, loſt two of his family by the plague in 1582: Peter Pitt, aged 5 years; and Blanch Pitt, aged 17.

1583, May 23. Maiſter Thomas Cox, one of the grooms of her majeſty's chamber, of this pariſh.

1585, Sept. 24. Dorothy Woodcock, wife of Andrew Woodcock, citizen and grocer, and maſter of the Bridge-houſe, aged 96.

1587, June 16. George Roiger, lord of Mancheſne, in the country of Beauſſe, bailywick of Orleans in France, being of the age of 52 years, or thereabout, was buried forth of the houſe of John Clynckard, in the garden within the White Horſe-yard, ſometime called Kyghtlyes garden; North ſide of the choir.

The book of chantries ſays, "Nothing there, ſaving one tenement given by Robert Farbas to the finding of an obit, 4l. 11s. 4d."

Marriages.

1576, Dec. 3. Henry Kyrton, gentleman, and ſchool-maſter unto the hon. the Lord Compton his children, of this pariſh, and Elizabeth Camler, widow.

1577, Dec. 17. Mr. George Smith, of Chesfield, in the county of Kent, and Elizabeth Wreſt, ſervant unto the hon. Sir Francis Walſingham, knight, and ſecretary

ſecretary unto the Queen's Majeſty at home, at their houſe, by Mr. Fox, and there preached. "Sir Francis then reſided in the diſſolved monaſtery of the Papey.

The following curious effuſion muſt relax the features of the graveſt reader. "The laſt marriage is Feb. 2, 1580–1; the next April 30, 1581. Here endeth the yeare of oure Lorde 1580; and hereafter fōloweth the yeare of our Lord 1581, and is as in the next leaf is to be ſeen. So that there is no more marriages than ye here ſee; and therefore doth make they are ſo to end, and the other ſo to begynn: not that begynnyng and endyng of the yere is ſo, but that the one is the laſt that was in that yere, and the other the firſt that was to begynne the other yere, which is as foloweth: 1581, *Exce.*"

"1588, Dec. 26. Sir Francis Knowlles, knt. and Mrs. Lettice Barratt."

Francis Knollys was the only ſon of Robert Knollys, a deſcendant from the "veritable Demon de Guerre," Sir Robert Knollys, who commanded the armies of Edward III. in France, 1350, where his exploits obtained him the above denomination from his enemies. Sir Francis received his education in Magdalen college, Oxford. His firſt appearance at court was towards the cloſe of the reign of Henry VIII. in which he became one of the band of gentlemen penſioners.

In that of Edward VI. he entered into the ſpirit of the Reformation with ſo much zeal, that prudence compelled him to retire from the vengeance of Queen Mary into Germany; but on her deceaſe he returned to England. The religious opinions of Sir Francis were a ſtrong recommendation to the favour of Queen Elizabeth, who made him a member of her privy council, vice chamberlain of her houſehold, captain of the guard, and her agent in ſeveral important negotiations on the Continent.

He was beſides member of parliament for Oxfordſhire, lord lieutenant of that county, high ſteward of the city of Oxford, and a maſter of arts of the univerſity; treaſurer of the Queen's chamber; and in 1568 was ſent to Carliſle by the Queen, to receive the priſoner Queen Mary, whoſe detention in Bolton caſtle was committed to Sir Francis and Lord Scrope; but in the laſt tragic ſcene, at Fotheringay caſtle, Sir Francis had the manly reſolution not to appear, though named as one of her judges in the fatal commiſſion for her trial. He died in 1596, treaſurer of the queen's houſehold, and a knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter.

He wrote a treatiſe againſt the uſurpation of papal biſhops, and a general ſurvey of the Iſle of Wight, ſome ſtate letters and ſpeeches in parliament.

Mrs. Lettice Barratt was his ſecond wife, whom he married 20 years after the deceaſe of Lady Catharine, ſiſter of Henry Lord Hunſdon.

" 1598, July 20. Mr. Randall Crew, counſellor at the law in Lincoln's Inn, and Mrs. Julian Clipſbe, gentlewoman, attending upon my Lady of Shrewſbury, of this pariſh."

" 1601, March 17. Sir William Ewre, and Mrs. Katharine Bowes."

" 1627-8, Jan. 29. Sir Euſtace Hart and Lady Jane Bent."

Baptisms.

13 in 1585; 52 in 1636.

Several of the Queen's meſſengers, trumpeters, and purſuivants, lived in this pariſh, whoſe offspring were baptized in Allhallows church.

" 1587, Feb. 25. Katharine Beale, daughter of Robert Beale, eſq. one of the clerks of the council."

" 1591, June 16. Felix, orphan, the late child laid at the Earl of Huntingdon's gate, was baptiſed. Witneſſes appointed by my lord at the baptiſm, Mr. John Warner, Mr. William Haſtings, and Mrs. Margaret Bramley: they all of his honour's houſe. There was given unto John Bentton, taylor, of the pariſh of St. Peter the Poor, by the hand of John Burton, churchwarden of this pariſh, for the nurſing up of the ſaid Felix, and for the diſcharging of the pariſh of the ſaid Felix, fruits of the poor's box the ſum of 40s.; and more, for apparell for the ſaid child, the ſum of 7s."

" 1591, Feb. 3. Ann, daughter of Robert Beale, eſq. clerk of council, and ſecretary of York. Witneſs Sir Henry Killigrew; the Lady Finch, wife of Sir Moyle; and Ellen, wife of Edward Bacon, eſq."

" 1631, Dec. 15. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Baker."

" 1632, Nov. 16. Catharine, daughter of Sir John Baker, and Lady Mary."

Parish Annals.

" Theſe ben the recettis of the churchewardens, John Stiler, Thomas Kervere, ther beynge in her office atte feſte of Añnciacon of Oure Ladie, the yere and regne of Kinge Herry the VI. aftyr the Conqueſt the xxxiiii."

Theſe

Theſe receipts were on Good Friday at St. John's and Bethlehem, for the beam light at Eaſter, Midſummer, Michaelmas, and Chriſtmas; for the Paſchal at Eaſter, at the office of Powles, for the debt of Piers Lamb, &c. &c. Total, 1l. 6s. 8d.

"Received of John Steiler, for a yerys rente of the cherche hauſys, XLS."

I find, from many articles in the books, that an anchorite had his ſolitary habitation ſomewhere within the pariſh; but where cannot be eaſily imagined at preſent. How greatly changed is London ſince the days of Henry VI.! Allhallows is at preſent entirely covered with buildings, and in the above time a ſituation fit for an anchorite was to be found within it! I ſhould incline to place this recluſe under the city wall, between Allhallows church and St. Mary Axe; for, from ſeveral circumſtances, it may be inferred that gardens and open ſpaces, rather than houſes, faced the inner ſurface of the wall. The firſt mention made of the "Anker" is "Reſceyved of the byſſchop of London for Ancres," four marks; the ſecond, "Receyvyd of the Anker IIIId." In the 9th of Edward IV. the Anker gave 3s. 4d. to the church works; and in the 18th of the ſame king 20s. 31 years after the firſt notice of the hermit, and in the year 1486, theſe articles occur. "Received of the executors of Sir William Lukas, the *olde* Anker, for the gret bell, 3s. 4d."

"Receivd for the berynge (burying) of the Anker, that is to ſay, for the gret bell for his knyll, 6s. 8d."

"Receivd of Har. Clerke, that we ſtrayned in our hands, becauſe that he had ſo litle of the executors of the ſeid Ancker for his wages, 18d."

"Rec. of the executoures of the ſeid Ancker, of ſuch goodes that he gave to the chyrch, 53s. 4d."

And, "paid in ſute of plee agaynſt the executoures of Sir Willm̃ Lukas, ſometyme her Ancker, 15s. 11d."

My readers who are not Antiquaries may poſſibly ſuppoſe that this old gentleman was a knight, diſguſted with the world, from the appellative *ſir*. On the contrary, he was a prieſt; and they will find, on examining my preceding pages, the different deſignation of *ſir*, *magiſter*, or *maſter*, and *doctor*, or, in many inſtances, *maſter* doctor, applied to the different degrees obtained by prieſts at the univerſity.

The cell of Sir William Lukas was occupied in 1521 by another "anker," whoſe name was Symon. He gave a chalice to the altar in that year, ſee p. 66.

The total receipts of the parish in 1455 was 12l. 2s. 5d.

In the 3d of Henry VII. the churchwardens received of *Mr. Doctor*, for the sale of the church-house, 16l. 13s. 4d.

And immediately after, such was the liberality, or prodigality, of the times, the churchwardens bought a silver gilt cross, for which they paid 15l. 8s. 4d.; within 15s. of the price of a house.

1654 the poor rates were 29l. 12s.

1680 the poor rates were 76l. 19s.

The whole receipts and disbursements of the year 1745, exclusive of poor rates, were 268l. 6s. 3d.

An article in Mr. John Hutton's accounts, 1743, says, received by the poors' rate, 270l. 12s.

In the reign of Edward the Fourth, my lord of Oxenford presented a large torch to the church, the carriage of which cost 1s. And they afterwards received a bequest of 20s. from Henry VII. together with two torches, which were delivered to them at Westminster. But what makes this article interesting is, the information, that boat hire and breakfast cost the two churchwardens but 4d.

The parish sent *four* torch-bearers to the funeral procession of the King.

The parish had an alms-house in the reign of James the First; and in 1616, 10l. 8s. was paid to the people who occupied it. In the same year the chamberlain of London received for the ground they rented of the city 46s. 8d.; which was the site of the alms-house, and the rector's garden, now burying-ground, East of the church.

In 1711 the trustees of the ward schools applied to the vestry for a grant of the above space as a gift, to erect on it a building capable of accommodating 50 boys and 30 girls. This land was then valued at 60l. and let for 50s. *per annum*. The vestry positively refused.

1718. The Committee of City Lands granted a lease of part of the city-wall to the parish, at 10s. *per annum*, to be taken down at their charge, for a cemetery. This lease was for 21 years; and 24 feet were taken down, at 20d. *per* yard.

Churchwardens.

1701. A "veſtry was called to hear the proceeding againſt Mr. Jacob Lyon, *a Jew*, who was choſen churchwarden, and ſtood in oppoſition with the pariſh at Doctors Commons, endeavouring there, by evil ways and means, to avoid the ſaid office. It is agreed, and now determined at Doctors Commons, that the ſaid Jacob Lyon do hold the ſaid office of churchwarden, or depart ſpeedily out of the pariſh."

Mr. Lyon left the pariſh, to the endleſs diſgrace of the Commons and veſtry of that period. To exact a fine for an office which a Jew dared not ſerve, was cruel and unjuſt. It was baſe and deteſtable to inſiſt upon a man who denied Chriſtianity, ſerving an office for which the proctors muſt have known a Chriſtian only could have been eligible. Brothers in Chriſtianity, let us henceforth leave the Jew to his conſcience; and rather let the office be forgotten, than that any peaceable member of ſociety, not of our own perſuaſion, ſhould be perſecuted.

1705. The pariſh were far more complaiſant with Sir William Hodges, who was choſen after three years reſidence. This great man, who had no right whatever to complain, ſent a very inſolent meſſage to the veſtry, expreſſing his indignation, and requeſting to pay inſtantly all the fines for every pariſh office to which he was liable. They were abject enough to apologiſe, and ſay their choice was intended as an honour. He paid 26l. and they choſe another perſon, without a murmur.

In 1711 they attacked Solomon Chevis, *another Jew*; but he had the good fortune to eſcape, by proving that he had ſuffered perſecution and fleecing in the glorious Catholic inquiſition, and the loſs of the remainder of his property by ſtorms at ſea.

1736. Very gratifying and handſome compliments paſſed between the Rev. Thomas Woodforth *, rector, and the veſtry, upon his reſigning the living. He was entreated to print his farewell ſermon, which he accordingly publiſhed. The text was Heb. xii. 14; and the ſermon is dated 1735.

1737. A houſe was taken in Charles-ſquare, Hoxton, for a work-houſe; and the matron was allowed 8l. *per annum*. The poor of the pariſh are now farmed at the ſame *village*, if ſuch it can be called. About the time when the church was

* LL. B. of Exeter college, Oxford; afterward rector of St. George's, Botolph-lane.

rebuilt,

rebuilt, the pariſh petitioned the Committee of City lands for a ſmall addition to their church-yard; which they liberally granted, on condition that the preſent paſſage from Broad-ſtreet through it ſhould be made.

Rectors.

Newcourt names 31 from 1335 to 1683, when Joſhua Richardſon, M. A. was preſented; who was ſucceeded by

Thomas Woodforth, M. A. in 1732. He reſigned in 1736; when

Samuel Smith, LL. B. was inſtituted.

The Rev. Benjamin Mence *, M. A. inſtituted July 31, 1758; died Dec. 19, 1796, at the age of 74.

The Rev. William Beloe, B. A. Jan. 29, 1797; the elegant poet; and learned tranſlator of Herodotus, in 4 volumes octavo, 1791, of which a new edition is preparing; and Aulus Gellius, in 3 volumes octavo, 1795.

Martyn Allen gave by his will, dated Jan. 2, 1432, a houſe and garden, at the Eaſt end of Allhallows church-yard, to Richard Woodhouſe, then rector, and his ſucceſſors for ever, for his and their reſidence, on condition that they celebrated his obit and anniverſary in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, of Acon. The houſe, ſituated on this piece of ground, with two fronts, the Eaſt to Broad-ſtreet, and the South to London-wall, was rebuilt, after a plan of Mr. Dance, on a contract for 500l., 100l. of which the then rector, Mr. Mence, preſented to the pariſh.

* He was many years vicar of Pancras, and had formerly been one of the minor canons of St. Paul's; an office for which, by his eminent ſkill in muſic, he was peculiarly well qualified. His vocal powers, as an Engliſh ſinger, it has been ſaid, were unrivalled. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 1116.

Benefactions.

"Lawrence Camp, eſq. payable by the Eaſt India Company, on Lady-day and Michaelmas-day; ſubject to the following payments: 2l. to Bridewell; 5l. to the pariſh of St. George, Southwark; and 1l. to Friarn Barnet; 20l. to Allhallows; 12l. clear.

William Chapman, charged on an eſtate in Bevis Marks, 5l.

Sabin King, eſq. An eſtate at Barking, payable quarterly; of which, 2l. to Mrs. Allen, 2l. to Miſs Hatchett, and their heirs for ever; 8l. to the pariſh; clear 4l.

Edmond Hammond, eſq. a houſe in Shoreditch, 25l.

Mrs. Ann Bowyer's, payable by the Carpenters' Company, 2l. 10s.

William Wilſon, by the Skinners' Company, 5l.

Mrs. Margaret Danes, by the Ironmongers' Company, 5l.

Barnard Hyde, eſq. by the Salters, every tenth year, laſt in 1801, 4l. 10s.

William Dawes, a houſe in Warwick-lane, half the rent to the pariſh of St. Ethelburga.

According to the late enumeration by order of parliament, there are now 192 houſes, in which are 362 families, conſiſting of 1552 perſons.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S PAPEY.

THIS was a pariſh church, of which little ſeems to have been known either by Stowe or Newcourt; indeed, the latter has borrowed moſt of his information concerning it from our old predeceſſor. The original dedication was to St. Auguſtine; and the addition *in the wall* proceeded from its vicinity to the incloſure of the city; but I cannot agree with Stowe, when he ſays, that the appellation of St. Auguſtine's Papey, or *the poor*, originated from the houſe of the *papa*, or clergy, *becauſe* the prieſts were *poor* and *impotent*. Pap*ey* is a corruption of *papa* or *papæ*, a title at firſt indiſcriminately belonging to the whole order of prieſthood. Afterward this term of father was confined to biſhops only; and finally uſurped by Gregory VII. in 1073, for the ſucceſſors of St. Peter, who are all *holy fathers*, while prieſts and biſhops have become brothers and ſons to this head of the Roman Catholic church. *St. Auguſtine's papa*, therefore, implied St. Auguſtine's in the neighbourhood of the houſe of the fraternity of fathers of Holy Charity and St. John the Evangeliſt, or of *poor*, whether lay or clerical.

This church was in the patronage of the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity; and Newcourt mentions four rectors preſented by the convent between 1321 and 1395. But ſoon after that period the parſimony of the Chapter prevented any prieſt from accepting the incumbency; ſo that, rather than increaſe the rector's wages, they determined to unite the living with that of *Allhallows*, then in their gift.

The Rector ſeems to have enjoyed his acquiſition upon very eaſy terms, for he was only required to celebrate annually the feaſt of the dedication of the patron Saint Auguſtine. The other accuſtomed duties muſt have been but trifling, in a church whoſe fees would not ſupport a prieſt.

About the year 1430, St. Auguſtine's was conveyed by the Rector to the Brethren of the Papey; who were governed by a maſter and two wardens, whoſe names are preſerved, in one of the unfortunate vellum books which were partly conſumed by the accidental fire in the Cotton library many years paſt. The ſame volume would have afforded many curious particulars of their hiſtory; but I found it impoſſible to ſeparate the leaves, which are contracted to half their original ſize: the writing is in ſome places reduced to inconceivable minuteneſs, yet perfectly legible.

Henry VI. granted his licence for the foundation of the above fraternity, directed to William Cleve, William Barnaby, and John Stafford. Cleve was chantry prieſt at the altar of St. John Baptiſt, St. Mary Aldermary's, Barnaby of St. Paul's, and Stafford chaplain to the city of London; Thomas Symmeſſon, then rector of Allhallows.

The licence permits any two of the above perſons to found a perpetual fraternity of themſelves and other chaplains of chantries "and hirelings, as of other honeſt men whoſoever," for the relief of prieſts in poverty and diſtreſs, or afflicted by illneſs, and reduced to aſk alms; to pray devoutly for the king and kingdom of England, the nobility, and brethren and ſiſters of the brotherhood. Thoſe perſons therefore proceed to execute their purpoſe in the "name of the holy and undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt, the glorious Virgin Mary, St. Charity, and St. John Evangeliſt." Stowe introduces the name of William *Oliver*, inſtead of William *Cleve*, by what authority I know not.

The people thus aſſembled received lodgings, with a frugal allowance of bread, ale, and coals. The endowments were very inconſiderable; but the prieſts obtained additional trifling ſupplies by ſometimes officiating at funerals of eminent citizens.

The brotherhood flouriſhed near 120 years, and were ſuppreſſed 2 Edward VI. at which period they are thus mentioned in the book of chantries.

"PAPEY.

"The lands, tenements, and poſſeſſions, belonging to the ſaid brotherhood, or hoſpital, amount to, in the whole, 25l. 5s. 8d."

Mr. Strype ſays, that when the chapel of the Papey, or church of St. Auguſtine, was taken down, after the ſuppreſſion of the fraternity, Maſter Grey, an apothecary, built a ſtable and hay-loft on the ſite, and reſerved the church-yard for a garden.

When the Company of Pariſh Clerks compiled their uſeful little work, in 1732, this pariſh of Allhallows contained but one public building, which is

CARPENTERS' HALL.

A manuſcript account of their foundation, ſtatutes, benefactions, and liſt of maſters and wardens, in the Cottonian library, Vitel. F. XVI. was ſo damaged by fire as to be illegible.

Of the Company or their tranſactions I know nothing. A few queſtions put to the clerk were anſwered ſo *honeſtly and bluntly* that I confeſs I did not feel bold enough to purſue my inquiries.

The Company were incorporated in 1476; and are governed by a maſter and three wardens, with aſſiſtants; and at that time there were 99 freemen of the livery.

At preſent their premiſes are ſituated on the South ſide of London wall, with a large and handſome arched entrance, adorned by four Corinthian pillars, a buſt, and the arms of the Company.

The area, or court within, is very pleaſant, divided by iron railings, ſhaded by trees, interſected by gravelled walks, and completed by verdant ſquares of graſs.

The antient Hall is rented of the Company by Meſſrs. Kent and Luck, who uſe it for a carpet and hearth-rug warehouſe. From thoſe gentlemen I experienced every attention, and am conſequently enabled to deſcribe the internal parts of the old Hall; but I had not the good fortune to ſee the inſide of the building uſed at preſent.

The front of the former, on the South ſide of the court, conſiſts of a handſome Dorick baſement, with arches and windows, and Dorick porticos at the Eaſt and Weſt ends. On the baſement is a ruſtick ſtory, with cornices and pediments, ſtatues, niches, and windows, and the city and Company's arms.

The roof of this Hall has been originally of oak, ſomething like that of Weſtminſter-hall; but that is either demoliſhed or concealed by the preſent ſtuccoed cieling, loaded by alternate ſexagon and circular pannels, incloſing the King's, City's and Company's arms, and a ſhield, inſcribed, "John Seagood, J. Wicker, Nathaniel Fox, upper wardens; John Ring, ſecond warden; William Pope, third warden; anno Domini 1677." This is ſurrounded by fames, cornucopiæ, maſks, huſks, and foliage; the pannels by feſtoons, ſcrolls, and branches.

Nine diviſions of the old Eaſtern window, with pointed tops, are all that are viſible. In thoſe are the Carpenters' arms, in coloured glaſs, with ſix panes, containing the names of maſters and wardens in the reigns of Charles I. and II.; and the date when "the hall was repaired and *beautified*," A. D. 1718.

Over the door is a rude carving on oak, of the Company's arms, dated 1579; and another, with the date repeated, which repreſents a *harp*, the rebus of *Thomas Harper*, and the figure 4. A third has inſcribed, "Anthonie Bear,

Lawrence

Lawrence Puddle, Robert Cawſey, being wardens." Thoſe were removed by Meſſrs. Kent and Luck, from an old building behind the Hall.

Angels ſupporting ſemi-pilaſters, the arms of London and the Company, ſuſtain the roof. The floor is of marble, but covered at preſent with wood for the double purpoſe of v ırmth and to preſerve it from injury.

Directly South of the antient Hall is another court, embelliſhed with a ſmall fountain, graſs plat, and trees; at the Weſt end of which is the houſe now uſed for a hall, whoſe fro .t has Ionic pilaſters, a pediment, and Venetian window.

Carpenters'-buildings, a few yards Eaſt of the Hall, and on the ſame ſide of the ſtreet, is a double row of plain good houſes, named from this Company.

"Carpenters'-hall is on the other ſide of the ſtreet, among many proper houſes, and poſſeſſed for the moſt part by curriers, and thence called *Curriers'-row*, ſome of whoſe ſhops remained till within a few years.

"Then, Eaſt from the Curriers'-row, is a long and high wall of ſtone, incloſing the North ſide of a large garden, adjoining to as large a houſe, built in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. by Sir William Powlet, lord treaſurer of England. Through this garden, which of old time conſiſted of divers parts, now united, was ſometimes a fair foot-way, leading by the Weſt end of the Auguſtine friers' church ſtrait North, and opened ſomewhat Weſt from Allhallows church, againſt London Wall, towards Moore-gate; which foot-way had gates at either end, locked up every night. But now, the ſame way being taken into thoſe gardens, the gates are cloſed up with ſtone, whereby the people are forced to go about by St. Peter's church, and the Eaſt end of the ſaid friers' church, and all the ſaid great place and garden of Sir William Powlet, to London Wall, and ſo to Moore-gate *."

Wincheſter-ſtreet commences at London Wall, from whence it extends Southward for ſome diſtance; then, making an angle, it proceeds Eaſtward to Broad-ſtreet, where it terminates. The houſes which compoſe the Northern part, next London Wall, are chiefly antient, with pointed gables for fronts. In the South-weſt corner is Wincheſter houſe.

If I underſtand Stowe and his continuators right, the ſite of Wincheſter-ſtreet was originally the Marquis of Wincheſter's garden, and the houſe juſt mentioned but a ſmall part of that nobleman's great manſion, built in the reigns of Henry VIII.

* Stowe.

and Edward VI. on the domain of the Auguſtine friers; for they ſay, "This great houſe, adjoining to the garden aforeſaid, ſtretcheth to the North corner of Broad-ſtreet, and then turneth up Broad-ſtreet, all that ſide to the Eaſt end of the ſaid friers' church." If we may judge from the exterior and interior appearance of the preſent ſtructure, the ſite will ere many years elapſe, be appropriated to another foundation. The upper part is modern, yet decayed; but the old walls ſtill retain their mullioned ſquare windows, with quoins round them. Several ſtrong bars of iron are inſerted in the bricks, which hold the houſe together. A wall incloſes it, with a large ſhell over the gateway. It was lately occupied by a merchant of the name of Le Souef, who is ſucceeded by a packer; by perſons of which profeſſion it has frequently before been occupied. The paved paſſage from Auſtin Friers into Wincheſter-ſtreet is probably of a recent date, or Stowe's lane re-opened.

From this houſe came a handſome painting of the Powlet arms and quarterings in the Garter, under an earl's coronet, now at Enfield, in the North window of the library of Mr. Gough, who was born on the ſite of the old manor.

Wormwood-ſtreet, and, oppoſite to it, Camomile-ſtreet, are a continuation of the ſtreet called London Wall, acroſs Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. They contain many reſpectable and convenient houſes; but few of which are ſhops. Why they obtained the names of the two Herbs is to me unknown: whether it originated from mere whim, or whether a mart for thoſe ſimples was ever held on their ſites, does not appear.

The regiſters of Allhallows afford a few hints from which we may learn the antient ſtate of property in the pariſh. We find by the baptiſm of the ſon of a painter, that Oxford Houſe, in Bevis Marks, was divided into tenements in 1585. In another place, a ſtable in Bevis Marks is ſaid to be "part of the manor of Oxenfurde." At one period of Queen Elizabeth's reign Oxford-place was called Poulter's Hall; and, finally, the *Gate* called Oxford Houſe by the Papey.

In 1589 the daughter of a ſailor was baptiſed who reſided in the "houſe upon the wall in Bevis Marks, over againſt the houſe ſome tyme called the Pappey Houſe." And it appears from the ſame ſource, that John Farmer, gentleman, rented one of the houſes in the Papey.

A perſon is mentioned who lived in the bulwark upon the wall, over againſt the Papey, Bevis Marks, 1591.

ST.

ST. ANNE'S, LIMEHOUSE.

THIS is one of the fifty churches erected by act of parliament in the reign of Queen Anne. The parish conſiſts of the Hamlet of Limehouſe, and part of that of Ratcliffe, originally appendages to the pariſh of St. Dunſtan, Stepney, from which they were taken by act of parliament, 1730. This act places the patronage of St. Anne's in the principal and fellows of Brazenoſe college, Oxford; who appointed the Rev. Robert Leyborne, firſt rector; who, with his ſucceſſors, are reſtrained from holding any other benefice. 3500l. was granted by the ſame act to purchaſe lands for the maintenance of the rectory; and 60l. *per annum* is paid to the rector by the churchwardens in lieu of burial fees.

The pariſh clerks valued the living, in 1732, at 230l. Mr. Lyſons ſays the value is 334l. above ſurplice-fees for marriages and baptiſms; he adds, that there were 910 houſes within the pariſh 1795; but the population act of 1800 mentions only 755 inhabited houſes, in which then dwelt 1046 families, 11 uninhabited, 2336 males, 2342 females, total 4678 perſons.

The foundation of St. Anne's was laid 1712. The church was completed in 1724; but not conſecrated till September 12, 1730; the architect Hawkſmoor.

The outſide of the church is formed by a baſement, with arched windows to the vaults under the nave and chancel, which are ſingularly dry, clean, and well contrived. All the bodies are concealed within ſtrong piers, whoſe doors confine whatever ſtagnated effluvia may ariſe from them. If the reprehenſible practice of interring the dead beneath churches cannot be avoided, let Mr. Hawkſmoor's vaults be conſulted whenever a new church is erected. Two projections or wings bound the ends of the ſides. That next the tower has a flight of fifteen ſteps, to a ſquare-topped door; a dial; an arch with a window; a ſemicircular window; a cornice; a pediment; with a ſquare window; and two niches, with pediments; and quoins at the corners. The middle of each ſide of the church contains ſix arched windows.

The Eaſt end has a projection of four enriched Tuſcan pilaſters, with a cornice, and the window above the altar between them, on each ſide of thoſe two windows, one above the other.

The

The foundation of the tower is on a bright yellow ſand, into which it has ſunk, and ſlightly deranged the ſides of the church. The baſement of the Weſt end has two ſtrong ſemicircular arches. Above them are large deep arches; and windows in them of the Doric order, with brackets and pediments; over thoſe, ſemicircular windows, under a Tuſcan cornice; finiſhing with a plain Attick. This front has quoins at the corners; and in the centre a circular porch, one half projecting, and the other inſerted under the tower; which is on an elevation of fifteen ſteps, bounded by handſome pedeſtals. The external ſemicircle of the portico is pierced into two rows of arches, ſix in number; and the roof is a dome. The other half contains ſix arches, four blank, one the great door of the church, and the laſt a window over it.

Mr. Hawkſmoor appears to have erred principally in his deſigns by attempting more than Grecian architecture will permit. Almoſt every poſſible variety has been already produced, and an architect of the preſent day is reduced either to become a copyiſt, or invent a new order. Several attempts for this deſirable end have failed entirely; and any deviation, accompanied by the eſtabliſhed rules, inevitably ſhews that Grecian architecture has reached its acme of perfection.

St. Anne's, Limehouſe, is an undoubted proof of my aſſertion; thoſe parts of the inſide which are entirely Grecian, and, according to rules laid down and adopted for many ages, are beautiful; but thoſe that depart from one order to another, and others of invented orders, diſguſt and ſuffer by compariſon.

The inſide contains four iſolated Compoſite columns, which ſupport ſquare entablatures, and rich cornices, in each corner. Within thoſe is a large circular cornice, forming the great pannel of a *flat* cieling, *unornamented*, except in the centre, with a roſe ſurrounded by cherubim, from whence a large branch is ſuſpended. But the angles between this circle and the North and South walls are adorned by the moſt fanciful and ingenious ſtucco I have almoſt ever ſeen.

The pedeſtals of the four pillars are prepoſterouſly high; but the galleries correſpond with the upper ones extremely well. The ſmall pillars for them ſhould have been Corinthian, inſtead of which they are Ionick.

The Eaſt end of the church has a frontiſpiece, with ſquare pilaſters on each ſide of the ſacrarium, the great arch of which is *Tuſcan*, and ſo are the ſides of the receſs; but the cieling exhibits a wreath of rich flowers, Cherubim, and the moſt elaborate beautiful ſtucco.

The

The centre of the altar-piece is a fine arched window, with two Compoſite pillars on each ſide, the arch from which forms that of the window. The Commandments, Creed, and Paternoſter, are on the ſides of the window, in pannels, incloſed by pillars. The ſpace above repreſents a ſky, glory, and cherubim withdrawing curtains. A real feſtooned curtain hangs in the window. Seven golden candleſticks are placed on the arch of the window, the cornices, and over the Decalogue, Creed, and Paternoſter.

The king's arms emblazoned forms the key-ſtone of the arch before the altar, near which the colours of the pariſh volunteer aſſociation were ſuſpended when theſe obſervations were made.

Several pillars detached, with correſpondent pilaſters, ſupport a cornice acroſs the church, before the organ, a very plain inſtrument, in a Tuſcan niche. Under the weſtern gallery is an equally plain font.

The pulpit, if not handſome, is at leaſt ſingular: two ſquare Corinthian pillars, with an open arch between them, ſupport the ſounding board. It ſtands at the South-Eaſt end of the church, and oppoſite to the reading-deſk.

The pavement of the nave and chancel is of white ſtone, without inſcriptions; but that of the ſacrarium is black and white marble.

There are but two bells in the tower, which may be ſaid to conſiſt of five gradations. The firſt is connected with the upper part of the church; the ſecond has a number of pillars, or ſomething nearly reſembling them, with a cornice at each corner. In the ſpaces of the ſides are windows, formed by Corinthian pillars, that ſupport an horizontal cornice, over which is a blank arch, containing ſmall circular windows. The third is a kind of baſement to the fourth gradation, entirely plain, except the clock-faces, and two narrow cornices. The laſt is an octagon lantern, with ſquare projecting pillars, either Tuſcan or Saxon; and on them clumſy urns. Thoſe pillars which face the cardinal points have an Attick; and ornaments, ſomething between pinnacles and dove-houſes. The centre of the tower ſupports a large flag-ſtaff.

This ſtrange jumble of architecture certainly has a majeſtic outline, as my readers, who have not ſeen it, may believe, when I aſſure them, that a ſailor might be deceived by a diſtant view, in ſuppoſing it a very large ſhip coming towards him, under an eaſy ſail, with a flag flying at her main-top.

Only one monumental inſcription has yet been placed in St. Anne's church, which is to "James Bradſhaw, eſq. of Portland-place, who died Oct. 20, 1797, aged 49 years."

Many

Many large and flouriſhing cheſnut and other trees grow cloſe to the church, and entirely exclude parts from view by their interwoven foliage.

A large burial ground lays between the road and church, on the North ſide; which was violated very lately, in order to obtain a more convenient line for the new Commercial road to Blackwall. This project produced a moſt unpleaſant and dangerous operation: many perſons, whoſe friends were interred there, wiſhed to have them removed to places of ſecurity, and the veſtry offered to execute the taſk for thoſe who choſe it free of expence; numbers of people were weak enough to ſuffer mouldering bones and decaying corpſes, to be raiſed from their graves and carried to the South church-yard, where they were re-interred. In ſome few inſtances decency of conveyance was poſſible; in others, lapſe of time had ſmoothed the ſurface, and the grave digger (unconſcious) cut through the remains! How much more rational to ſuffer carts and waggons to paſs over our relations four or five feet above them, than thus to diſturb and mutilate the dead!

The Commercial road is a fine level, with broad foot-ways, handſome railings, and lamps, firmly ſtrewed with large and ſmall gravel, at preſent; but will, in all probability, ſoon be converted into a grand ſtreet. It is thirty paces in width, and commences at Broad-ſtreet; from whence it extends, almoſt due Eaſt and Weſt to Limehouſe church, which it paſſes on the North ſide; thence, in a ſtraight line, South-Eaſt, to the verge of the Weſt India docks, near Poplar. Near the church is an elegant little brick turnpike-houſe, with a ſtone pedeſtal, and twiſted iron-work, for ſeveral lamps between the gates.

Oppoſite St. Anne's is an extenſive manufactory for various preparations of lead and whiting, which was deſtroyed by fire, and lately rebuilt. The proprietors have thought proper to place over the gate a ſtone tablet thus inſcribed.

"Quas ædes, volente Deo, id. Jun. anno Salutis 1800, furens vaſtavit incendium, eaſdem eodem anno reſtituerunt Gulielmus Pryor et ſocii, ceruſſæ pigmentique opifices."

On the North ſide of the church, and behind the above manufactory, is the Limehouſe cut, a canal ſo termed, which was made in 1769, for a communication between the rivers Lee and Thames. It extends nearly Eaſt and Weſt, till it has paſt the Weſt end of the church, when the direction is South-Weſt, for a ſhort diſtance, to the Thames. A bridge croſſes it at the angle near St. Anne's.

There

There are docks for repair of ſhipping in this pariſh, but none for building; conſequently, ſeveral deſcriptions of naval artificers reſide within it, whoſe houſes are frequently decorated by maſts and flags, which have a pleaſing effect, waving through the trees, and interſperſed amongſt larger manſions of opulent tradeſmen.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S, FARRINGDON WITHIN,

IS a rectory united, ſince the burning of London, with St. Faith's under St. Paul's, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of that church, whoſe annual value is 172l. in lieu of tithes.

Newcourt gives the names of but five rectors, concluding with William Fleetwood, A. M. preſented 1689.

1706, April 17. Robert Newton Clerk, M. A.

1721, Sept. 30. Daniel Waterland, S. T. P.

1730, Aug. 7. Edward Cobden, M. A.

1764, Oct. 10. John Douglas, D. D. afterwards, in 1787, biſhop of Carliſle; and now the venerable, and much reſpected, biſhop of Saliſbury.

1787, Dec. 14. John Woolcock, died 1797.

1797. Henry Fly, D. D. The preſent worthy rector, to whom I am indebted for the moſt friendly communications.

Tonſtall notices St. Auguſtine's as follows:

Mr. Richard Beldt, rector; benefice 19l. 13s. 4d. goods 3l. fined 4l. 18s.

CHANTRIES.

"Henry Rede founded a chantry, by licence of the King, and gave to the maintenance thereof two tenements, lying within the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet, in the tenure of Richard Barnes, 8l.

"And Henry Sherewood 26s. 8d. In all, with 40s. given by Henry Barton for the better maintenance of the ſaid chantry, as a rent-charge growing out of the lands pertaining to the Company of Mercers, 11l. 6s. 8d.

"John Ryvers founded a chantry, and gave one tenement in the pariſh of St. Auguſtine, 5l. 10s.

"John Burton gave one tenement in the ſame pariſh, for finding of one taper of wax, 5l. 6s. 8d."

The fraternity of St. Auguſtine, founded in 1387, celebrated the anniverſary of that ſaint with much devotion and ceremony, at his altar, on the 26th of May; on which occaſion rich ornaments adorned the church; a proceſſion took place from

from St. Paul's; and, finally, Placebo, Dirige, and a maſs of Requiem, were ſung. At the diſſolution of chantries William Browne and John Aungell were incumbents at St. Auguſtine's; the former received a penſion of 5l. the latter but 3l. 6s. 8d. *per annum.*

The antient church contained the tombs of Robert Belleſdon, mayor 1491; and William Dere, who ſerved the office of ſheriff 1450.

The churchwardens received a ſum total in 1595 of 310l. 8s. 8d. of which 23l. 2s. 4d. was the balance in hand from the preceding year.

Rent belonging to the pariſh, for the payment of fifteenths, for one houſe 8l.

Rent and receipts of the lands belonging to the church for repairs: for the Antelope, in Watling-ſtreet, 6l. 13s. 4d. rent; a fine for the leaſe of that houſe 169l.

Rent of the Buck's Head, Watling-ſtreet, 4l. 6s. 8d.; a quit-rent for the ſame, 15s.

Belonging to the poor: for the Moon, in the Old Change, 3l. 6s. 8d.

A houſe in Abchurch-lane 4l.

		£.	s.	d.
1642.	Total receipts for the year, rents, and fines, -	199	11	4
	Caſual receipts for the poor - - - - - - -	38	10	0
	Caſual receipts for the church - - - - - - -	4	10	4
		242	11	8

The receipts of 1691 were but 163l. 8s. 10d.

Annals.

1595. The churchwardens and others drank 28s. 4d. worth of liquor at the Caſtle tavern, when their accounts were audited, which was 6s. 11d. more than the amount charged for bread and wine for the ſacrament adminiſtered that year.

Very conſiderable ſums were expended in the ſame year for repairs on the church. Twenty-three tons of ſtone, with the carriage, coſt the pariſh 18l. 8s. 6d.

The price of carved-work was extremely low at that period; for inſtance, the pummels of the pews, drops for the women's pews, caps, bells, acorns, and brackets for the pulpit, were all done for 50s. 9d.

The painter was better paid, for he had 19l. 6s. for colouring the cieling of the church.

In 1601 "Mr. Dr. Stanhope ſatte at our churche." The good wardens were a little afraid perhaps of his acidity; and, by way of rendering it ſupportable, they purchaſed "a gallon of clarett wyne," a pound of ſugar, and ſpice cakes, which were ſet before him. The Doctor either found no miſmanagement, or the little bribe had its effect.

The rector's reſidence was rebuilt in 1602, for the ſum of 150l. From ſome of the charges it is plain the building was of timber and plaſter.

1603. Two pounds of frankincenſe were burnt in the church; but whether it was uſed as a preventive to the plague, or as a perfume to conquer the effluvia from recent interment, is not mentioned.

1604. The rector received a new hood: "Paid Mr. Otwaie, for a yard and a quarter of fyne crowne blewe, for the parſon's hoode, 32s."

"Paid for black taffata, for the hoode, and for making of it, 20s. 6d."

1615. "Memorandum. That this year, by virtue of an order firſt made by the Commiſſioners for charitable uſes, and afterwards confirmed by the Lord Chancellor, at the ſuit and inſtance of this pariſh, we recovered and received, at the hands of the Lady Billingſlys her adminiſtrators, the ſum of 50l. in lieu of our legacy, given by the ſaid lady unto the poor of our pariſh, to be beſtowed in bread, by 12d. the week, as by her laſt will and teſtament appeareth. To this fifty pounds we added 10l. more, being the gift of Mr. Francis Evington; and alſo 40l. being the gift of Mrs. Brett, to be employed for two loads of coals yearly, to be given to the poor."

1616. William Parker, merchant tailor, gave the pariſh 100l. the intereſt of which was to repair the church.

St. Auguſtine's was rebuilt in 1630 and 1631, by a ſubſcription of 114l. 6s. 8d., and an aſſeſſment of perſons choſen by the pariſhioners of 249l.; borrowed 375l.; the ſale of old materials, and fine for renewal of a leaſe, 192l. 7s. 7d.

All the items of receipt and expenditure during thoſe two years were entered in a book, which the truſtees for rebuilding the church placed in the churchwardens poſſeſſion, to be examined at pleaſure by any of the pariſhioners. The receipts were 1646l. 14s. 8d. and the expences 1598l. 13s. 4d.

St. Auguſtine's and St. Faith's have each ſeparate ſets of plate for the ſacrament. The following are thoſe of St. Auguſtine's, 1634.

"An

"An inventory of ſuch plate of old belonging to the pariſh, and ſuch as hath been given to the uſe of the holy ſacrament ſince the laſt repairing of the church.

Imprimis, one gilt cup, bought with the pariſh ſtock in anno 1606; weight 27¾ oz.

Item, a ſilver plate for the communion bread; weight 18 oz. 8 dwts.

Item, two gilt pots or tankards, weighing, together, 83½ oz.

Item, one gilt cup; weight 24 oz. 9 dwts."

This plate was fortunately ſaved from the conflagration of 1666.

1644. The grave ſtones were deprived of their brazen inſignia, and 1s. was paid for taking them up. The rails before the altar gave equal offence, and were taken down.

At the ſame period the churchwardens paid 7s. 6d. for a cart and baſkets to carry bread and cheeſe to the army twice.

1665. Mr. Joſeph Scriven diſtributed 39l. by order of the veſtry, to poor perſons ill of the plague. At the ſame time they ordered coals to be burnt in the ſtreets, with the abſurd fancy that the infection might be dried out of the air.

On the firſt page of one of the old books, from which the above articles were extracted, is the following copy of a licence to eat fleſh. "For as much as it doth appeare by certificat under the hand of Edward Wilſon, Dr. of Phyſick, that the Lenton fiſh dyet will be to the prejudice of the healthes of the bodyes of the Lady Dorcas Clinton and Mris Mary Pocock, both now reſiding in the pariſh of St. Auſtin's, in London; I do therefore hereby, according to a ſtatute made in the reigne of the late Queene Elizabeth, give them licence to eate fleſhe. Dated this 25 day of March, 1633. By mee JOHN ATKYS, curate."

1644. An aſſeſſment for the levying 1000l. for the Lady Elizabeth Middleton, concerning the breaking up of the pipes of the New River water in time of fire, and for other conſiderations, 8l. 4s.

1654. For and towards the repairing the Conduit head and pipes, and ſome other additions which ſhould be added for the better ſupplying the conduits in London, being the 15th.

Stowe ſays, "The conduit in Weſt Cheap, by Paul's gate (commonly called the Little Conduit) was built about the year 1442. 1000 marks was granted by Common Council for the building thereof, and repairing of the other conduits."

One

One of his Continuators adds, "This repaired ſince the fire of London, but not finiſhed."

When Mr. Udal, the lawful rector of St. Auguſtine's, was ſequeſtered, during the civil war, ſeveral perſons occupied his place in ſucceſſion; one of whom was named Abbott, who died about 1653.

1654, Jan. 1. "The veſtry, taking into conſideration the great expences Mrs. Abbott, their miniſter's wife, had been at during his illneſs, reſolved to preſent her 25l. towards defraying her charges, *and as a loving gratuity unto her.*" The ſame day Mr. Aſh was choſen as his ſucceſſor. This article bears an amiable character, but deſerves it not; for the very perſons who wrote it had been guilty of the moſt inhuman act which can diſgrace humanity.

"Ephraim Udall, in the beginning of the late rebellion, was ſequeſtered, plundered, and his wife, an antient, lame, and bed-rid woman, carried out of doors, and left in the ſtreets *."

Poor Udall died in all probability in great diſtreſs; and it is evident, from the blanks in the following extract from the regiſter of St. Auguſtine's, that his pariſhioners knew not where he reſided. However, thoſe "*loving*" perſonages appear to have been goaded by conſcience into ſomething like an attempt at reparation, which Udall's friends rejected with becoming ſpirit.

1647. "Ephraim Udall, late rector of this church, (but ſequeſtered by authority of the Hon. Houſe of Commons about four years ſince) died in ..... on the 20th day of May, and was buried on the 24 of May, in ..... after the pariſhioners of St. Auſtin's had appointed 10l. to be allowed towards his funeral, and *Mr. Roberts had given way* both for his burial in the chancel, and for the miniſter of his own choice to preach at his funeral; both which were by his friends rejected."

After the deſtruction of London by the fire of 1666, the pariſhioners of St. Auguſtine's aſſembled in a temporary wooden building, for the celebration of divine ſervice; but I do not find that any very early meaſures were adopted for rebuilding their church. Sir Chriſtopher Wren had 40 guineas from the *united*

* Mercurius Ruſticus, quoted by Newcourt. He was probably ſon of John Udall of Uvedale, the learned Orientaliſt, and publiſhed a 4to. ſermon, "On the Good of Peace and Evil of War, 1642;" and on account of his loyalty to Charles I. was deprived of his eccleſiaſtical preferment. The name of *Ephraim* occurs in the pedigree of Uvedale, of Horton, in the county of Dorſet. Hutchins's Hiſtory of Dorſet, vol. II. p. 504, 2d edit.

pariſhes

pariſhes in 1684. They received benefactions to the amount of 846l. 12s. 2d. of which the pariſh of St. Faith procured 686l. 5s. 6d.

An inſcription on marble, within the church, ſays, "This ſteeple was finiſhed anno Dom. 1695;" and a framed pannel above it adds, "Thomas Holbech, D. D. late rector of this church, and ſometime maſter of Emanuel college, Cambridge, gave to the pewing of this church 100l.

And to the poor of both pariſhes 10l.

Dame Margaret Ayloffe gave alſo, towards the pewing, 100l.

With many other benefactors of the pariſh of St. Faith, whoſe names and gifts (amounting to 700l.) are recorded in their regiſter book, A. D. 1683.

The pews and ornaments coſt 900l. 9s. 2d.; and the whole church 3145l."

The church is ſmall, and ſituated at the corner of Watling-ſtreet and the Old Change. The external walls are perfectly plain. Sir Chriſtopher Wren ſeems to have intended ſomething more than common in the ſteeple. To ſay he has *not* ſucceeded, would be untrue. Praiſe it I cannot, neither can I deſcribe it: perhaps my readers may form ſome idea of it by recollecting the whimſical outlines of a Turkiſh minaret. The inſide is well proportioned; but has defects, which I ſhall point out as I proceed in my deſcription.

Six Ionick pillars, and four pilaſters, divide the church into three ailes. The capitals and baſes are gilt, but the pedeſtals are much too high. The arch of the middle aile is handſomely adorned with ſtuccoed ornaments; but the ſix ſky-lights, in the ſame number of pannels, are great defects.

The arches of the ſide ailes are too much depreſſed; but the gilt brackets of Cherubim, palm-branches, and a ſhell under Ionick volutes, are worthy of the genius who produced them.

The altar-piece is formed by four Corinthian pillars, painted in imitation of lapis lazuli, with gilt capitals, on two pedeſtals; ſupporting a ſemicircular pediment, on which are the royal arms emblazoned. The intercolumniation contains the Decalogue, under an oval gilt frame, incloſing a pretty painting of Cherubim. The Creed and Paternoſter, without the pillars, are connected with the deſign by ſome carvings of great taſte, which I have little doubt were the work of Gibbon. The ſpace over the altar-piece is extremely well painted, repreſenting two boys withdrawing a crimſon curtain.

Againſt the firſt South pillars at the Eaſt ſtands the pulpit, carved and inlaid; but without a ſounding board. The reading-deſk faces it.

There

There are windows at the Weſt end of both ailes, one on the North, and three on the South ſide of the church, and one behind the organ, which inſtrument is as large as the ſpace will admit, and in a handſome gallery. A large ſtatue of an angel adorns the caſe. Mr. Lewer was paid 214l. 7s. 6d. for this organ, in Feb. 1767. The pariſh of St. Faith contributed 142l. 18s. 4d. or two-thirds; which is their proportion on all joint payments.

John Douglas, D. D. rector, gave towards the organ, erected 1766, 20l.

The font ſtands under the organ gallery, and is an elegant white marble baſon, on an Ionick pedeſtal, with a carved wooden cover.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Over the Weſt door of the South aile is a marble tablet, with an urn, in an oval nich, inſcribed, "In this church lies interred the body of Mrs. Judith Cowper, daughter of Robert Booth, eſq.* citizen of London She was married to William Cowper, Eſq. afterwards Earl Cowper, and departed this life on the 2d day of April 1705. This monument was erected to her memory, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid William Earl Cowper, in the year of our Lord 1758."

Two ſmall ovals of marble, one on each ſide of the altar, are memorials of Mr. John Bray, of the pariſh of St. Faith, woollen-draper, who died on the 14th of April, 1775, aged 39; and Mr. Jaſper Bray, woollen-draper, who died the 13th of January, 1781, aged 31.

In the nave, John Stabler, merchant, 1788, aged 68.

Ann Angelina Pearkes, 1787, aged 29.

Elizabeth Wells, 1792, aged 70. William Wells, 1760, aged 38.

Francis Murgatroyd, 1756, aged 62.

A ſtone in the pavement of the South aile contains an inſcription in Perſian characters; and the following, "Here lyeth the body of M. Tauakoll de Dauid, an Armenian merchant, who departed this world ye 28 of Februari 1696–7."

The Registers

of St. Auguſtine's for baptiſms begin 1560. 13 in that year.

1801, 7

This portion of the Regiſter doth not afford a ſingle article worth inſerting.

* Afterwards knighted. She had by Lord Cowper an only ſon, who died young.

Marriages

Marriages.

"Sir William Armyne, knight, of Godby, in the county of Lincoln, and Ann Waſe, of the pariſh of St. Forſter's, in London, widow, were married the 9 day of March, p lic. 1606–7."

"Robert Bathurſte, of Lachlande (Leachlade), in the county of Glouceſter, eſq. and Dame Elizabeth Lawrence, widow, of the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's, in London, late wife of Sir John Lawrence, while he lived of Tychmon's, in the county of Northumberland, were married the 19 day of June, 1608."

The Bathurſts are a very antient family, originally of Kent, where they had conſiderable poſſeſſions; but the manor of Leachlade came to them by marriage of John Bathurſt, of Horſemunden, Kent, with Mary Dodge. This John was father of the Robert Bathurſt above mentioned, who ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county of Glouceſter 1611. His firſt wife was Benetta Twiſden, daughter of Roger Twiſden, eſq. of Roydon-hall, Kent. Dame Lawrence was daughter and heir to Ralph Waller, eſq. Four children were the conſequence of the latter marriage, two ſons and two daughters. Robert died a minor; Edward ſucceeded to his eſtate, and was created a baronet 1643.

"Sir Thomas Rotheram, knight, of the pariſh of St. Mary at Hill, and Elizabeth Evington, of this pariſh, were married the 17 day of Feb. 1608–9."

"Sir Richard Corbet, bart. of Shropſhire, and Mrs. Victoria Udall, of the pariſh of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, were married 7 Jan. 1663–4 *."

The Corbets trace their deſcent from the invaſion by William the Conqueror. The firſt baronet was Sir Edward, who received that dignity 1642, grand-father to the above Sir Richard, who was chairman of the committee of elections in the reign of Charles II. His lady Victoria, daughter and co-heireſs of Sir William Uvedale, brought him his ſucceſſor, Sir Uvedale, and three daughters.

Burials.

1563, 80 buried.

1564, 9; ſo that, in all probability, 70 pariſhioners died of the plague the preceding year.

* A further proof that the Rector was of this pariſh, though he was dead before her marriage. She was of the elder branch.

1603, July 21. John Ruſheman, ſervant with Thomas Smith. *Initium peſtis in hâc parochiâ*, of which 82 perſons died.

1625, 46 were buried.

1665, 28 of the plague; in 1801, 8 perſons were buried.

1566, Dec. 7. Arthur Wyat, the ſon of Sir Thomas Wyat.

1571, Aug. 25. Edward Wyat, eſq.

1605, Sept. 21. Nicholas Corniſhe, one of the king's ſerjeants at arms.

1619–20, Feb. 23. Sir John Brette, knt. dwelling at Edmonton, county of Middleſex; but, dying in the pariſh of St. Clement, was buried in this.

1687, Dec. 30. Frances, the daughter of Sir William Aſhurſt.

1690, Aug. 9. Dame Judith Aſhurſt, Sir William Aſhurſt's mother.

1691, April 21. Mr. John Aſhurſt.

—— June 8. James, ſon of Sir Thomas Halton.

1777, Sept. 4. Sir John Hayes, aged 51.

According to the enumeration of 1800, the pariſh of St. Auguſtine contains 49 inhabited houſes, 68 families, 184 males, 149 females, total 333 perſons.

Watling-ſtreet is a great thoroughfare from St. Paul's church-yard, quite to the Tower, though not under the ſame name; a ſtreet extremely narrow, and very far from dry, with inconvenient foot-ways, but compoſed of large reſpectable houſes, inhabited by numbers of rich traders. According to Leland, the original name of this ſtreet was *Atheling*; if ſo, the corruption to Watheling and Watling is eaſy and natural. Whether, on the contrary, it was the Watling-ſtreet way, *Via Conſularis* or *Vetilingiana*, I ſhall not undertake at preſent to examine.

The Old Change, or, more properly Exchange, is a dirty contracted ſtreet, leading from the Weſt end of St. Auguſtine's, in a line parallel to the Eaſt ſide of St. Paul's church-yard to Cheapſide. It contains the back front of St. Paul's ſchool, which is in the pariſh of St. Auguſtine and St. Faith, ſee vol. III. p. 184; and the charity ſchool of the ward of Farringdon Within, which has received the enſuing benefactions ſince 1712. 1716, John Blackſtone, ſenior; 1720, Mrs. Mary Turner, by will; 1747, Mr. Thomas Hammond; 1751, Mr. Nickleſs; 1755, Mrs. Bornman; 1756, Law Singleton, eſq.; 1759, John Coffins, eſq.; 1767, Mr. Woodroffe; 1772, Mr. Fortrie, Mrs. Knaplock; 1778, an unknown perſon; 1781, John Stock, eſq.; 1782, Mrs. Fowler; 1799, Mr. Croſſe; each gave 100l.

In

In this ſtreet antiently ſtood what we ſhould now term *The Mint*, then called *The King's Exchange*, where bullion was received, and coined into money.

The other ſtreets in this pariſh are ſo ſhort, dark, and uncomfortable, that they cannot well be more particularly noticed.

The charity ſchool was rebuilt in 1767, and coſt 940l.; at which time a ſubſcription of 50l. was made by William Pocock, eſq. followed by others, to the amount of 289l. 7s. 3d.

1779, Mrs. Sparſhot gave 315l.

Mrs. Sarah Bird gave in her life, in 3 *per cent.* Eaſt India annuities, 1000l.

To which muſt be added, 120l. 14s. 2d. given by the Company of Ironmongers, from Mr. Betton's charity, between 1789 and 1800.

ST. FAITH.

IF the ſite of St. Paul's *was* ever dedicated to the worſhip of Heathen deities, why may not the appellation of *Sancta Fides* have been applied to the crypts of the Chriſtian church, metaphorically; implying that, the ground was taken from an idolatrous uſe, and converted to the ſervice of the Holy Faith? On this Holy Faith, or Chriſtianity, St. Paul erected his ſtandard. What, therefore, could be more appropriate than applying to the arches which ſuſtained St. Paul's church the name of *Sancta Fides?* which was applied by perſonification to St. Faith *the Virgin.*

A long controverſy exiſted between the dean and chapter of St. Paul's and the pariſhioners of St. Faith ſome years paſt, which Dr. Fly's kindneſs enables me to detail at length, from the original books of the pariſh, and with it an excellent hiſtory of the church.

1683. Then the buſineſs about burying in St. Faith's church, Mr. Tillotſon * having made ſome oppoſition to our right therein, was debated, and referred to another time.

1684, Sept. 18. The veſtry of St. Faith deputed Dr. Thomas Gale, Sir Edward Wiſeman, Mr. Deputy Goſtling, &c. to wait on the dean of St. Paul's, to enquire into the reaſon why Mr. Tillotſon forbad the pariſhioners of St. Faith to receive the dues to the pariſh for burials in St. Faith's church.

* Then reſidentiary of St. Paul's; and had taken the degree of S. T. P. 1666.

An order was afterwards iſſued that no perſon, who was not actually an inhabitant of the pariſh, ſhould be interred under St. Paul's, without leave from the dean and chapter.

1707. Certain perſons were ordered by the veſtry to conſult with counſel how they might defend their right of burial under the Eaſt end of St. Paul's, and in the yard; and to make a rate on the inhabitants, if neceſſary, to defray any legal expences.

1722. Dr. Waterland, and the auditors and aſſeſſors, were empowered to treat with the commiſſioners for rebuilding St. Paul's for the equivalent which the pariſh of St. Faith was intitled to, according to the act of the firſt of Queen Anne, for the burying-ground which the dean and chapter withheld from them.

1735, June 17. The churchwardens acquainted the veſtry that a partition had been made in the vault under St. Paul's, and that a wall was intended in the churchyard, both of which would contract the ſpaces uſed for their interments. Upon receiving this information the veſtry immediately authoriſed Dr. Cobden, the churchwardens, and ſix others, to remonſtrate to the dean and chapter; which they did, as follows:

That the old church of St. Faith meaſured 180 feet in length, and 80 in breadth; that the pariſh purchaſed of the dean and chapter, in 1632, a convenient place for a veſtry room, at the Eaſt end of the South aile; they therefore apprehend the pariſh have a right to an equal portion of ground. That the pariſh buried where they thought proper for many years after the church of St. Paul's was rebuilt, within the limits of their old church. That twelve or thirteen years paſt (without any agreement, according to the act of Queen Anne, which provided that the commiſſioners might exchange their burial places in the yard and vaults, for other equivalent ground and vaults belonging to the cathedral, or elſewhere in the pariſh) the dean and chapter had placed a railing, by which the ground left to St. Faith's was reduced to 154 feet by 34½.

They find beſides, from good evidence, that the part of the church-yard ordered to be railed off had formerly been taken from the ground of the pariſh, but not proteſted againſt by them, becauſe it appeared as if intended for regularity, not doubting their right of burial ſtill.

They conclude by inſiſting on having their full portion of antient ſpace in the vault; and that they had an undoubted right to the dimenſions of the yard

which

which the parish originally possessed, and that which had been taken for enlarging and making it more regular. The vestry enabled the committee to borrow 100l. to be disposed of to the dean and chapter, as a fine in case of agreement.

1753. The dispute seemed as far from terminating as ever; but, on the 30th of May, a general vestry authorised Dr. Cobden, the two churchwardens, and six others, to treat with the dean and chapter. Upon which, those gentlemen proposed, that the parish (in consideration of their being put into full and free possession of only that part of the vaults which they had used for thirty years, with a passage to it, and the whole North-East church-yard, without payment of fees) will relinquish their claim to all that part called Jesus chapel, and to so much of their antient church as was without the rails erected by the dean and chapter; and when a repair was necessary they would admit the dean and chapter to both.

They then compare their loss with what they gain: "As the parish did, when they buried on that part called Jesus chapel, pay 13s. 4d. to the dean and chapter for every interment, even till the preceding Easter (though they had long been deprived of that and other ground under the church), they were still entitled to the privilege."

They had those parts of the vault which they still possessed measured; and found they were no more than 2600 square feet, clear of walls and piers; whereas, by Dugdale's plan of their antient church, previous to their possession of Jesus chapel, they had 5065 feet: consequently they would resign 2465 feet, to which the dean and chapter could have no claim.

The acknowledgement of 3s. 4d. for interment in the church-yard was made for liberty of burial in that part claimed by the dean and chapter; they had even paid for that part which was their own: since 1721, when the rail was erected, 118l. 13s. 4d. had been paid to the dean and chapter for interments in that part of the vaults remaining to the parish. From 1734 they had paid 76l. 5s. for burials in the church-yard. The value of a square foot in the vaults paid by parishoners was 1l. 6s. 8d.; in that to be acquired 5s. 10d.: they therefore determined that the sums paid and value resigned were sufficient concessions, and to reserve their whole claim if the proposal was not acceded to by the dean and chapter.

An answer to the above is inserted in the minutes of the vestry for July 30, 1754, there said to have been written by Dr. Secker, then bishop of Oxford and dean of St. Paul's, from which the following are interesting extracts.

"How

"How the pariſh church came firſt to be under the choir of St. Paul's doth not appear; nor do I know whether the dean and chapter had power to grant them a perpetuity there. It ſeems, by one figure, and two or three obſcure marks, in Dugdale's plan of that old church, that bodies were buried in it; but whether while it was in the hands of St. Faith's pariſh, is uncertain: probably this part, like others, had a burial ground of its own without the church; but where cannot now be ſhewn."

The dean then details the ſubſtance of a leaſe granted in 1552; but, as it contains ſome curious matter, I ſhall inſert it at length.

"This indenture, made the firſt day of March, in the ſixth year of the reign of our ſovereign lord Edward the Sixth, by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England, and alſo of Ireland, on Earth the Supreme Head;

"Between the right worſhipful Mr. William May, Doctor of Law, Dean of the Cathedral church of St. Paul in London, and the Chapter of the ſame church, of the one part, and John Denman Clerk, Doctor of divinity, and parſon of the pariſh church of St. Faith, of London; John Lewes, gent. one of the proctors of the arches in London, and Robert Toy *, citizen and ſtationer of London, churchwardens of the ſame pariſh church of St. Faith, of the other part;

"Witneſſeth, that the ſaid Dean and Chapter, with their full and whole aſſent, conſent, will, and agreement, have demiſed, granted, betaken, and to farm letten, and by theſe preſents do demiſe, grant, and betake, and to farm lett, unto the ſaid John Denman, John Lewes, and Robert Toy, and to their ſucceſſors, parſons and churchwardens of the ſaid pariſh for the time being, all that their vault, or lower Eaſt part of the ſaid church, commonly called *the Crowds*, late named Jeſus chapel, being under the Eaſt end of the ſaid cathedral church, together with a chapel, lately called the chapel of our Lady and St. Nicholas, on the South part of the ſame church, adjoining to the Weſt end of the ſame Crowds, of the South ſide of the ſame, and the entry leading from the South end of the ſteps, in the ſaid cathedral church of St. Paul's, into the ſame Crowds (except, and always reſerved to the ſaid Dean and Chapter and their ſucceſſors, free ingreſs

* His ſon Humphrey was a printer of ſome eminence from 1550 to 1576. Herbert's Ames, p. 933–936.

and

and egreſs through the ſaid entry to their Crowds *, commonly called their ſtore-houſe or wine-cellar), and alſo all and ſingular window-lights, and other commoditys, to the ſaid Crowds, chapel, and other the premiſes belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining, in as large and ample manner as the ſaid Dean and Chapter the ſame now hath and holdeth, or ought to have and hold, together with free ingreſs, egreſs, and regreſs, unto the ſame crowds or chapel, as well through the ſaid cathedral church of Paul's by the ſaid entry there accuſtomed, deſcending by certain ſteps, as alſo by the door of the North ſide of the ſaid Crowds, opening on the North ſide of the ſaid Crowds, in Paul's church-yard, commonly called Jeſus chapel door; to have, hold, occupy, and enjoy, all the ſaid vault called the Crowds, lately named Jeſus chapel, with the ſaid chapel, called the chapel of our Lady and St. Nicholas, thereto adjoining, and all other the premiſes aforeſaid, unto the ſaid John Denman, John Lewes, and Robert Toy, and their ſucceſſors, as is aforeſaid, from the feaſt of the Annunciation of our Lady next coming after the date hereof, unto the end and term of fourſcore and nineteen years then next and immediately following, and fully to be complete and ended. Yielding and paying therefor yearly during the ſaid term, unto the ſaid Dean and Chapter and their ſucceſſors, 12d. of current money of England, at the feaſt of Penticoſt, commonly called Whitſontide, if it ſhall be demanded by the ſaid Dean and Chapter, or their ſucceſſors, or the Vice Chamberlain of the ſaid cathedral church, for the time being.

" And if it happen, the ſaid yearly rent of 12d. to be behind unpaid, in part or in all, by the ſpace of twenty days after the term of payment aboveſaid, the ſame being lawfully aſked; that then, and from thenceforth, it ſhall be lawful to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and their ſucceſſors, into the ſaid Crowds or chapel, and other the premiſes, at any time after, at their pleaſure to re-enter, and the ſame to have again, and repoſſeſs as in their former eſtate, this preſent indenture in any wiſe notwithſtanding. And the ſaid John Denman, John Lawes, and Robert Toy, for themſelves and their ſucceſſors aforeſaid, covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and their ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, that they, the ſaid John Denman, &c. and their ſucceſſors, ſhall not only conſerve,

* From this it ſhould ſeem the term *crowds* was applied to any vaults. Can it be a corruption from *crypts*. Biſhop Latimer preached a ſermon in the *Shrowds*; ſee vol. III. p. 178, which is evidently taken from the word *ſhroud*, to cover or protect; and this derivation is confirmed by the vaults being uſed only for the expreſs purpoſe of a ſhelter from rain, when it fell ſo faſt as to incommode the auditory in the Croſs church-yard.

maintain,

maintain, and keep, during the ſaid term, all the windows whole, and lights of the ſaid Crowds or chapel, as well in glaſs and iron, as alſo in ſtone and mortar, with the paving the ſaid Crowds and chapel under foot, at all times during the ſaid term, when and as often as need ſhall require, at their proper coſts and charges; but alſo that they, the ſaid J. Denman, &c. and their ſucceſſors, ſhall not break any ſtone, wall, or pillars, of the ſaid Crowds or chapel, at any time hereafter during the ſaid term, without the conſent and will of the ſaid Dean and Chapter of the ſaid Cathedral church for the time being, or his ſucceſſor, firſt had and obtained under their common ſeal.

"And be it further covenanted, condeſcended, and agreed, between the ſaid parties, that the ſaid John Denman, &c. and their ſucceſſors, ſhall not at any time, during the ſaid term, break any ground or floor in any part of the ſaid vault or Crowds, to the intent to bury any corps within the ſame, until they, or one of them for the time being, ſhall have obtained licence by word for the ſame breaking of the ground of the Dean, or one of the reſidentiaries of the ſaid cathedral church, if they, or any of them, ſhall be at ſuch time perſonally reſident upon the ſaid cathedral church, or in his or their abſence, of the ſub-dean, or of the clerk of the veſtry of the ſame cathedral church.

"And further it is covenanted, granted, and agreed, between the ſaid parties, that the ſaid parſon, churchwardens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall pay, or cauſe to be paid to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and their ſucceſſors, during the ſaid term, for every ſuch burial, or corpſe there to be interred, graved, or buried, 13s. 4d. of current money of England, *(viz.)* to the uſe of the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and their ſucceſſors, 6s. 8d. and to the clerk of the new work of the ſaid cathedral church for the time being, 6s. 8d. of lawful money of England, to be paid at the end of every quarter of the year, in the which any ſuch burial ſhall fortune, upon pain to forfeit for every default of payment at the time aforeſaid, if it be then, or at any time after, lawfully required, to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and their ſucceſſors, in the name of a pain of 40s. over and above the ſaid mark, which ſhould have been paid for every corps buried in the ſaid ground.

"It is further covenanted and agreed between the ſaid parties, that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid J. Denman, &c. and their ſucceſſors, by the conſent of the ſaid Dean and Chapter, or their ſucceſſors, to have a wire from the clock of the ſaid church of St. Paul, to be conveyed to a hammer, to ſtrike upon the bell of the ſaid pariſh church of St. Faith, at any time hereafter during the ſaid term of 99 years,

years, to be ſet upon, maintained, and continued, at the proper coſt and charges, of the ſaid parſon, churchwardens, and pariſhioners, and their ſucceſſors, ſo long as they ſhall and will uſe the ſame.

"And the ſaid parſon, churchwardens, and pariſhioners of St. Faith's, for them and their ſucceſſors, as much as in them is, and as far forth as they may, give, grant, and confirm to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and their ſucceſſors, all that vault or Crowds within the ſaid church of Paul's, lately named, called, known, or reputed for the pariſh's, the Virgin * lying and being within the ſaid church, together with all the appurtenances of the ſame, the bell hanging on the North ſide of the ſaid church; to the ſaid parſon, churchwardens, and pariſhioners, and their ſucceſſors, for the common uſe and miniſtry of the ſaid pariſh, with free ingreſs, egreſs, and regreſs, to the ſame only reſerved; in as large ample manner and form as the ſaid parſon, churchwardens, and pariſhioners, held, occupied, and enjoyed, the ſaid vault or vaults, Crowd or Crowds; the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and their ſucceſſors, to have, hold, occupy, and enjoy, the ſame, frankly and quietly, for ever, without claim or contradiction, of the ſaid parſon, churchwardens, and pariſhioners, or their ſucceſſors, for ever."

The Dean proceeds, "Probably alſo the pariſhioners held their old church only by a leaſe from the Dean and chapter, elſe they ſcarcely would have ſurrendered it for a leaſe of the new one; but if they had a perpetuity, they were as able to give it back, as the Dean and Chapter were to give it to them originally.

"And, if they could, they did, and were to depend on the courteſy of the Dean and Chapter, after the expiration of their leaſe; on which they might the better depend, as the Dean and Chapter were patrons of the church, and had many houſes in the pariſh.

"If, on the other hand, the pariſhioners could not legally ſurrender their old church, the leaſe of the new, for which that ſurrender was one valuable conſideration, muſt ſurely be void at leaſt when it expired in 1651. They could have no farther right to Jeſus chapel, much leſs to bury in it, if the place of it could now be found, for they *never had a right*. The Dean and Chapter were indeed obliged to let them bury there, if they took their fee; but might refuſe taking it, and then might refuſe them leave.

"Still, if the ſurrender of the old church made by the pariſhioners was void, they continued entitled to that for as long a term as before, and perhaps till,

* See the original. Q. if the chapel of Our Lady and St. Nicholas, before mentioned, p. 98?

by 22 Car. II. c. xi. 63, the parish church of St. Austin's, to which it united them, was made theirs, after which their former parish church was no longer such. But 19 Car. II. c. iii. 33, having provided that nothing therein should extend to vest the church of St. Paul and St. Faith's, or any part thereof, or the church of St. Gregory by St. Paul's, or any of them, or the church-yard to any of them belonging, in the Corporation of the City of London.

"If the site of the church was theirs before, it remains theirs to this day, in case they can set forth where it is; or, in case they cannot, they seem equitably entitled to an equal quantity of ground somewhere instead of it; but whether under the choir, or any part of St. Paul's church, is doubtful, since perhaps no part of it stands where the former choir did.

"By an indenture, dated Feb. 26, 1570, the Dean and Chapter granted to the Parson and Churchwardens of St. Faith some ground in St. Paul's church-yard, there described, for 99 years, at the yearly rent of 2s.; but it is expressed to be granted for hearing sermons at St. Paul's Cross, and for no other use. By another indenture, dated March 6, 1570, the Dean and Chapter granted to the Parson and Churchwardens of St. Faith's certain void rooms, sheds, and shops, at the East end of St. Paul's (which had, Dec. 7, 1570, been leased to a widow for 40 years), for 59 years after the expiration of the widow's lease; that the Parson and Churchwardens should build a portion of an upper room for a standing for the Dean and Chapter, over the plat of ground demised by the before-mentioned lease; and should pay a yearly rent of 26s. 8d. This mentions nothing of burials."

"The Dean thought Stowe's assertion erroneous, that the parish purchased a vestry, as there is no mention made of such a purchase in the records of the Dean and Chapter, nor would the disabling statute permit any longer grant to be made than for three lives."

"Dugdale's plan of this contains about 300 square feet; which stands in the South-east corner of the old church of St. Faith, and adjoins to the South-west corner of Jesus chapel.

"The above-mentioned act, 19 Car. II. c. iii. 33, doth not affirm that St. Faith's church had a church-yard, much less that it lay within the precinct of St. Paul's church-yard; but only supposes that, and St. Paul's and St. Gregory's, or one or more of them, to have church-yards, and provides that they shall not be thereby vested in the City of London. Indeed, the act of the 1st Queen Anne for finishing and adorning St. Paul's goes farther, and impowers the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop, and Lord Mayor of London, or any two of them, for making the church-

church-yard of St. Paul more regular, to treat and agree with the veſtries of St Gregory and St. Faith, for exchanging their places of burial in the church-yard, and vaults under the church of St. Paul, for other equivalent ground and vaults belonging to the ſaid cathedral, or elſewhere in the ſaid pariſhes." The Dean admits that this implies, that *each* had burial grounds within the church-yard; how far that gave a right, he would not judge; but it did not admit that each had a burial place in the vaults and yard.

The Dean continues, "It will now be proper to conſider what ſteps have been taken towards an agreement, in purſuance of the act of Queen Anne. Amongſt the minutes of the acts of the Commiſſioners for building St. Paul's, the following is one: 1704, April 21, "The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are deſired to treat with the pariſhioners of St. Faith and St. Gregory, in order to aſcertain the limits of burial, which is now promiſcous to the damage of the church; the vaults being convenient to be levelled and paved." But nothing was concluded with either pariſh till Sept. 14, 1714, when an agreement was made with St. Gregory's; but every attempt failed with St. Faith's. Soon after 1723 a vault was appointed under the choir, which the pariſh of St. Faith had uſed ever ſince.

This tedious and unprofitable diſpute was continued with conſiderable aſperity till 1757, when both parties were frightened from the conteſt by the terrific proſpect of *legal* warfare, which ſeemed inevitable; but not till Dr. Cobden had received one or two random ſhot from either ſide. That he was diſagreeably ſituated between his patrons and pariſhioners, muſt be admitted. The following letter ſhews him to have been of an independent ſpirit, determined, and affectionate.

"*To the Gentlemen of the Committee of St. Faith's Pariſh.*

"My good Neighbours,

"I think myſelf much obliged to you, for having ſuch regard to my intereſt, as to refer the affairs contained in your minutes to my opinion; but, indeed, my various infirmities have ſo unqualified me for judging properly of them, that I am at a loſs to reſolve even about common matters; and muſt therefore leave it to you, to conſider and act as you ſhall judge reaſonable, ſuppoſing me out of the queſtion.

"If I am deprived of privileges of no greater conſequence than theſe, I hope in God it will not much trouble me for the ſhort ſtay I am like to make in this

world; I only desire to be excused from being instrumental in giving away my own rights, and the rights of those who shall succeed me. That the blessings of this world and the next may attend you, and all my parishioners, is the sincere daily prayers of, my good neighbours, your affectionate pastor and humble servant, EDWARD COBDEN."

"*Acton, Jan.* 13, 1757.

The following agreement concluded the contention for ever; which the vestry, March 30, 1758, ordered to be enrolled in Chancery, at the expence of the parish.

"Articles of agreement made and concluded upon this 21 day of May, in the 30th year of our sovereign lord George the II. King of Great Britain, &c. and in the year of our Lord 1757; between the most Reverend his Grace Matthew Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Reverend Thomas, Lord Bishop of London, and the Right Hon. Marshe Dickenson, esq. lord mayor of the city of London, commissioners and trustees of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, by virtue of several acts of parliament made relating thereto, of the first part; the Right Reverend Thomas Lord Bishop of Oxford, Dean of the said church, and the Chapter of the same church, of the second part; and the Churchwardens, and other vestrymen of the parish of St. Faith under St. Paul's, London, of the third part.

"Whereas, by an act of parliament made in the first year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled, An Act for finishing and adorning the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, it is among other things enacted, that it should and might be lawful, to and for the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor of London, for the time being, or any two of them, to contract for and purchase, and to appropriate, by warrant under their hands and seals, so much money, arising by the duties granted by the said act, as should be sufficient for the contracting for, and purchasing of, and demolishing, all the houses and buildings, with their appurtenances, which were then erected and standing, between the North side of the said cathedral church, and the alley called New Jury and Pissing Alley; and that the ground of the said houses and yards thereunto belonging, when purchased, should be, and remain for ever after, free from any future building whatsoever, except as therein after excepted; and also, all houses, buildings, and sheds, made use of for watch-houses, or any offices

offices of the ſaid fabrick for the building thereof, ſhould, at ſuch time as the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Biſhop of London, and Lord Mayor of London, for the time being, or any two of them, ſhould appoint, be pulled and taken down; and that the ground or ſoil thereof ſhould be laid to, and remain, as part of the church-yard of the ſaid cathedral church; and that, for the making the more regular the ſaid church-yard, the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Biſhop of London, and Lord Mayor of London, for the time being, or any two of them, ſhould have power to treat and agree with the reſpective veſtries of the pariſhioners of St. Gregory and St. Faith, for exchanging their places of burial in the church-yard and vaults under the cathedral church of St. Paul's for other equivalent ground and vaults belonging to the ſaid cathedral, or elſewhere in the ſaid pariſhes, and all the ſaid ground and vaults, as well that to be received in exchange, as of the houſes, buildings, and ſheds, aforeſaid, ſhould be deemed, and reputed, the church yard and burial-ground of the cathedral church of St. Paul:

"And whereas ſeveral doubts and diſputes have ariſen between the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul aforeſaid, and the ſaid pariſh of St. Faith, concerning the right of burial in the vaults under the ſaid cathedral church, and in the church-yard; and ſuch right hath been fairly and fully examined:

"And whereas the pariſh of St. Auguſtine is united to the ſaid pariſh of St. Faith, and hath no particular burial ground belonging thereto: Therefore, to prevent any ſuit or litigation hereafter, and to provide the ſaid pariſh of St. Auguſtine, as well as the ſaid pariſh of St. Faith, to which it is united, with proper burial ground, it is agreed, by and between the parties hereto, as follows:

"Firſt, That the ſaid pariſhes of St. Faith and St. Auguſtine ſhall be at liberty to bury their inhabitants and others in that part of the vaults under the ſaid cathedral, containing 2600 ſquare feet, be the ſame more or leſs, clear of walls and piers, which is ſeparated from the other part of thoſe vaults by a rail, and which they have been accuſtomed to bury in; but not ſo near the foundation of the ſaid cathedral as may injure the ſame; paying for every ſuch burial the uſual fees of 6s. 8d. to the Dean and Chapter, and 6s. 8d. to the Clerk of the Works, or to ſuch perſon as the Dean and Chapter ſhall appoint.

"Secondly, That the ſaid pariſhes may and ſhall bury their inhabitants in all and every part of the North-eaſt part of the church-yard, adjoining to the ſaid cathedral;

cathedral, containing 25,810 ſquare feet, be the ſame more or leſs, clear of the pavements, adjoining to the church and church-yard walls, in common with the Dean and Chapter, paying the uſual fee of 3s. 4d. to the Dean and Chapter for every burial.

" Thirdly, That the ſaid pariſhes may, by their rector and his curate, bury, and receive the fees for burying, as many non-pariſhioners in each ſucceeding period of 20 years, as they ſhall have appeared to bury for the laſt preceding period of 20 years; which is, upon an average, about three non-pariſhioners in a year, or 60 in 20 years, paying the uſual fee of 3s. 4d. to the Dean and Chapter for every burial.

" Fourthly, That the ſaid pariſhes may, by the miniſters and officers of the ſaid cathedral, bury all other perſons who have formerly been pariſhioners, and near relations of pariſhioners, in the ſaid North-eaſt church-yard, if the ſame can be done conveniently, and upon leave being firſt obtained under the hand of the Dean, or of ſuch members or member of the Chapter as ſhall be then reſident in London, upon paying the ſame fee of 3s. 4d. to the Dean and Chapter, and to the miniſters and officers of the ſaid cathedral, the ſum which was paid before this agreement to the miniſters and officers of the ſaid pariſhes for the like burial; ſuch ſum to be divided by the ſaid Dean and Chapter amongſt their miniſters and officers, according to their diſcretion.

" Fifthly, That no miniſter nor officer of the ſaid cathedral ſhall have liberty to bury any perſon in the ſaid North-eaſt church-yard, without leave being firſt obtained under the hand of the Dean, or of ſuch members or member of the Chapter as ſhall be then reſident in London; which leave ſhall be ſhewn, if required, to one of the churchwardens of the ſaid pariſhes.

" Sixthly, That, for the better information of the Dean and Chapter concerning the ſeveral perſons that ſhall be buried either in the vaults, or in ſuch part of the church-yard as aforeſaid, they, or their proper officer or officers, ſhall and may have liberty, as often as they ſhall require, to inſpect the public pariſh books for regiſtering of burials, and take extracts thereout, without any fee or reward whatever. And the ſaid Dean and Chapter, for the greater ſatisfaction of the ſaid pariſhes, do agree to keep a book for their regiſtering ſuch leave or conſent for burials in the ſaid North-eaſt church-yard as ſhall be granted by them; which book ſhall be ſubject to inſpection by the churchwardens of the ſaid pariſhes,

pariſhes, without fee or reward, upon reaſonable requeſt from time to time made for that purpoſe."

The view of the antient crypt, or pariſh church of St. Faith, engraved by Hollar, and inſerted at the 119th page of Sir William Dugdale's Hiſtory of St. Paul's, is a ſingularly beautiful ſpecimen of the ſtrongeſt deſcription of Gothick cluſtered pillars and arches. Of all the ſubterranean churches or chapels I have ſeen, none ſurpaſs this in regularity and juſtneſs of proportion. However, with all its perfections, I cannot help thinking the pariſhioners of St. Faith's of the preſent day have the advantage of their predeceſſors, in poſſeſſing a warmer and much drier church.

When part of the crypt of St. Paul's was firſt appropriated to parochial purpoſes, is a queſtion which will probably ever remain in obſcurity: the indefatigable Stowe ſeems as much at a loſs as I confeſs I am; all that we can gather from him is, that it "ſerved for the ſtationers, and others dwelling in Paul's church-yard, Paternoſter-row, and the places near adjoining." There were four chantries founded within it, the moſt antient of which was that of William de Everdon, ordained by the Dean and Chapter 23 Edward III. 1349; that of Alan de Hotham, 1351; William Say, dean, 1501; and William Vale, 1526.

A number of eminent perſons were interred in thoſe extenſive vaults, whoſe epitaphs may be found in Sir William Dugdale's Hiſtory of St. Paul's

The plate belonging to St. Faith's conſiſts of the following articles:
A large ſilver flagon, given by Mr. Apſley, weight 72 oz. 16 dwt.
Another flagon, gilt, given by William Draper, 38 oz. 16 dwt.
A third, ſilver gilt, given by William Draper, 37 oz. 15 dwt.
A fourth, of ſilver, weight 67 oz. 18 dwt.
A chalice of ſilver, 30 oz. 8 dwt.; another, 17 oz. 1 dwt.; a third, 15 oz. 1 dwt.
A ſilver ſalver, 13 oz. 15 dwt.
Two ſilver gilt patens, one dated 1569, the other 1595.

In 1732 ſome perſons propoſed to have a workhouſe for the pariſh, but rejected by a majority of the veſtry, the annual expence of which, for 15 beds, was eſtimated at 154l.

1738. Parts of two houſes in Ivey-lane were taken for a workhouſe, for ſeven, fourteen, or twenty-one, years, at 20l. *per annum*; when ten perſons each lent the pariſh 10l. for twelve months, to provide furniture.

No

No ſooner was this meaſure known to the paupers than they united in a petition againſt it; but the veſtry reſolved that no relief ſhould be afforded to thoſe who refuſed to reſide in the houſes, and ſtrictly conform to the rules eſtabliſhed there.

The poor were kept in this way till 1744; when they were farmed by Samuel Tull, for 230l. *per annum*, in Ivey-lane; but in 1746 a Mr. Spratlee took them, for 320l.

The poor rates were 9d. in the pound 1779, and 6d. in 1781.

Benefactions.

The regiſter of thoſe commences with *Vivit poſt funera virtus*, proceeds with a benevolent exhortation to future gifts, and concludes,

"Now while we live (before to grave we fall)
Let 's do ſome good, for after none we ſhall."

William Lamb, by will, March 10, 1579, gave to ſix of the pooreſt men, and ſix of the pooreſt women, of the pariſh of St. Faith, a gown of good frieze; and to twelve poor, of the ſame pariſh, one penny, and a penny-loaf, weekly, for ever. Six to be free of the Company of Stationers.

1586. David Smith, embroiderer, gave 20s. *per annum*, for ever.

1592. Lady Allington gave 5l.

1598. John Payne, eſq. gave 12d. *per* week for bread, for ever.

1600. Juſtinian Kidd 10l. for ever.

1605. Francis Lamplowe 10l. for ever.

1610. George Biſhop, alderman, 10l.

1611. William Evandes 40l. for ever.

1612. John Norton, alderman, 150l. for 12 poor people, at 3d. *per* week each.

1613. Mary Biſhop 10l; 1614, John Lawe * 10l.; 1620, Thomas Adams 10l.

1623. Jaſper Underwood 10l.

1624. John Sanderſon 150l.; 3d. weekly to twelve poor men.

1625. Elizabeth Underwood 10l.; and 60l. towards a lecture, for ever.

1626. John Bellyall 10l.; 1628, William Ally 5l.

1629. John Spede (the Hiſtorian) 5l.

* This gentleman was executor to Mr. Sutton of the Charter-houſe.

1636.

1636. James Truſſel gave 4l. *per annum*; of which 12 poor perſons were to receive 5s. each; the rector 10s. for a ſermon, on the 5th of November; and the remainder to the clerk, &c.

1637. George Cole 6l. 13s. 4d; Jone Bright, 40s. 1643; William Adams 5l.

David Smith gave the pariſh 20s. *per annum*, payable by that of St. Bennet.

1643. Robert Freeman, eſq. gave 15s. *per annum* for 15 years.

1647. John Parker gave the rector 40s. for a funeral ſermon; 10s. to the clerk; and 5s. to the ſexton; to the poor 20l. for a chaldron and a half of coals, annually.

John Smyth gave 5l. for coals.

1652. Chriſtopher Meredith 40s.

1657. Thomas Downes 5l.

1658. Samuel Eyres 5l.

1658. John Sams 10l. In default of inheritors, 5l. *per annum* more.

1659. Richard Higginſon, eſq. 30l. to the poor; and Mr. Jackſon, rector, 20l. The pariſh had received but 7l. 10s. of this legacy in 1665.

1660. William Danvers 5l.

1665, May 26. Mrs. Mary Maſters, of the pariſh of St. Faith, widow, late wife of James Maſters, LL. D. gave into the hands of the churchwardens 40s. for repairing of the pews of the church. Alſo ſhe gave, for the perpetual uſe and benefit of the pariſhioners of the ſame pariſh, to be uſed at the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper, theſe ſeveral pieces of plate; viz.

One large flagon of ſilver, weighing 68 oz. 2 dwt.

One large cup of ſilver, weighing 30 oz. 11 dwt.: and one bread-plate of ſilver, 26 oz. 14 dwt.

"By which ſhe made her own hands executors, and her eyes overſeers, of ſo good and honourable a work."

1665. Mr. Roſewell, the Queen's apothecary, gave 10l. for the king's arms.

Mrs. Maſters gave 5l. during the plague; Deputy Roſewell the ſame ſum.

Captain Colcheſter, and John Amhurſt, each 5l.

1666. Thomas Swan 10l. 1716. Edward Brewſter 10l.

1750. Daniel Midwinter gave 1000l. to the Company of Stationers, from which the pariſh was to receive 14l. for cloathing and apprenticing two girls or boys; and the pariſh of Hornſea to receive 14l. for the ſame purpoſes.

THE REGISTERS,

prior to 1666, were burnt or loſt.

BAPTISMS.

1675. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gale, D. D. maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, and Barbara his wife, was born Nov. 15, and baptiſed 24.

Dr. Gale ſucceeded Mr. Cromleholme, in the head maſterſhip of this celebrated ſchool, 1672, and held the office 25 years. He wrote the inſcriptions on the Monument; upon which Pope, who as a Catholic was to wipe off the reproach which it fixed on thoſe of his religion, exclaims,

"Where London's column, pointing at the ſkies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head *and lies*."

Dr. Gale died dean of York, in 1702.

1677. Charles, ſon of Dr. Thomas Gale, born Aug. 5, baptiſed the 6th.

1678. Barbara, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, born Oct. 21, baptiſed the 22d.

1679. Katharine, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, born March 8, baptiſed the 10th.

1681. Theodoſia, daughter of Sir Edward Wiſeman, of Paternoſter-row, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, was born Oct. 16, and baptiſed the 27th.

1681. Thomas, ſon of Dr. Thomas Gale, born Nov. 16, and baptiſed the 17th.

1682. Philadelphia Wharton, daughter of Sir Polycarpus Wharton, of Paternoſter-row, and Theophila his wife, was born April 3, and baptiſed the 12th.

1682. Samuel, ſon of Dr. Thomas Gale, and Barbara his wife, born Dec. 17, and baptiſed the 20th.

1683. Edward, ſon of Sir Polycarpus Wharton, and Theophila his wife, born Sept. 17, baptiſed Oct. 15.

1684. Thomas, ſon of Dr. Thomas Gale, born July the 26th, baptiſed the 28th.

1685. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Goſtling, and Lady Margaret, born and baptiſed May 8.

1685. Barbara, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, and Barbara his wife, born July 23, baptiſed the 27th.

1685. Katharine, daughter of Sir William Goſtling, and Lady Margaret, born and baptiſed March 18.

1687.

1687. Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, and Barbara his wife, born Aug. 30, baptiſed Sept. 8.

1689. Thomas, ſon of Thomas and Barbara Gale, born May 3, baptiſed the 16th.

1690. Charles, ſon of Sir William Goſtling, born and baptiſed April 5.

Burials.

1676. James Leigh, M. A.* and Fellow of Chriſt's Church College, Cambridge, April 30.

1677. Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, April 8.

1681–2. Theodoſia, daughter of Sir Edward Wiſeman, Jan. 12.

1684. Thomas, ſon of Dr. Thomas Gale, Aug. 11.

1685. Henry, ſon of Dr. Robert Shouldham, May 16.

1689. Barbara, wife of Dr. Thomas Gale, in St. Faith's, June 5.

1690. Sir William Goſtling was carried into the country July 28.

1690–1. Barbara, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, Feb. 4.

1694. Lady Elizabeth Wiſeman, Dec. 13, St. Faith's.

1700–1. Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, buried Jan. 19, in St. Faith's. She was born at Henwood, in Warwickſhire, the daughter of John Huggeford, eſq. in the 43d year of Queen Elizabeth.

1704. Sir Edmund † Wiſeman, from St. James's, May 16, St. Faith's.

1704–5. Sarah, daughter of the late Sir Edward Wiſeman, March 27.

1706. Dr. Richard Carr ‡, Sept. 29, St. Faith's.

1707. Daniel Underwood, a carpenter, fell from the dome of St. Paul's, and was killed.

1713. John Poſtlethwait, A. M. head maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, was buried in the chancel of St. Auguſtine's church, Sept. 30; where he had a monument, with an inſcription, printed in Knight's Life of Colet, p. 386.

This gentleman was the immediate ſucceſſor of Dr. Gale, 1697. Excellent in attainments, and happy in the ſatisfaction he gave his employers. "He deſigned

* In the Cambridge Graduate Liſt he has only the degree of A. B.

† Q. *Edward*, as before?

‡ Q. Richard Carre, of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, M. D.?

to have ſhewn a ſpecimen of his gratitude in giving the world ſome account of the life of Dean Colet; but death prevented him *."

He was patron of Denton, Norfolk, of which his nephew Matthew was rector; and which living he left to Merton college, where he was bred, being born at Millum, co. Cumberland, and appointed by Archbiſhop Teniſon maſter of his ſchool at St. Martin's in the Fields, and recommended by him to the Mercers Company for St. Paul's ſchool.

1723. Lady Lucy Eſmond, St. Faith's, Aug. 30.
1763. The Rev. Joſhua Tillotſon †, St. Auguſtine's church, Aug. 24.
1767. The Rev. John De Champs, Aug. 29, aged 58.
1769. The Rev. Ralph Sargeant, Aug. 11, aged 65.
1780. *Raphael Titian Corregio Bartolozzi* Coleman, Feb. 4.
1792. John Rivington, eſq. aged 72, Jan. 22.

Mr. Rivington was an eminent bookſeller in St. Paul's church-yard for many years, and highly reſpected by a numerous acquaintance. He was for a long time an active member of the corporation of London, one of the court of aſſiſtants of the Stationers' Company, a director of the Amicable Society in Serjeant's-inn, and of the Union fire-office, and a governor of Chriſt's hoſpital.

The pariſh of St. Faith includes Newgate market, which is ſituated on the South ſide of Newgate-ſtreet, and is incloſed by the houſes in Paternoſter-row and Newgate-ſtreet. The Seal book of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's informs me, that the ground of the market was conveyed to the City of London, by the Dean and Chapter, on the 13th of April, 1749, for forty years, at 4l. *per annum*.

The market is ſaid to have been originally confined to corn and meal, for the reception of which there was a houſe in the middle of Newgate-ſtreet, with ſheds or ſtands extending Eaſt and Weſt from it. Thoſe were in later times occupied by butchers, and other perſons, for the ſale of meat. To the inhabitant of London who is acquainted with the width of Newgate-ſtreet, I need not paint the confuſion and filth which muſt have prevailed there during the hours when the place was moſt frequented; the conſtant obſtructions ariſing from obſtinate drivers, confined to a ſpace too narrow to turn in, and the damage ariſing to the ſtalls and the paſſenger, and the dirt thrown by the wheels over

* Knight's Life of Colet, p. 386.

† Of Emanuel college, Cambridge, A. B. 1735, A. M. 1745.

meat

meat and vegetables. The Londoner of the preſent day muſt deem the fatal accident fortunate that conſigned antient London to oblivion, and with it the plague and all its horrors.

The market-place is 194 feet in length, and 148 in breadth.

A plan of the ward of Farringdon Within, in Strype's edition of Stowe, repreſents a large houſe in the centre of Newgate market, ſtanding upon 24 pillars, arranged in the ſhape of a croſs, ſerving the double purpoſe of protecting the ſellers from the weather and their commodities at night, by conveying them to the rooms above and vault beneath it; on the roof a handſome cupola.

The market has undergone a complete change; for I believe almoſt every article for a ſumptuous feaſt might be procured in it except *flour*: beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, every ſpecies of fiſh to be found in London, cheeſe, fowls, and vegetables. Several carcaſe butchers carry on a great trade in ſheep and calves; but thoſe, with their large premiſſes hung with blood-dripping animals, and the ſlaughter-houſes of Warwick-lane, make the entrances moſt unpleaſant, as there is an eſſential difference between the neat appearance of a joint of meat ſold by the retailer and an animal ſuſpended by the feet, with the inſide expoſed. Slaughter-houſes, and ſuch exhibitions, ſhould never be found in a populous city. Blood ſhould never be ſeen to flow through a kennel, even though it is that of a beaſt.

Paternoſter-*row*, as both ſides of a complete ſtreet are now termed, is a very narrow ſtreet, which winds nearly in a parallel line with St. Paul's church-yard, terminating at the Eaſtern end in Cheapſide, and at the Weſtern with the court-yard of the houſes of the canons-reſidentiary of St. Paul's.

This row had its denomination from the number of perſons who reſided in it, makers of Paternoſters, beads, or roſaries, a chaplet of ſpiritual roſes, or ſweet and devout prayers, *firſt revealed* to *St. Dominick*, the father and founder of the holy order of friars preachers. It conſiſts of fifteen Paternoſters, and one hundred and fifty Ave Marias, and is divided into three parts, "whereof each contains in it five decads, that is, five Pater-noſters, and fifty-five Ave Marias."

To explain as much as poſſible to Proteſtants the extent of the trade carried on by Paternoſter-makers, I ſhall quote part of the exhortation to the uſe of the Roſary from a Roman-catholick prayer book.

"He that ſhall ſay the Roſary with this attention of mind, and affection of will, ſhall undoubtedly give much glory to God, and reap much benefit to his own

own ſoul, which was the intention of Pope Pius V. (a moſt pious ſon of St. Dominick) in ordering," &c.

Paternoſter-row ſeems to have accommodated a variety of profeſſions, from the ſymbols of prayer to the extreme of human vanity, from the moſt contemptible productions of the preſs to the moſt honourable. We are told by Stowe's continuators, that about 1720 mercers and lacemen exhibited ſigns of greater beauty, and better diſpoſed in their ſuſpenſion, than were to be found in the whole city beſides, and that their ſhops attracted ſo many of the nobility, and others, in carriages, that the ſtreet was almoſt impaſſable. Strange reverſe! Very few coaches indeed are now to be ſeen in Paternoſter-row.

This ſtreet was before equally attractive *to the ladies*, and continued ſo for many years; for there every deſcription of head-dreſs was diſplayed, as an old periodical paper, 1707, ſhall teſtify. Obſervator ſays, "Sure our London barbers are very religious fellows, they have a power of ſaints looking out of their ſhops, with fine perriwigs on their heads; and then the ſempſtreſſes in Paternoſter-row, *they* have got female loggerheads, with union top-knots upon them."

Printers, book-ſellers, and ſtationers, who figured in St. Paul's Church-yard early in the ſixteenth century, made their appearance in this row before the commencement of the laſt. Amongſt the number, Bragg, if not the moſt reſpectable, appears to have been one of the moſt indefatigable. This man publiſhed the firſt number of a paper called, "The Poetical Courant," on the 26th of January, 1705–6; and invited the votaries of the Muſes to ſend him original productions. Thoſe were generally but indifferent, and often licentious and filthy.

Beſides "The Obſerver," iſſued twice a week, Bragg printed, in 1706, "The Mercurius Romanus, or Latin Newſpaper," to be continued weekly, at one penny *per* number. This deſign, he ſaid, was much approved of by men of learning, as an introduction to that language.

Two others of Bragg's publications may be worth mentioning, for the whimſicality of their titles, deſcriptive of one ſpecies of the literature of the times: "The Barbacue Feaſt, or the Three Pigs of Peckham, broiled under an Apple Tree; where the Cooks were numberleſs, the Company maſterleſs, the Meat carved with Hatchets, and Punch drank by Pail-fulls. Price 6d. By the Author of the London Spy." Alſo, "The Inſect War, or a battle between the high-church Hornets,

Hornets, the ſcribbling Waſps, the canting Caterpillars, and the State Butterflies, a Parable."

Since 1700 it would be nearly impoſſible to enumerate the variety of works which have iſſued from Paternoſter-row, and a taſk of no ſmall difficulty to mention the names of periodical publications that have ariſen, withered, and periſhed.

Where there are ſo many eminent bookſellers, it would be invidious to name individuals; I ſhall therefore only ſay, that no one ſtreet in Europe can contain a more reſpectable mart for literature.

Mr. Nichols lately gave me an old affidavit, dated July 16, 1629, which mentions the Queen's Head Tavern in Paternoſter-row, as having been contracted for on leaſe at a fine of 80l. and 70l. *per annum* rent in that year. This proves either that the houſe was very large, or that the buſineſs was very conſiderable in it, for an exceeding good houſe may be now obtained in London upon the ſame terms.

The pariſh of St. Faith contains 139 inhabited houſes, 13 uninhabited, 498 males, 466 females, and 964 inhabitants.

ALDERMANBURY,

ALDERMANBURY, ST. MARY, CRIPPLEGATE WARD WITHIN.

THIS pariſh obtained its denomination from having ſituated within it the *Bury* (an antient term for a court or hall) of the Aldermen of London, the original Guild-hall, deſcribed by Stowe as ſtanding on the Eaſt ſide of Aldermanbury, where the ruins were viſible in his time.

The Church may be traced before the reign of Henry II. when it belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's (Ralph de Diceto being Dean), who conveyed it, in 1331, to the Priory of Elſing Hoſpital, retaining the right of preſentation to them both as an united benefice, exacting an oath of fealty from the Maſter of the one and Rector of the other. A mark *per annum* from the Church, and half that ſum from the Hoſpital, was paid to the Dean and Chapter, impoſed by William Elſing, the re-founder of the Hoſpital. After the Diſſolution, the pariſh was granted to truſtees; and ſince that period the pariſhioners have elected their curates, who are licenſed by the Biſhop of London.

The Church, deſtroyed in 1666, appears to have been partially rebuilt, and a ſteeple added, by Sir William Eſtfield, knight of the Bath, and lord mayor 1438. To him the pariſh were indebted for "five tunable bels," as Stowe terms them.

A church-yard before it, ſtill remaining, with ſeveral trees around the walls, was encloſed by cloiſters, probably long before Eſtfield's time, as no mention is made of his repairing *them*. The records of the Church are ſilent on this ſubject. They notice a chapel on the North ſide in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

After the deſtruction of London and this church, the pariſhioners were indulged with the uſe of that of St. Peter le Poor; but in 1670 we find them actively employed in rebuilding it; for which purpoſe they borrowed 500l. of nineteen perſons. The enſuing year twenty-eight other perſons lent them 500l. more, to be repaid from their portion of the duty on coals. Sir John Langham preſented the pariſh with 100l. about the ſame time; five other perſons lent 100l. to be paid to the joiner in 1673–4; and the Veſtry allowed 400l. *per annum* for two years towards finiſhing the Church, when the altar-piece was contracted for at 34l. and the arms of England for 6l. The following extract will point out the architect and maſon.

"1673,

"1673, April 10. At the committee to conſider about facilitating the finiſhing of the church: Having conſidered the kindneſs of Dr. Chriſtopher Wren and Mr. Robert Hooke expediting the building of the church, and that they may be encouraged to aſſiſt in perfecting that work; it is now ordered, that the pariſh, by the churchwardens, do preſent Dr. C. Wren with 20 guineas, and Mr. R. Hooke with 10."

A very conſiderable part of the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet, was incorporated in the walls of St. Mary, Aldermanbury.

The inſide contains four Compoſite pillars and two ſemi-pillars in length, on which are only an architrave and cornice. The arch of the nave is entirely plain, with the exception of ornamented bands of pannels and roſes extended acroſs it from the ſemi-pillars, and the next pillars to them.

The two ailes have horizontal cielings and plain pannels. Over the centre intercolumniations in the nave are two plain arches, containing ſemicircular windows. The South wall has five arched and one circular window over the door; the North ſide the ſame number.

The Weſt end of the Church is a blank, with a wretched gallery for certain vocal and inſtrumental performers, whoſe notes are ſubſtitutes for the ſublime organ ſo neceſſary in our ſervice.

The Eaſt end, or chancel, has an oval window on the North and South ſides and a large arched one behind the altar, containing one horizontal and two perpendicular mullions.

The altar-piece is compoſed of two Compoſite pilaſters, imitations of lapis lazuli, with gilt baſes and capitals, and a divided pediment, admitting the arms before mentioned. Two ſmall tablets, without the pilaſters, have the Creed and Paternoſter inſcribed on them; and thoſe of the Decalogue occupy the lower part of the intercolumniations, in neat gilt frames. Immediately above them is a very fine painting of the Laſt Supper, by old Franks, preſented to the altar by Mr. Whitchurch, late clerk to the Company of Brewers. I cannot but recommend the heads in this picture to the notice of the *amateur*, particularly that of Chriſt, one at his right hand, three others in converſation, and one with a bald head in profile. A boy on the left ſide, who is employed as an attendant (in *modern* attire), is certainly the portrait of ſome Dutch youth. The drapery is but indifferent throughout.

The pulpit and reading-deſk, ſituated againſt a South-eaſt pillar, are elegantly deſigned and carved; but the font is very plain.

The CURATES, and their CURACY.

It has already been obſerved, that the pariſhioners elect their curates. Before 1573 there had been prayers read every morning, between the hours of five and ſix; thoſe were then ordered to be diſcontinued, and Robert Carre's ſalary was fixed at 34l. *per annum*; for which he preached on Sundays, Tueſdays, and Thurſdays. Nine years after, the Curate claimed the fees for breaking the ground in the chancel, the hangings at funerals, and the cover of the altar, whether of velvet or cloth, with all the offerings; thoſe the Veſtry poſitively refuſed to grant him, but decreed the latter to the poor. That the whole were worth diſputing for, may be proved by the executors of Sir William Damſel commuting for the dues and perquiſites of his funeral for 12l.

The Veſtry received a letter, dated December 15, 1591, from the Lord High Treaſurer, directed to James Dalton, Robert Davy, eſq. John Bourne, Nicholas Warner, and John Swinnerton, farmers of her Majeſty's rectory of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, naming and appointing Robert Harland Curate, and requiring the pariſh to provide him a ſalary equal to that of the late Curate, and an additional ſum for a lecture. It was upon the impunity which this powerful recommendation afforded Mr. Harland that he preſumed to make the above demand; but the Veſtry conſidered 34l. *per annum* a large allowance, compared with that given to a rector in the 14th of Henry VIII. mentioned by Biſhop Tonſtall, as follows:

St. Mary, Aldermanbury.

Sir Thomas Cobb, ſerving, 6l. 13s. 4d.; goods 9l.; fined 30s.

Sir Thomas Betynſon (chantry prieſt), ſerving, 7l. 16s. 8d.; goods 20l.; fined 54s.

They at the ſame time ordered the following words to be inſerted in their Minutes: "And touching other conſideration, for reading a lecture *(being a matter voluntary)* they can ſet down no certainty; but it is not to be doubted but that upon Mr. Harland's well uſage of himſelf, and pains taken therein, there will be collected of a number of well-diſpoſed perſons that way a competent yearly ſum to

to his good contentment; and this alſo the rather for his Honour's ſake, to whom this pariſh acknowledge themſelves greatly bound for his Lordſhip's ſundry favours extended towards them."

As a further proof that his ſtipend was ample, let it be compared with that of the Curate of 1569, whoſe name is not inſerted, 16l.; in which year the churchwardens paid Michael Shaller, underchamberlain "of Paules," for a penſion payable to the Dean and Chapter, 20s; to the Archdeacon 3s.; and to John Smith, the Queen's receiver of London, for the rent of the parſonage, 11l. By this we are informed that the curate lived rent-free, at the expence of the pariſh, who agreed in veſtry, 1621, to purchaſe the parſonage, and two houſes belonging to it, of the Crown, in fee-farm, for 440l. beſides charges. 100l. of this ſum was raiſed by an aſſeſſment of double the amount of the poor rates.

The rapid decreaſe in the value of money is particularly obſervable from the enſuing entryin the veſtry books.

"1639, May 27. The late election of our miniſter, Mr. Edmund Calamy, was confirmed by a general conſent, and ordered that he ſhall have for his maintenance 160l. *per annum*; which money is to be gathered by the churchwardens for the time being, or ſome others, and to be paid quarterly. And it is ordered, that Mr. Calamy ſhall, by himſelf, or ſome other preacher, thrice a week, that is, once upon the Lord's-day in the morning, and upon Wedneſday in the afternoon, preach the ordinary lecture by himſelf,, and upon the Lord's-day in the afternoon by ſome other. And it was propounded whether every man would give the ſame rate which formerly they gave to Dr. Stoughton; and it was conſented unto without any contradiction. And Mr. Edmund Calamy to come to us at Midſummer next, or preſently after, and to preach as formerly hath been done, that is, three-fourths of the year, from Michaelmas to Midſummer, three ſermons a week; and from Midſummer to Michaelmas two ſermons a week. And, being put to hands, it is agreed that Mrs. Stoughton ſhould be compounded with for her time in her houſe."

In September following Robert Earl of Warwick applied to the Veſtry for a pew in their church; when they offered him that in which Mr. Calamy's family uſually ſat, or permiſſion to build himſelf one at the end of a little gallery, "as his Honour ſhall think fit." From this circumſtance the Earl muſt have reſided within the pariſh about 1640, and after; but I have ſeen no other mention of him in the books. Robert Earl of Warwick was the diſloyal Nobleman

whoſe turbulent diſpoſition, exerted for the tempeſt riſing in the ſtate at the above period, was rewarded with the office of Admiral by thoſe ſuperior to him in power.

1641. Mr. Calamy recommended that application ſhould be made to Parliament for the appointment of a permanent ſalary to the curate; but without ſucceſs. In the ſucceeding year he was completely deceived by an impoſtor, who called himſelf Melmore. This man forged an order from Government, commanding a collection of money for diſtreſſed captains; which was executed by the Curate to the amount of 9l. 9s. when the cheat was diſcovered.

The Veſtry, upon mature conſideration, thought proper to diſpoſe of the ſum, rather than reſtore it to the donors. They gave 5l. as an apprentice fee for a pariſh orphan; and the remainder to Mr. Calamy, for diſtribution amongſt thoſe in whoſe names it had been originally gathered.

1642. I am at a loſs to ſay what uſe the veſtry made of the parſonage, from the very imperfect manner in which they have recorded their tranſactions; but it is certain that the curate did not then reſide in it, for they voted Mr. Colborne a piece of plate worth 10l. for "*his love*" in granting an eight years leaſe of Mr. Calamy's houſe.

1644, Jan. 23. At the requeſt of Mr. Calamy, three pious perſons were choſen to aſſiſt him in examining and preparing pariſhioners for the reception of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In conſequence of their proceedings, many complaints were made to the Veſtry by thoſe who were refuſed admittance to the rite; but they confirmed Mr. Calamy's deciſions, and expreſſed great ſatisfaction that 200 perſons had been admitted to the communion from December to February. Whether thoſe diſcarded pariſhioners for that cauſe, or others for a reaſon not mentioned, refuſed their proportions towards Mr. Calamy's ſalary, does not appear; but it is certain a deputation of ſeveral aldermen and others were appointed to wait on the defaulters, and enforce their payments.

1658. Mr. Calamy's ſalary was raiſed to 200l. *per annum.*

1661, April 17. Mr. Calamy requeſted, on account of his infirmities, that the lecture might be deferred till October; which the Veſtry readily granted.

This is the laſt notice of him in the pariſh books, till that final entry which conſigns man to partial oblivion; from which time he is known only by his good or bad name, his virtuous or dark deeds.

Edmund

Edmund Calamy was a native of London, and born in February 1600. He received a regular academical education; and had the degree of B. A. conferred on him at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, 1619; and that of B. D. 1632; where he was afterwards choſen *tanquam ſocius*. Felton, biſhop of Ely, appears to have been his patron; and from him he received the vicarage of St. Mary, in Swaffham-prior, Cambridgeſhire, with the office of chaplain to his Lordſhip. Mr. Calamy had the good fortune to enjoy a lectureſhip at St. Edmondſbury; the rectory of Rochford, in Eſſex, given him by the Earl of Eſſex; and the curacy of St. Mary, Aldermanbury; ſo that, whatever objections he entertained againſt the then order of the ſtate, they did not ariſe from the diſcontent uſual to diſappointed aims at preferment: on the contrary, they muſt in candour be admitted to have proceeded from that reſtleſs ſyſtem, which, working upon weak minds and enthuſiaſtic temper, produces firſt cavils, ſecond theory, third rebellion, fourth practice, and laſtly a diſcovery that anarchy is more pernicious than partial mal-adminiſtration. Thus, in the weak well-diſpoſed Mr. Calamy, we find him attacking the very foundation which had raiſed him: a *biſhop* firſt brought him into notice, and yet he boaſts of having, in conjunction with others, in a publication entitled "Smectymnuus," given a deadly blow to Epiſcopacy. This blow, once given, pointed him out as a fit inſtrument for the factious, and he was immediately made a member of a ſub-committee for the accommodation of eccleſiaſtical affairs. In this committee he contributed, by his own account, to bring things "into a very hopeful poſture;" but the whole deſign "was ſpoiled by bringing into the houſe *the bill againſt biſhops*." Is not this inconſiſtent conduct full as ridiculous as that of a perſon who would promote a duel between two friends, and then apply to a magiſtrate for legal aſſiſtance to prevent it; or like the man who ſtabs in a phrenzy of paſſion, and then would give worlds to recall the blow? Mr. Calamy was a learned man, and a man of a good heart; but he certainly had never read the human mind. He conceived certain notions of eccleſiaſtical and civil government in the cloſet that were vented in inconſiderate ſpeeches and publications, and ſcattered amongſt the crowd his oratorical abilities aſſembled round the pulpit, where all his wild periods of theory rooted; but where all his morality eſcaped into the thin air, and was loſt. This aſſertion is proved by facts: he was a member of the Aſſembly of Divines, a Cornhill lecturer, and preached before the Parliament and its generals. All this flattered

flattered his vanity, and he muſt have indulged in doctrines pleaſing to the ruling party, or, inſtead of being followed, he would have been ſilenced. At the ſame time we are aſſured he was "a ſtrenuous oppoſer of the ſectaries, and uſed his utmoſt endeavours to prevent thoſe violences which were committed after the King was brought from the Iſle of Wight." A memorable inſtance of infirmity of temper at variance with a good conſcience, now ſo far awakened as to ſhew him how unfit a lawleſs victorious army is for civil order, and how much worſe rule is to be apprehended from a hypocritical *general king* than from a legitimate monarch; therefore, Mr. Calamy exerted all the boldneſs of his nature in humbling the vanity of the military, and oppoſing the preſumption of Cromwell. But it was too late: he had aſſiſted in demoliſhing the bounds of a torrent too violent for him to check, and he was compelled to contemplate in ſilence the whole term of the Uſurper's reign.

But, when a favourable opportunity arrived, Mr. Calamy again endeavoured to promote the Reſtoration; which he did in a ſermon before Parliament on the day they voted the King's return. He was beſides one of the clergymen ſent to compliment the Monarch in Holland. As a return for thoſe ſervices, Charles appointed him one of his chaplains, and offered him the ſee of Lichfield and Coventry; but that he dared not accept, after his charges againſt Epiſcopacy.

Having thus witneſſed the accompliſhment of his wiſhes, it might have been ſuppoſed the remainder of his life would have paſſed away in contentment and quiet; but, unfortunately for Mr. Calamy, the Act of Conformity was paſſed: to which he determined not to ſubmit; therefore, at the age of 62, he experienced the ſame pangs for ejectment which had been ſo liberally beſtowed by himſelf and his patrons ſome years before. "Thus doth even-handed Juſtice return the poiſoned chalice to our own lips." Charles II. felt grateful for Mr. Calamy's ſervices, and would have complied with his petition to continue his miniſterial functions; but Sheldon, biſhop of London, oppoſing it warmly, the King ſubmitted. However, he continued to attend his church as a pariſhioner, and once aſcended the pulpit upon the abſence of a perſon who was to have preached. He madly ſeized this ſolitary opportunity to inveigh againſt the general government, declaring, that the "Ark of God" was in danger; and complimented himſelf very handſomely, by ſaying, "You have had three famous ſucceſſors; Dr. Taylor, for ſeven years; Dr. Stoughton, for ſeven years; and

and *myſelf*. I have been with you almoſt twenty-four years: and may not God now unchurch you, by ſuffering you to want a faithful miniſter to go in and out before you? This is one reaſon upon which account I may ſafely ſay, the 'Ark of God' is in danger, and Aldermanbury may truly feel the loſs of the Ark." The conſequence of this ſermon was a viſit to Newgate, from whence the King's clemency ſoon releaſed him.

I have entered the more fully into this ſubject, to ſhew by paſt experience how extremely weak it is for individuals, whoſe education has been directed for *one* purſuit, to interfere with ſubjects they have never ſtudied; exerting their influence in diſturbing thoſe things which, upon deep examination, they would know to be founded upon the ſoundeſt principles, and which, by thorough ſtudy, would prove their own theories improper in the extreme. Who can deny that Edmund Calamy's life was a war of paſſion againſt principle? This vehemence of temper cloſed his mortal career, while the generality of men wept over the horrors of 1666. Mr. Calamy broke his heart, and died, but little more than a month after the deſtruction of London. As no epitaph points out the ſpot where he lies, I will venture to ſay,

In this vault are depoſited the remains of
Edmund Calamy.
Had he lived in thoſe peaceful days
when the paſtor confined his cares to the eternal welfare of his flock,
and when temporal government glided ſmoothly down the ſtream of Time,
how uſeful and how ſublime would have been his efforts!
But, unhappily, the ſtate wanting amendment,
he aimed at uniting the oppoſite profeſſions of
a miniſter of the peace of God which paſſeth all underſtanding
and that of the politician,
which deprived each (by being divided)
of the benefit of his ſuperior talents,
and rendered his works as a prieſt IMPERFECT,
as a politician MISCHIEVOUS.

After Mr. Calamy's ejection, the pariſh reduced the curate's ſalary to 160l. *per annum*, including the preaching of an evening lecture; but, without it, to 110l.

The

The enſuing return is recorded under the date of December 26, 1670. "In purſuance of an order from the committee of the 24th of this inſtant, we humbly anſwer, 'The pariſhioners of Aldermanbury are patrons to the living; that the tithes of the pariſh are 21l. *per annum*. 11l. is appointed by the will of the donor to 10 poor people; and a ſermon, 10l. *per annum*, is at the diſcretion of the pariſh. The pariſh hath no glebe belonging to it. We are without a miniſter at preſent; but the pariſh have unanimouſly choſen Dr. John Conant for our miniſter; but have not yet his anſwer whether he will accept or no; but believe and hope he will." He did not.

"The perquiſites of the pariſh are contingent. As for other advantages, we having no miniſter at preſent, cannot anſwer particularly; nor do we know of any place or other advantages that Dr. Conant hath.

"As to land owners in the pariſh, thoſe *of* the pariſh do conſent with us; others, having their dwellings remote, and the time limited, afforded not a poſſibility of giving them notice.

"As to the augmentation, notwithſtanding that the pariſh is ſmall, and many mean inhabitants amongſt us, yet, having our right of patronage (our deſign being to encourage a worthy miniſter), we are willing to contribute ſo much as to make the miniſter's maintenance 150l. *per annum*; to be quarterly levied by ſuch ways as by this honourable committee ſhall think fit, conſideration being had for houſes uninhabited, and ground unbuilt at preſent."

The ſalary was fixed at 150l. *per annum*, in conſequence of the above return, by an act of parliament. Thus, by an inverted ratio, the preſent curate, Mr. Saliſbury, receives 50l. *per annum leſs* than Mr. Calamy.

"Dr. Conant had no ſooner qualified himſelf for eccleſiaſtical preferment than many were offered him; and Dec. 18, 1670, he was actually elected miniſter of this church; but having ſpent ſome years in the town of Northampton, where he was much beloved and eſteemed, he choſe rather to accept of the invitation of his neighbours to remain among them: and Dr. Simon Ford, who was then miniſter of All Saints, was elected in his room, by the Veſtry of St. Mary Aldermanbury, Dec. 29, 1670 *."

The extreme inattention of the veſtry clerks many years paſt has diſabled me from mentioning a regular ſeries of Curates; for the minutes of their election are

* See his article in the Biographia Britannica.

ſo

ſo blended with thoſe of the Lecturer, under the undiſtinguiſhing term of Miniſter, that I know not how to ſeparate them.

1663. Dr. Walker was choſen either curate or lecturer.

1670. Dr. Simon Ford, of Chriſt Church, Oxford *.

1677. Dr. Calamy.

1683. Dean Stratford †.

1689, Sept. 8. Ezekiel Hopkins, Lord Biſhop of Derry. This prelate was elected to the curacy in conſequence, as I ſuppoſe, of the enſuing order of veſtry, by which Dr. Stratford was obliged to vacate his ſituation in this pariſh, upon his promotion to the ſee of Cheſter. "That the miniſter choſen, upon his acceptance of any other living or promotion, whereby his perſonal attendance, to officiate as a miniſter of the ſaid pariſh, cannot be ſo effectually performed, that, within three months after ſuch acceptance, he ſhall reſign to the pariſhioners of the ſaid pariſh his right, title, and pretence to the incumbency, to the ſaid pariſh." Dr. Hopkins was educated at Magdalen-college, Oxford; was lecturer of Hackney, then of St. Mary Woolnoth; but on the plague retired to Exeter, where he had the church of St. Mary Arches; and his preaching pleaſing John Lord Robarts, baron of Truro, he being ſent lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1669, took him as his chaplain, gave him his daughter in marriage, and the treaſurerſhip of Waterford; and, 1670, the deanery of Raphoe, of which his ſucceſſor, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, made him biſhop, 1671. In 1681 he was tranſlated to Derry; where he continued till the troubles; when, returning to England, he was choſen to this lectureſhip; and dying 1690, a few months after his election, was buried in the church. He was eſteemed for his humility, modeſty, hoſpitality, and charity, as

* He was afterwards rector of Old Swinford, Worceſterſhire, and chaplain in ordinary; and publiſhed ten ſingle ſermons between 1661 and 1691; and "A Diſcourſe concerning God's Judgments, a Preface to the Narrative by John Illingworth, concerning the Man whoſe Hands and Legs lately rotted off in the Neighbourhood of King's Swinford," 1678; "Diſcourſe upon Occaſion of the Fire of London." He was admitted at Magdalen-college; diſappointed of a ſcholarſhip at Wadham; lecturer of Newington Green; vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading; vicar of All Saints, Northampton, 1659; king's chaplain, miniſter of Bridewell chapel and Hornchurch. He was accounted a very able ſcholar, a noted preacher, and a moſt eloquent Latin poet. He died 1699, aged 80, and was buried at Old Swinford. Naſh's Worceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 213.

† Fellow of Trinity-college, Oxford; warden of Mancheſter hoſpital, in the county of Lincoln, 1667; reſigned 1684; prebendary of Leiceſter, St. Margaret, in that church, Dean of St. Aſaph, 1673; chaplain in ordinary; curate of this church; biſhop of Cheſter, 1689. Died 1707. Publiſhed 6 ſermons, and other tracts. Ath. Ox. II. 1067. He married into the Dolben family, who patroniſed him.

alſo for his great learning and excellent preaching. He expended 1000l. in building and other improvements in Raphoe; and publiſhed "An Expoſition of the Ten Commandments," 1792, 4to; Works, or Sermons, fol. "Death diſarmed," 1712, 4to.; "Doctrine of the Covenant and of the Sacraments," 1712, 4to.

1690, Aug. 6. Dr. Anthony Walker was choſen. He was D. D. of St. John's-college, Oxford; rector of Fyfield, Eſſex; and chaplain in ordinary to the King; publiſhed nine ſermons between 1660 and 1791; and ſeveral "On the great Evil of Procraſtination," 1684, 12mo; and died 1692 *.

1691, Oct. 25. Dr. Lilly Butler, prebendary of Canterbury, and chaplain in ordinary. He publiſhed fourteen ſingle ſermons.

1713. Joſhua Smith †.

1731. William Sandford ‡. But the Pariſh Clerks' Survey mentions Dr. Middleton as curate.

1754. John Lawrence. Died April 9, 1791, in his 86th year. Rector of High Rooding, Eſſex, father of the city clergy, and in the early part of his life had been a popular preacher. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, A.B. 1726, A.M. 1732; married, firſt, the daughter of a bookſeller in London, by whom he had one ſon, in the army; ſecondly, Mrs. Spenſer, whoſe ſiſter was wife of the late Robert Dingley, eſq. He was preſented to the rectory of Little Thurrock, Eſſex, 1743, by Ebenezer Muſſel, eſq.; to that of High Rooding by Sir Conyers Jocelyn of Hyde-hall, bart.; was lecturer of St. Peter le Poor, Broad-ſtreet. Mr. Lawrence's father was of the ſame college, and fellow; curate of Monk Wearmouth, Durham; rector of Yelvertoft, in Northamptonſhire; and publiſhed a treatiſe on Chriſtian prudence, three ſermons, and ſeveral works on gardening; a taſte for which art his ſon inherited, and was peculiarly happy in the management of bulbous flowers, a beautiful collection of which he annually exhibited to his friends at his houſe in town.

1771. Charles Smith, B. D. rector of South Repps, Norfolk, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an active worthy magiſtrate, and a friend to the poor. He died Sept. 21, 1802. As his election was ſtrongly oppoſed by a Methodiſt, ſo, on his deceaſe, no leſs than fifteen candidates ſtarted for this income of 150l. *per annum*.

* Wood, Faſti Oxon. I. 119. Newcourt, II. 161.

† Q. A. M. and publiſhed an aſſize ſermon 1706.

‡ He was of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, A. B. 1712, A. M. 1716, S. T. P. 1750, and chaplain to Sir Samuel Pennant, lord mayor of London 1750, before whom he preached three ſermons publiſhed that year. He died in 1765.

Two

Two of the unſucceſsful ones, Moir * and Lake †, printed their ſermons. The ſucceſsful one was Francis Saliſbury, M. A. of Magdalen-hall, Oxford.

Since this period I have not ſeen the pariſh books.

Annals.

The total receipts of this pariſh in 1570 were, 69l. 12s. 10d. Tithes 2s. 9d. in the pound. The church then contained an organ; but very different from thoſe of the preſent day, as 5d. was paid by the churchwardens "for bread and drink" when the labourers were *drawing* "up the organs into the loft."

1574. 16d. was paid for paving the Lord Norris's daughter's grave in the choir.

1590. This pariſh, in purſuance of a precept from the Lord Mayor, procured ſix corſlets, two muſkets, and three daggers, for the Queen's ſervice.

1591. The amount of their quota towards the fifteenth was 6l.

1612. Sir Clement Scudamore gave 10l. towards a repair of the church, on condition he ſhould be permitted to make a vault under the great Eaſt window.

1642. The veſtry repealed an order for a *ſelect* veſtry; and another which forbad the choice of perſons for pariſh offices who could *neither read nor write*. After this time, and till the reſtoration of order, affairs muſt have been *admirably* conducted, by illiterate overſeers of the poor, churchwardens, &c. &c.

In the ſame year all receipts of money at the church doors were divided into three parts: one was given to the poors' box; a ſecond to the churchwardens; and the third to Mr. Calamy, for diſtribution.

1648. Sir Hugh Windham occupied a houſe whoſe parlour windows opened into the church-yard. Upon this account he modeſtly requeſted the veſtry to ſuffer no interments within it but upon *very* particular occaſions. They, offended at his requeſt, ſent a deputation to aſſure him *he* had no right to uſe it for his convenience, much leſs to make a door into it from his houſe; which they inſiſted upon his cloſing immediately, with brick or lath and plaſter. Sir Hugh paid the pariſh 6l. 16s. 8d. *per annum* rent; and left it the following year, when the uſe of the church-yard was granted to his ſucceſſor, for a chaldron and a half of coals *per annum*.

1661. The pariſh granted Mr. Calamy a leaſe of the houſe he reſided in, in Addle-ſtreet.

1665. They built a veſtry room over part of the cloiſters.

* See Gent. Mag. LXXIII. 539. † Ibid. p. 1051.

1673. A perſon was employed by the veſtry, at a ſalary of 50s. *per annum*, to walk the ſtreets, to keep beggars from them, from 12 to 3 o'clock; and from twilight till 11 at night, *to prevent children from being laid at doors.*

1730. The truſtees for the lordſhip of St. Sepulchre's agreed to take the poor at 4s. *per* week each.

1733. A workhouſe was hired at Hoxton, and bedſteads and beds placed in it, at 2l. 11s. each.

Chantries.

"Dennis Towers gave, to find a prieſt and an anniverſary, all his tenements in the pariſh, 5l. 19s. 4d.

"One Burye, late alderman of London, with others, gave to the church only divers lands in the pariſh, *per annum*, 17l. 15s. 8d.

Newcourt informs us that Sir William Eaſtfield founded a chantry at the altar of St. George, to which he appointed the company of Mercers patrons; and that Stephen Bokerell and his wife had an anniverſary: but the official book of chantries remaining in Edward the Sixth's time does not mention them.

Interments previous to the Order for Registers.

Sir William Eaſtfield, alderman and lord mayor 1472.
John Middleton, mayor 1472.
Sir William Browne, mayor 1507.
The Lady of Stephen Jennings, mayor 1515.
The Lady of Sir John Greſham, 1538.

The Registers of Baptisms.

Theſe, and all the others, commence immediately on the paſſing the act, and are in perfect preſervation; but I do not find any names of conſequence till

1559, Oct. 26. Robert, ſon of John Pollard, knight.

1596, Feb. 5. Cicely, daughter of Mr. John Swynnerton, junior, then farmer of the impoſt on wines.

1601, Jan. 21. John, ſon of Mr. John Aſtell, counſellor at the law.

1602. Robert, the ſon of the right worſhipful Mr. John Swynnerton, jun. then one of the ſheriffs of this honourable city of London. One of his godfathers was the right honourable Sir Robert Lee, lord mayor of London. *I ſay* baptized the 21 Sept. 1604,

1604, May 24. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, knight and alderman.

—— June 4. Anne, daughter of Sir John Swinnerton, knight and alderman.

1605, March 23. Katharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes.

1607, October 28. Suſan, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes.

1608, April 28. Cranmer, ſon of Sir Arthur Harris, knight.

1609, March 26. Katharine, daughter of Sir Henry Carew, knight. This family is lineally deſcended from the grand dukes of Tuſcany, and have flouriſhed in England ſince the very remote days of Alfred the Great, when Otho their anceſtor arrived from Normandy. A branch of the Carews had a fine manor and beautiful houſe at Beddington, Surrey, a view of which may be found in the firſt Volume of "Prints to illuſtrate Lyſons's Environs of London."

1609, March 21. Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, knt.

1611, Feb. 2. ..... the ſon of Sir Thomas Hayes, knt.

1613, May 5. Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes.

1614, Aug. 29. Rebeccah, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes.

1617, May 19. Thomas, ſon of Sir John Bennet, jun.

—— Dec. 9. Dudley, ſon of Sir Anthony Palmer.

1619, Sept. 14. Mary, daughter of Sir John Bennet.

1621, July 15. Charles, ſon of the right hon. the Lord Thomas Wentworth.

I am at a loſs for this *Charles* Wentworth, as it does not appear that Thomas Earl of Strafford had a ſon by either of his wives of that name. We muſt therefore ſuppoſe him to have died in very early infancy; for which reaſon he is not mentioned in accounts of the family. The date agrees with the time of the unhappy Earl beheaded in the reign of Charles I. Nor is this name given to any ſon of Thomas Wentworth created Lord Wentworth by James I. and Earl of Cleveland 1 Charles I. *

1623, July 21. Ann Bennet, daughter of Sir John Bennet.

1627, Sept. 15. Charles, ſon to Sir John Miller, knight.

1640, March 5. Suſannah, daughter of Mr. Edmund Calamy.

1643, Dec. 11. John, ſon of Sir Edward Barkham.

1644, Nov. 3. Johanna, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham.

1646, Feb. 19. Robert, ſon of Robert Reynolds, M. P.

1647, Jan. 4. Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Piggott, eſq. M. P.

1649, Oct. 3. Suſannah, daughter of Edmund Calamy.

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 310.

1649,

1649, Nov. 13. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Twiſden, counſellor at law

1651, April 23. Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Calamy.

1652, Jan. 5. James, ſon of Edmund Calamy.

1658, Aug. 12. John, ſon of Edmund Calamy.

1679, Feb. 10. Ann, daughter of Sir George Jeffreys, knight, and recorder of London.

1680, Nov. 14. Thomas, ſon of Sir George Jeffreys.

1681, Oct. 4. Mary, daughter of Sir George Jeffreys.

1682, Feb. 23. Eliz. daughter of Sir George Jeffreys.

Chriſtiana, daughter of the right honourable the Lord Chief Juſtice Jefferys, by Lady Ann his wife, born Jan. 18, and baptized Feb. 10, 1683–4.

Marriages.

1606, July 7. Sir Arthur Harris, knight, and Mrs. Ann Cranmer.

1608, Feb. 20. Sir Edward Barrett, knight, and Mrs. Carew, in the houſe of Sir Dudley Diggs, knight.

1614, April 27. Sir Anthony Palmer, knight baronet, and Mrs. Margaret Diggs.

1626, Nov. 20. Sir Miles Sands, and Mary Wife, of Aldermanbury.

1642, Dec. 20, were married Edward Earl of Mancheſter and the Lady Eſſex *Brudenel*. This was the third marriage of the great Earl of Mancheſter; but the perſon who made the entry was miſtaken in the name of Brudenel: it ſhould have been *Bevil*, widow, for Lady *Eſſex* (a Chriſtian name), daughter of Sir Thomas Cheek, of Pirgo, in Eſſex, firſt married Sir Robert Bevil, knt.

Very few noblemen have been more actively employed throughout life than Edmund Montague. After receiving his education at Cambridge, and taking the degree of M. A. he accompanied Charles Prince of Wales on his fruitleſs expedition to Spain. On which account he was probably admitted to the honour of being made a knight of the Bath, at the coronation of that monarch.

In the firſt parliament called by Charles he had a ſeat for Huntingdonſhire; which he retained in three others, till he was called to the Houſe of Peers, by the title of Kimbolton.

After this honour, conferred in his father's time, he appears to have been the firſt cauſe of a party who were determined to puniſh the authors of thoſe arbitrary meaſures which threatened the welfare of the ſtate; and the King apparently favoured his deſigns, by admitting him and ſeveral of his friends to the privy council. Whether Lord Kimbolton conducted himſelf with temperance and moderation,

moderation, or the King and his immediate adviſers ruled with a rod of iron, is not for me to determine; but his Lordſhip's proceedings in the Committee of the Lords was ſo offenſive to the royal party, that the King was prevailed upon to have him arreſted, with others of the Commons, and their papers ſeized. This meaſure, certainly ill adviſed, led to the horrors which ſubſequently overwhelmed the kingdom; and from that hour the monarch and the people were never reconciled.

When arms ſupplied the place of argument and remonſtrance, Lord Kimbolton received the command of a regiment, and fought at the head of his men in the battle of Edgehill. His conduct and courage on that occaſion made him ſo uſeful to the Parliament, that they heaped employments on him, appointing him one of the keepers of the Great Seal, with the care of ſeven counties, and power of appropriating money for the uſe of the army from ſequeſtered eſtates. About this time he ſucceeded his father in the Earldom of Mancheſter; and his increaſed rank was accompanied by increaſed ſucceſs in arms. He defeated the King's troops at Horncaſtle, Lincolnſhire, and at Marſton-Moor, Yorkſhire; captured the garriſon of Lynn, the city of Lincoln, and that of York; but at the battle of Newbury he received a check in his career of military glory, for both parties claimed the victory.

That arch-traitor Cromwell, whoſe deſigns lay in deep concealment, ſeized this firſt opportunity of undermining the generous minded Earl, who appears to have been actuated in his conduct by a genuine *amor patriæ*, a ſentiment unknown to the reptile *Lord* General. This aſſertion is ſupported by Cromwell's own charge: "That the ſaid Earl hath always been indiſpoſed and backward to engagements, and *againſt ending of the war by the ſword*; and for ſuch a peace to which a victory would be a diſadvantage." This accuſation from the man who had planned for the ſuppreſſion of all power *but his own* neceſſarily ſucceeded; and the Earl of Mancheſter was compelled to witneſs his monſtrous preſumption and ſucceſs, with the uncomfortable reflection that *he* had contributed towards it; and at the ſame time dreading the vengeance of the Uſurper, directed againſt him on every favourable opportunity. But he had the good fortune to ſurvive Cromwell; and, as a moſt extraordinary inſtance of the changes of time, the Earl of Mancheſter, as Speaker of the Houſe of Lords, congratulated the return of the Monarchy in the perſon of the ſon of the King whoſe forces he had ſo often conquered.

The

The profligate and generous ſon forgave all his errors, and beſtowed many marks of favour on him; in the full enjoyment of which the Earl died, May 5, 1671, aged 69.

1648, Feb. 22. Anthony Deane, eſq. ſon of Sir Drew Deane and Jane Barkham, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham.

Burials.

1560, March 7. Lady Car.
1582, July 30. Sir William Damſel, knt.
—— Aug. 27. Mrs. Elinor, the wife of Mr. Alderman Woodcock.
1584, Sept. 5. Mr. Edward Stanhaw, one of her Majeſty's ſerjeants at arms.
1586, Sept. 12. Mr. Ralph Woodcock, alderman.
1595, Aug. 29. Mr. Thomas Diggs, eſq. *and a moſt excellent mathematician.*

This gentleman was muſter-maſter of the Britiſh troops in the Netherlands. His epitaph aſcribes to him the ſame character of excellence in mathematicks given him by the curate of Aldermanbury; but the former goes farther, and makes him an *aſtrologer* beſides.

1608, Oct. 24. Mr. John Swinnerton, the father of Sir John Swinnerton, knt. and alderman.
1610, Sept. 7. Mr. John Coombe, common-council-man and merchant.
1614, April 21. Gregory Downehalt, eſq. one of the maſters of chancery.
—— Aug. 6. The right worſhipful the Lady Cicely Scudamore.
1616, Aug. 11. Sir Clement Scudamore, knt. and alderman.
—— Dec. 10. Sir John Swinnerton, knt. and alderman (a worthy magiſtrate).
1617, Aug. 12. Mr. Robert Harland, miniſter of this pariſh.
—— Sept. 29. Sir Thomas Hayes.
—— Dec. 23. Mr. Henry Swinnerton.
1618, June 28. A child of Sir Richard Young's.
1620, Nov. 2. Mr. Alderman Rotherham.
1629, May 28. Sir John Davyes, knt.
1632, Dec. 3 and 15. Buried two children of Sir Richard Saltingſton's.
1633, June 26. Sir Clement Scudamore.
1642, June 8. Mary, wife of Mr. Edmund Calamy, our miniſter.
———— 21. An infant of Sir Gilbert Pickering's.
1643, May 27. Benjamin, ſon of Edmund Calamy.

1650,

1650, Aug. 29. The Lady Thomaſine Swinnerton.

1656, Oct. 27. The right worſhipful Simon Edmonds, eſq. alderman.

1666, Nov. 6. Mr. Edmund Calamy, late paſtor.

1679, Dec. 1. Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Gold, knt. and alderman.

1680, Nov. 20. Thomas, ſon of Sir George Jefferys.

1681. Elizabeth, daughter of the Lady Evelyn, died in Aldermanbury, and was buried at St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, June 21.

1682, Aug. 28. Charles Lord Berkeley *.

1683, July 29. Ann, daughter of the Lord Chief Juſtice Jefferys.

1687, July .. George, ſon of the right hon. Lord Jefferys, lord high chancellor of England.

1690, June 24. The right rev. Ezekiel, lord biſhop of Londonderry.

1693. George Lord Jefferys, baron of Wem, died the 19 April, 1689; buried in a vault under the communion table, Nov. 2, 1693.

Lord Chief Juſtice Jefferys was a native of Acton, in Denbighſhire, and the ſixth ſon of John Jefferys, eſq. He received a claſſical education at Weſtminſter-ſchool; and went from thence, as a ſtudent of the law, to the Inner Temple. While there he is ſaid to have laboured under many pecuniary difficulties, occaſioned by a very limited allowance, from a father rather parſimonious, whoſe fortune was barely ſufficient for the ſupport of a large family. However, George Jefferys poſſeſſed a fertile genius, which enabled him to contrive methods for dilating his penſion, ſo as to live till he was either called, or made his way by other means, to the bar.

In the unhappy year 1665, when the plague prevented a full attendance of lawyers at the country aſſizes, the litigious ſpirits which muſt have actuated clients at ſuch a period found him employment at Kingſton; where his method of pleading introduced him to more extended practice.

It is but juſtice to ſuppoſe his legal abilities or oratorical powers were great, or he would not have readily obtained conſiderable practice, and the important office of recorder of London. The latter however is attributed, by the author of his life in the Biographical Dictionary, more to the good offices of Alderman Jeffreys with his brethren, and George Jefferys's qualifications over a bottle, than to any merit he poſſeſſed as a counſellor at law.

* A ſon of John, the firſt lord Berkeley of Stratton; who, in the Peerages, is ſaid to have died in the Streights, unmarried.

Soon after, Jefferys was choſen by the Duke of York for his ſolicitor, in which ſituation he rendered him great ſervice on a queſtion as to the right of the Penny-poſt office; and probably it was through the Duke's influence that he received an appointment to the office of a Welſh judge. He was afterwards knighted, and made chief juſtice of Cheſter. From this elevation he aſcended to the King's Bench; and laſtly became lord chancellor, by appointment of James II.

Jefferys is accuſed of being one of the principal adviſers of the ſanguinary proceedings againſt the adherents of Monmouth. This circumſtance, his ſeverity, and terrific viſage, rendered him an object of general diſguſt; and the extreme vulgarity of his ſpeeches, when on the bench, confirmed that diſlike which operates to this moment againſt his memory.

A ſpecimen of his manners, and of his ideas of juſtice, from his own lips, will be a fairer repreſentation of his character than any that can be drawn from any other ſource 114 years after his deceaſe. The trial between Sir William Pritchard, knight, and alderman of the city of London, plaintiff, and Thomas Papillon, eſq. defendant, before Lord Chief Juſtice Jefferys, on Nov. 6, 1684, for an arreſt during the period in which he was ſerving the office of lord mayor, furniſhes ſome curious flouriſhes and exotic flowers of rhetorick; but, at the ſame time, many of the obſervations do him honour, allowing them to have been ſincere.

Mr. Ward, counſel for the defendant, had ſpoken ſome time; when the Judge interrupted him, ſaying, "No, Mr. Ward, that was not the queſtion determined then."

Ward. "My Lord, I humbly conceive the iſſue of that cauſe did determine that queſtion."

Jefferys. "No, no, I tell you it was not the queſtion"—

Ward. "I muſt ſubmit it to your Lordſhip"——

Jefferys. "I perceive you do not underſtand the queſtion that was then, nor the queſtion that is now: you have made a long ſpeech here, and nothing at all to the purpoſe; you do not underſtand what you are about; I tell you it was no ſuch queſtion."

Ward. "My Lord, I was only giving an account of what we ſhould prove as to the fairneſs of our proceedings"———

Jefferys.

Jefferys. "But I muſt interrupt you, and tell you, all you have ſaid ſignifies nothing; and, as to what you mention of the trial for the riot, I ſay, if there be any election to an office at any time that is controverted or doubtful, you have forms and methods of law to determine the controverſies"——

Ward. "And we ſay, with ſubmiſſion, my Lord we have only purſued ſuch form."

Jefferys. "You are not to try rights by *club* law, by riots, by noiſe, and by tumults: therefore you are miſtaken to ſay that was the queſtion upon the trial of the riot. No, it *was not* the queſtion; but the defendants there were tried for a notorious offence, and diſorderly tumultuous aſſembly, an aſſembly that had like to ſet us together by the ears; therefore you muſt not talk after that rate. If you *will* ſpeak, apply to the buſineſs in hand; do not make ſuch excurſions *ad captandum populum*, with your flouriſhes, for that is all that is deſigned by your long harangues. But I muſt not ſuffer it; I will have none of your *enamel* nor your *garniture*. The buſineſs of the Court is, and, by the grace of God, it ſhall always be my buſineſs, and ſo it ſhould be the counſel's too, *ſervare jus illæſum*. But I ſee you do not underſtand the queſtion, and that makes you ramble ſo much in your diſcourſe."

Ward. "My Lord, I deſire always to do my duty, and do it as well as I can. I know very well, and hope to apply it to this caſe, that in a queſtion of right there are forms and methods of law to be purſued; and I would defend my client from this action by proving he did purſue that method; and when he apprehended he had been before miſtaken, he deſiſted from what he had begun."

Jefferys. "I tell you, I perceive you do not underſtand the queſtion."

Ward. "If your Lordſhip will give me leave to explain myſelf, I hope I ſhall ſatisfy your Lordſhip."

Jefferys. "Indeed, Mr. Ward, you do not underſtand the queſtion at all, but launch out into an ocean of diſcourſe that is wholly wide from the mark. I ſee you do not underſtand it."

Ward. "Will your Lordſhip pleaſe to hear me?"——

Jefferys. "Ay, if you would ſpeak to the purpoſe; but I cannot ſit here all night to hear you make florid ſpeeches about matters that are foreign to the point before us. Come to the queſtion, *man*. I ſee you do not underſtand what you are about."

Ward. "My Lord"——

Jefferys. "Nay, be as angry as you will, Mr. Ward; I do tell you again, all you have ſaid is nothing to the purpoſe, and you do not underſtand the buſineſs."

(Then there was a little hiſs begun.)

Jefferys. "Who is that? What in the name of God! I hope we are now paſt that time of day, that humming and hiſſing ſhall be uſed in courts of juſtice. But I would fain know that fellow that *dare* to hum or hiſs while *I* ſit here. I'll aſſure him, be he who he will, I'll lay him by the heels, and make an example of him. Indeed, I knew the time when cauſes were to be carried according as the *mobile* hiſſed or hummed; and I do not queſtion but they have as good a will to it now. Come, Mr. Ward, pray let us have none of your fragrancies and fine rhetorical flowers, to take the people with."

In his recapitulation of the merits of this caſe, the following whimſical effuſions occur, mixed with the moſt ſerious and honeſt reflections. After obſerving, that perſons obnoxious to government, and diſſenters from the church, contrived to get into office, to make ignoramus juries, enabling "people to commit and be guilty of all the falſities and baſeneſſes that human nature is capable of; no man living that has any ingenuity or goodneſs in him but muſt cry out againſt it;

"Was it not more ſafe to commit treaſon in the city than to ſit upon a bench of juſtice?

"Was it not more ſafe to conſpire the death of the King and his brother, than give the leaſt frown or look of diſpleaſure againſt one of thoſe *ſnivelling* ſaints?

"To that ſtupidity in villainy were things brought by thoſe fellows; nay, ſo far were the proceedings in courts of juſtice tainted, that in no common action whatſoever, that came here to be tried, but *cropped* hair, and a demure look, were the beſt ſigns of a good evidence; and the buſineſs of an oath ſignified nothing, provided the party were to be propped up, and the faction to receive an advantage by it. *For God's ſake, Gentlemen, let any man but ſeriouſly conſider, and believe that there is a God in Heaven, and a dreadful Day of Judgement, when every one of us muſt anſwer for every thought of our hearts, every word of our mouths, and every action of our lives; and then tell me what horrid impieties theſe are, ſuch as any ordinary ingenious perſon would bluſh and tremble at.*"

He then aſked Mr. Corniſh, whether, before his and fellow ſheriff Bethel's time, he had heard of *tavern* returns of juries; and if, till then, a London jury had

had not been been conſidered the *ne plus ultra* of juſtice. "But when once they had begun to pick and cull the men that ſhould be returned for a purpoſe, and got *this* factious fellow out of one corner, and *that pragmatical, prick-eared, ſnivelling, whining raſcal*, out of another corner, to prop up the cauſe, and ſerve a turn, then truly people's cauſes were tried according to the demureneſs of the looks on the one ſide or the other, not the juſtice of the cauſe."

His unwarranted violence and ſeverity carried with it its own puniſhment, and was eventually the cauſe of his impriſonment and death, thus related in the Biographical Dictionary. A ſcrivener of Wapping had a cauſe on trial before him; when the counſel of his opponent (as uſual) indulged in a ſtrain of invective againſt the poor ſcribe, calling him a *Trimmer*, or one who alternately frequented conventicles and the eſtabliſhed church. Immediately the Judge, in tremendous accents, and with horrific features, commanded him to ſtand forth, for that he had often heard of that monſter, but never ſeen one.

This man afterwards declared (ſuch was the impreſſion made on his mind by Jefferys), that he ſhould never efface it: and ſo it proved; for, after the Revolution of 1688, the Judge found that England was a proſcribed country to him. Accordingly, he diſguiſed himſelf as a ſeaman, and retired to a cellar, or drinking-place, for concealment till an opportunity offered of obtaining a paſſage to the Continent. To this cellar the very terrified ſcrivener accidentally went; and, recogniſing him through all his artifices, had him watched, obtained aſſiſtance, conveyed him to a magiſtrate, who ſent him to the Privy Council, and they committed him to the Tower; where he died, after a few months confinement, and was privately buried in that fortreſs; from whence his body was conveyed to the family vault, four years and ſix months afterwards, as a tradition in the pariſh of St. Mary's aſſerts, *by* the apprentices of Aldermanbury, in a manner rather tumultuous. But this muſt be a mere fable, further than that the apprentices might have run riot on ſuch an occaſion, as they frequently did a century or two paſt. But the body was doubtleſsly removed by regular permiſſion, obtained by his friends. The Sextoneſs informs me, that ſhe ſaw the coffin of this unpopular Judge, a few years paſt, in perfect preſervation, covered with crimſon velvet, and with gilt furniture.

It is related of him, that he gave many juſt deciſions from the bench; and his endeavours to prevent the iniquitous practices of the mayor and aldermen of Briſtol,

Briſtol, who were in the habit of ſending petty culprits abroad as ſlaves, for profit, does his memory honour *.

1702, May 12. Lord Jefferys, baron of Wem.

1703, Sept. 29. The Lady Sarah Jefferys.

1709, June 4. Sir Robert Colbrond, knight.

1717, May 13. The Rev. Dr. Lilly Butler, curate.

1729, March 27. Sir Cleve Moore, baronet. This family (of Lancaſhire) is unqueſtionably of great antiquity and honour. Sir William de la More was created a knight banneret by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Poictiers; and many of his deſcendants have ſerved high offices in the ſtate. Sir Cleve was the third ſon of Sir Edward Moore, by Miſs Fenwick, his firſt wife. Sir Cleve married Miſs Ann Edmunds, of Cumberlow, Herts, and was member of parliament for Bramber, Suſſex.

1731. Joſhua Smith, miniſter, buried May 13.

1732, March 25. Sir Joſeph Edmunds Moore, baronet. This gentleman married Miſs Newman, of Lincoln's Inn Fields; by whom he had three ſons, and as many daughters.

1732, June 9. Edmund Calamy, D. D. curate.

1741, April 2. Sir Joſeph Edmunds Moore, baronet. This Sir Joſeph married Miſs Henrietta Maria Morris, of Fernan, Berks. He had an only ſon, who ſucceeded him in the baronetage, the *fourth* baronet from 1729 to 1741.

1754, Nov. 15. William Sandford, D. D.

1755, June 17. Rev. Edmund Calamy.

1776, May 19. Lady Elizabeth Hawley.

1790, Dec. 19. Samuel Lord Hawley, aged 71.

1791, April 16. Rev. John Lawrence, miniſter of this pariſh.

1802, Nov. 8. Paul Agutter, eſq. aged 76.

1538. Baptiſms 7, burials 6.

1603. — 74.

1625. — 100 names are entered from recollection, as Mr. Downing the curate, his wife, three of his children, and the pariſh clerk, all were victims to the plague.

1665. Baptiſms — burials 156.

1802. 23 34.

* An excellent and extended account of this infamous Judge may be found, under Framland Hundred, in Mr. Nichols's "Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire," vol. II. p. 114.

MONU-

Monuments.

On the North wall is a very handſome monument, adorned with cherubim, drapery, ſcrolls, and flowers in feſtoons.

"Near this place lieth interred the body of Mary Hack, relict of Mr. Edmund Hack. She was the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Beach of Saliſbury; and firſt married to Mr. Henry Ryly, of Upton Lowell, in the county of Wits, and departed this life September 20, 1704."

Over a door, in the ſame wall, is a Corinthian monument, with two niches in the intercolumniations. Thoſe contain two buſts, in full-bottomed wigs and furred gowns, of Richard Chandler, who died 1691, aged 85; and John, his brother, 1686, aged 59.

A plain tablet on the South wall is thus inſcribed:

"In memory of Joſeph Letherland, late of this pariſh, M. D. fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, one of the phyſicians to the Queen, and ſome time one of the phyſicians to St. Thomas's Hoſpital. He was born at Stratford upon Avon, A. D. 1699, and departed this life March 31, 1764; not leſs eminent for the integrity of his heart, and benevolence of his diſpoſition, than for his knowledge in all parts of polite and uſeful literature."

On the right ſide of the altar a neat variegated marble tablet, with a pyramid and funereal vaſe.

"To the memory of Samuel Smith, eſq. who died Dec. 4, 1789, aged 68 years; and of Elizabeth Smith, who died Feb. 12, 1782, aged 59 years. This monument was erected by their family as a tribute of gratitude for the bright example which they ſet in diſcharging the various duties of ſocial life, and for the noble leſſon which they taught in contemplating death as opening the way to a bleſſed immortality."

On the left ſide of the altar a pedeſtal, on brackets, on which, and a gun, is ſeated a very beautiful female figure, with her hands croſſed on the pedeſtal of a broken roſtral column, ſculptured in Italian marble, by Dominico Cardelli, Romæ, 1789.

"Sacred to the memory of John Smith, lieutenant in the navy of Great Britain; who diſcharged the active duties of an officer with zeal and fidelity,

gave

gave vigour to military diſcipline by the force of his own example, and taught mankind that valour tempered with humanity is the true characteriſtick of a Britiſh ſerman.

"The memorable actions in the Weſtern world, where France diſputed with England the empire of the ſea, under her favourite commanders, D'Eſtaign, De Guichen, and De Graſſe, bear teſtimony to his merit in this ſubordinate ſtation. His admiral was preparing to confirm it, by raiſing him to a higher rank in the fleet, when he was unfortunately drowned, off Staten Iſland, in America; and left his country to deplore his loſs, at the moment in which ſhe fondly wiſhed to have rewarded his ſervices, Sept. 7, 1782, aged 24 years."

Names on the Pavement.

Walter Pell, eſq. 1675.
Samuel Lambert, who died 1728, aged 62; and gave 500l. for repairs, &c.
Ann Betton, 1703, 29. Timothy Betton, 1731, 64.
Joſeph Bagnall, 1728, 67. Margaret Bagnall, 1703, 40.
William Roberts, 1768, 63. Roger Hog, eſq. 1788, 44.

Benefactors since 1700.

The following perſons gave 5l. each: Thomas Aſhby, Duncan Dee, eſq. Anne Dee, Abraham Hill, Mary Collins, Martha Smythe, Mary Dee, Dorothy Grainger, Daniel Bayley, Samuel Laverick, Elizabeth St. Quintin, John Heſketh, Thomas Anderſon 5l. 5s., Patience Immyns, and Iſabella Grainger.

Anne Dubois, George Aſhby, Richard Bowater, Robert Fotherby, Henry Palmer, Rev. William Sandford, D. D. and Hugh Grainger, 10l. each.

Sir James Bateman, Ambroſe Newton, a branch, 25l.

Elizabeth Aſhby, Mary Mitchell, Suſannah Edmunds, Samuel Smith, eſq. and John Snee, 20l.

1707. Chriſtopher Morgan, eſq. 50l.
1728. Samuel Lambert, eſq. 500l. for repairs, &c.
1792. William Smith, eſq. for repairs, 50l.

On

On the North ſide of the narrow and unpleaſant Addle-ſtreet, and at the Eaſt end, are the extenſive domains of the Company of

BREWERS;

whoſe Hall is ſcreened from the ſtreet by the clerk's and other houſes; through which is a large entrance to a handſome paved court, with the front of the Hall on the North ſide; compoſed of a baſement, ſomething too rich for the Tuſcan order and not quite Dorick, whoſe pillars are connected by arches over the windows; in which arches are ſtuccoed ornaments of ſhields, flowers, and ſcrolls. The upper ſtory of the front is of red brick; and an enormous flight of ſteps, with a baluſtrade, leads to the great-door of the Court-room, above the baſement. This room is gloomy, and rather inclining towards the colour of our external walls, blackened by ſmoke.

The ſcreen at the Eaſt end is handſome, with two Compoſite pillars, whoſe intercolumniation is the door; over which is an elegant frieze and cornice, and a circular divided pediment, filled with carving of the Company's arms, adorned with feſtoons of huſks, careleſsly diſpoſed on them and the cornice of the pediment; and in the angles over the arch of the door are neatly carved ornaments. The ſpaces between the pillars and the walls are filled by pannels, with feſtoons above them; and over each pillar are buſts.

There are four windows, with angular mullions, on the South ſide; and over each divided circular pediments, containing ſhields; which are anſwered on the oppoſite wall by ſimilar ornaments, with pannels in place of windows. Beſides theſe, there are five oval Attic apertures in the South wall.

At the Weſt end is the Maſter's chair, whoſe dimenſions would have ſuited Mr. Bright, of corpulent memory, moſt clumſily *adorned* with carvings of the Company's arms, and feſtoons of fruit; and behind it an awkward apology for a pediment, on which is a buſt and carving.

A ſquare window, dated 1774, contains a circular border of wheat, or more properly of barley, incloſing the arms of England, repreſented in coloured glaſs; as are thoſe of Richard Platt, eſq. benefactor 1599; and under them Henry Lord Willoughby of Parham's, twice maſter. On the right is an emblem, the branch of a fig tree, with red fruit; Dame Alice Owen, benefactreſs 1614; and beneath the arms of Samuel Lord Hawley, four times maſter. On each ſide of the window are two pilaſters, with pannels between, and buſts on them.

The cornice below the cieling is heavy and diſproportioned, and the latter is horizontal.

The withdrawing room has a large Eaſtern window, in which are the arms of London, in painted glaſs, and St. Thomas Becket's, impaled with thoſe of the ſee of Canterbury. How this imperious Saint became the patron of the Company of Brewers I know not; neither can I give any information relating to their hiſtory, ſuch are the impediments thrown before me through the indolence and diſobliging diſpoſitions we often meet with in concerns of far greater moment. Once for all, and to avoid the neceſſity of apologizing continually for omiſſions, I muſt beg the reader to turn to the hiſtory of the Company of Ironmongers, where he will find the general outline of thoſe of all the ſimilar incorporations. If in future good fortune ſhould open ſources of information for me at *halls*, it will be given, with thanks; if not, what can be obtained of original matter by other means muſt be accepted, as in this inſtance.

Three oval windows in the North wall contain little paintings on glaſs. The firſt is a view of an antient moated houſe, with a garden, and gate in front; the ſecond the arms of the ſee of Canterbury, with thoſe of the Company; and the third is probably another view of the above houſe. They all have ſufficient merit to excite a wiſh to know what the ſubjects were meant to repreſent; but it is probable ſuch knowledge is too wonderful or too obſcure for the proprietors of theſe paintings, on which I muſt however confeſs I was permitted without heſitation to uſe *my own* penetration in the rooms as long as I pleaſed.

On the South wall is an oval tablet, embelliſhed with taſteful carvings; on which is inſcribed, "The right worſhipful Sir Samuel Starling, knight, and alderman of London, a worthy member of the Brewers Company, did wainſcot this parlour in the year 1670; the ſaid Sir Samuel Starling being then lord mayor of the City of London."

On the right ſide of the chimney is a portrait of James Hickſon, eſq. a whole length, habited in a ſcarlet gown, with a large ruff, his hair curled, and nearly grey, pointed beard and whiſkers. The features are ſtern and unpleaſant, and the attitude ſtiff.

On the left, a half-length of Richard Platt, eſq. aged 76, 1600, in a black furred gown, holding a prayer-book in his hands croſſed before him. The ruff is diminutive, and thruſt above the ears, a little black cap on his head, a ſquare red beard, and feminine features. He was ſheriff of London, and founded, 1599, a free

a free grammar-ſchool, the maſter to be recommended by the maſter and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge; and ſix alms-houſes, for poor women, at Aldenham, Herts; and died Nov. 28, 1600; having married Alice, daughter of John Birſtles, eſq. by whom he had four ſons and one daughter. His mural monument is in the South aile of the church of St. James's Garlickhithe.

Dame Alice Owen's portrait, 1610, aged 63, has nothing to recommend it but the gratitude of the Company, who placed it here as a repreſentation of their benefactreſs, whoſe monument in the old church at Iſlington was, on building the new one, 1754, removed to the free-ſchool of her foundation in that town; and a neat marble tablet, at the Eaſt end of the South aile of the preſent church, inſcribed with letters of gold, and incloſed with iron rails, ſupplies its place. Of this good lady ſee more in Mr. Nichols's "Hiſtory of Canonbury*."

Two pictures, of Charles I. and, I believe, of James II. are placed in the angles on each ſide of the great Eaſt window; where they are ſo effectually obumbrated that nothing can be ſaid of their merit, which I conceive to be very ſlight.

The Company of Brewers were incorporated in the 6th year of Henry VI.; but my fragment of their hiſtory muſt commence with an order of the lord mayor and aldermen:

"Judd Mayor. *Jovis tertio die Septembris anno quinto Edwardi Sexti.*

"For certain reaſonable conſiderations moving the Court, it was this day ordered and agreed by the ſame, that the Beer-brewers of this City, and the liberties thereof, ſhall be licenced to brew double beer, untill they ſhall have otherwiſe in commandment, ſo that they utter no part thereof to any vintner, innholder, or tipler, of the ſaid City and liberties; and that, from henceforth, there ſhall yearly for ever, about the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, ſix diſcreet and ſubſtantial commoners of the diſtinct companies hereafter expreſſed, *viz.* two Grocers, two Salters, and two Beer-brewers, be nominated, elected, and ſworn, by my Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City for the time being, truly to view and ſearch, at four ſundry times of the year, *viz.* once every quarter (or oftener, if they ſhall be thereunto reaſonably required), all ſuch hops as there ſhall be brought or beſtowed within the ſaid City or liberties thereof, to be ſold, truly to preſent and certify, according to their oaths, to the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, all ſuch and as many of the ſaid hops as they from time to time ſhall find falſely and untruly mingled and packed, and not wholeſome for man's body; that the ſame may be converted to ſome other uſe, if they

* Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XLIX. p. 58.

ſhall be adjudged by the ſaid ſearchers meet for any ſuch uſe; or elſe to be forthwith burnt and deſtroyed, in like manner as eager and unwholeſome wines commonly are, and of long time have been, yearly ſearched, ordered, and uſed, within the ſaid City. And that motion be made for confirmation of this act at the next common council. Peter Briſtow and Edward Jackman, grocers; Richard Wither and Robert Peacock, ſalters; and Robert Smallwood and Giles Harriſon, Beer-brewers; are preſently appointed for the due execution of this act this preſent year."

However ſalutary the above order was, little attention had been paid to it in the reign of Elizabeth; for the Brewers, complaining, obſerve, "It is to be noted, that the Flemiſh hops, which were wont to be clean, without duſt or mingling, is now generally grown ſo deceivable, that being ſold for four marks the 100lb. yet is there not a third part, nor in many a fourth part, in perfect hops, and the reſidue *queer baggage*, as duſt, leaves, ſand, and other mixture to increaſe the weight."

In 1591. The Company remonſtrated to her Majeſty's Miniſter as follows.

"To the Right Honourable our very good Lord, the Lord Burghley, Lord High Treaſurer of England: In all humbleneſs complaining, do ſhew unto your hon. Lordſhip, your daily orators, the Maſter, Wardens, and Company of Brewers of the City of London, that, whereas, by the ſtatute made in the 51ſt year of the reign of King Henry III. and one other ſtatute after it, made in the 31ſt year of King Edward I. remaining yet in force unrepealed, a good and very indifferent aſſize of bread, ale, and beer, was made and provided; whereby the bakers and brewers may have a convenient living by their ſaid trades, and the commonwealth ſerved of good and wholeſome bread, ale, and beer, at reaſonable prices; that is to ſay, by and after the rate of the price of corn, riſing and falling 6d. in the quarter; which rate and prices your ſaid orators are and will be very willing to obſerve and perform.

"And whereas every lord mayor of the city of London, at the time of his firſt entry into the ſaid office, taketh oath, amongſt other things, to ſet good keeping and aſſize of bread, and all other victuals, to be ſold within the city of London, and ſuburbs of the ſame, according to the ſtatutes and laws in that behalf made and remaining in force unrepealed; now ſo it is, Right Honourable, that the laſt lord mayor of the city of London (Sir John Allot), without making any proof or examination how your ſaid orators may ſell and utter their ale or beer, and live by their trades, and without regard of the ſaid ſtatutes, did, in or about the 10 day of October now laſt paſt, by force or colour of a branch of a ſtatute made in the

23d

23d year of the reign of King Henry VIII. aſſeſs, and publiſh by proclamation, that none of your ſaid orators ſhould make any more ſorts or kinds of beer or ale than two, the ſtrong and the double; and that the ſame ſhould be ſold after the rate and price of 6s. 8d. the barrel of the beſt, and 3s. 4d. the barrel of double beer or ale, and not above.

" At which prices and rates your ſaid orators, conſidering the price of malt, being now ſold at 13s. the quarter, the great price of hops, which is now 3l. 6s. 8d. or 4l. 10s. the hundred weight, which heretofore were ſold for 6s. 8d. *per* hundred weight, and yet 100 pounds of hops then well worth 300 of hops which now are ſold; the price of barrels being now 20s. or 22s. the laſt, heretofore ſold for 9s. the laſt; the price of coals being now ſold at 24s. or 26s. the chaldron, not long ſince ſold at 12s. or 13s. the chaldron; the great and exceſſive price of all manner of victuals, and charges of houſekeeping, and other neceſſaries belonging to your ſaid orators' trade; the great and exceſſive rents of their houſes, far exceeding the rents given for the ſame in any former age; are not able to utter and ſell ſuch goods, and wholeſome ale and beer, as is fit the ſaid city, and the ſuburbs of the ſame, ought to be ſerved with, without their utter undoing.

" Wherefore your ſaid ſuppliants have, in all dutiful manner, been ſuitors to the Lord Mayor that now is, and to the worſhipful Aldermen his brethren, to have good conſideration of this cauſe, and to ſet ſuch reaſonable prices and rates of ale and beer as your ſaid orators may take, and ſell good and wholeſome ale and beer, and live by their ſaid trades, without offering any abuſe or fraud to the commonwealth, or undoing of ourſelves thereby.

" And your ſaid orators, for the better inſtruction of the ſaid new Lord Mayor and Aldermen, not only at ſundry times deſired the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen to have conſideration of the ſaid two former ſtatutes, and the ſaid prices of malt, hops, coals, barrels, kilderkins, victuals, and other neceſſaries belonging to the ſaid trade, and to make an indifferent proof or trial what and how much good and wholeſome ale and beer of the beſt, and how much of the double, may be made of a quarter of malt, and to conſider of all charges belonging to the ſaid trade; but alſo have offered to ſhew unto them their books, whereby they may plainly ſee what and how much ale and beer your ſaid orators have or do draw or make of a quarter of malt, and the juſt charges expended in and above the ſame. All which, notwithſtanding, the ſaid now Lord Mayor and Aldermen have refuſed, and do refuſe and deny, to the great hindrance of the city; for that your ſaid

orators

orators are not able to ſell or utter the ſaid ale or beer, as is fit and convenient, but alſo to the utter undoing of your ſaid orators, if they continue their ſaid trades; whereby very many of your ſaid orators ſhall be very ſhortly enforced to leave and give over their aforeſaid trades, wherein they have been brought up, to the great hindrance and undoing of the ſaid Company of Brewers.

"All which matters your ſaid orators do in all humble duty preſent unto your honourable Lordſhip, by whoſe means only we do acknowledge to have obtained our incorporation from the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty, with divers liberties and privileges to and for the ſaid Company; and thereby, and divers and ſundry ways greatly bounden unto your Lordſhip; and for the ſame moſt humbly beſeeching your good Lordſhip to execute ſuch ſpeedy trial and examination of the ſaid cauſe; and hereupon ſuch reaſonable prices to be aſſeſſed for beer and ale as thereby the commonwealth of the ſaid city and ſuburbs of the ſame may be well ſerved, and your ſaid orators have a convenient living by their ſaid trade; and whatſoever order, prices, or rates, ſhall be herein made or preſcribed, your ſaid orators do and will, with all humble ſubjection and willingneſs, obey and perform."

By the ſtatutes above mentioned, when wheat was at 4s. *per* quarter, ale was ſold at one penny *per* gallon.

In the reign of Henry VIII. a quarter of wheat ſold for 6s. 8d.

Malt from 4s. to 5s. Oats 2s. 8d. 100 weight of the beſt hops 6s. 4d.

Let thoſe ſums be contraſted with the prices of the ſame articles in November 1803; and the aſtoniſhing difference would hardly gain belief were the facts leſs firmly eſtabliſhed, and accounted for by the heavy duties they now ſuſtain.

Wheat 44s. 60s. 61s. and 62s. *per* quarter. Malt 50s. to 58s. Oats 24s. to 29s.

In September a bag of Kentiſh hops ſold for 5l. 2s.

So that in Henry the Eighth's time a quarter of wheat, a quarter of malt, another of oats, and one hundred weight of hops, might be purchaſed for 1l. 0s. 8d.

In 1803 a quarter of wheat, a quarter of malt, a quarter of oats, and a bag of hops, would coſt *twelve pounds eleven ſhillings*; and at this hour *one* quart of ſtrong beer or porter (probably ſo termed from that intended for exportation antiently called *portage*) coſts as much as four gallons in the days of Edward I.

As the enſuing curious narrative is in ſome degree connected with the ſubject, and more particularly as it came warm from the heart of the worthy old antiquary John Stowe, I have ventured to introduce it from his own MS.

"Wed-

" Wedneſday the 21ſt of October, *anno* 1584, ſurveying the ward of Caſtle Baynard, we found in the houſe of Jocelyn Briznan, tipler, his gueſts to be ſerved by unlawful meaſure: whereupon we gave charge to ſuch of the houſe as were then preſent, that they ſhould from thenceforth ſell no more ſorts of ale and beer but twain; to wit, double and ſingle; the beſt for a penny the quart, the ſmall for a penny the *potle*, by ſcale and meaſure, and not otherwiſe. Which charge they promiſed to obſerve, in preſence of a conſtable and the beadle.

" On Friday the 9th of July, 1585, again ſurveying the ſame ward of Caſtle Baynard, we found in divers places ale to be ſold in ſtone potts and bottles containing the piece not a full ale quart for 1½d.; but the offenders promiſing reformation, we dealt the more favourably with them, as we can ſhew by writing when time ſhall ſerve. Seven *bazels* of baize we have ſent into Chriſt's Hoſpital; and would ere this have ſent as many more, had not been the late interruption of Jocelyn Briznan, and his unlawful ſupporters, of the ſame Caſtle Baynard ward.

" Into the houſe of this Jocelyn Briznan we entered on the day above named, with one John Copley, conſtable; where, calling for a bottle of ale, we were promiſed it; but the conſtable perſwading us that there was no bottled ale to be ſold, we went further into the houſe, where Briznan's wife was, and there uſed ſuch ſpeeches, that ſhe forthwith locked up the door where his bottles were, and ſaid to us ſhe had none. Which ſpeech of her's the conſtable affirmed to be true. Then Agaſter Symſon requiring her to open the door, which ſhe had locked, ſhe anſwered ſhe would not; and, we demanding to ſpeak with her huſband, ſhe ſaid he was not within. Then, without warrant under my Lord Mayor's hand, for he knew no authority we had, and therefore willed us to look we did no more than we might well anſwer for, the good man of the houſe would put us to it. At length, the ſaid Jocelyn Briznan being amongſt us, and unknown to us, he ſaid, 'I am he ye ſeek for, what would you?' We told him it was reported he ſold bottled ale contrary to order. Which he denied not; but ſaid he did as other men did. Whereunto we anſwered, we *had* reformed ſome, and minded to reform the *reſt*. We told him how his wife had denied to have any bottled ale; how ſhe had locked up the door, and denied the opening thereof; which was a reſiſtance. Said he, 'I will not anſwer for my wife, nor other thán

for

for myſelf;' and he had never warning to reform theſe things ye miſlike of. The conſtable alſo affirmed the ſame, with many ſtout words.

"In the end Jocelyn opened the door which his wife had locked, where we found a fifty or ſixty pots and bottles filled with ale; whereof we meaſured one, which the wife ſaid was three-fourths, and found it not to contain a full pint of ſealed meaſure. We then, taking Jocelyn aſide, willed him to reform, and ſell no more ſuch unlawful meaſures; which he promiſed to obſerve; but would grant none amends for the fault paſſed: 'but,' quoth he, 'what your authority will ſerve you to, and ſpare me not, I will not ſatisfy you.' Whereupon we departed, with Browne, an officer, to the Lord Mayor, and Payne the beadle; who are witneſſes that this was the effect of that day's doings in that place.

"On Monday July 12 we came again to Jocelyn Briznan's, and demanded of him if he yet would be conformable, and what baize he would ſend unto Chriſt's Hoſpital for treſpaſſes committed; whoſe anſwer was, that he had not offended, nor would make ſatisfaction; but willed us again to uſe our authority ſo far as we would anſwer it, demanding whether the ſame were by parliament or by ſtatute. Whereunto we anſwered, it was by act of common-council: whereat he made a puff. Many words were uſed by us to perſwade him. Copley, the conſtable, when called for, came out of the inner part of the houſe, with a brewer (as was ſaid). This conſtable, with vehement words, charged us with offering wrong to the ſaid Briznan, for that we had never given him warning; adding, that they lied that ſaid they had given any warning there; and, telling Symſon that he lied, ſhoved him. Whereupon Agaſter Eliot, laying his right hand on Copley's left ſhoulder, ſaid to the conſtable, 'Is that well ſaid of you, being an officer, to give a man the lie? I had little thought to have heard ſuch a word of your mouth.' 'What,' quoth Copley, 'doſt thou ſtrike me?' 'I ſtrike you?' ſaid Agaſter Eliot, 'Wherefore ſhould I ſtrike you?' 'When,' quoth Copley, 'I feel my arm ſmart yet.' William Lathe, officer to my Lord Mayor, and Payne the beadle, are witneſſes to this."

The moraliſt will perceive from this narrative that London remains nearly *in ſtatu quo*; and I believe the tale might be matched without difficulty, if ſimilar efforts were made to aboliſh the abominable licence aſſumed by retailers by weight and meaſure, whoſe daily occupation it is to bellow their commodities through the ſtreets, with their modeſt diſcrimination between the *pound* and *full honeſt pound*.

On

On the North ſide of Addle-ſtreet, Weſtward of Brewers Hall, is that of the Company of

PLASTERERS,

who were incorporated in the reign of Henry VII. The rooms within this building were much ornamented with the work peculiar to their profeſſion; and the beſt artiſts belonging to it were doubtleſsly employed; but the Company having thought proper to admit a variety of tenants, the embelliſhments ſuffered at different periods, and probably will continue ſo to do, as it is ſtill in other hands.

One of the rooms was undergoing a complete alteration when I viſited it; but I have reſcued a curious coat of arms from oblivion, which was in an Eaſt window. The reader will find it in a miſcellaneous plate, appropriated to the pariſh of St. Helen, pointed out by the royal ſupporters.

The Common Council of London enacted as follows, in the 6th of William and Mary; "Whereas the Maſter and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the bleſſed Mary, of Plaſterers, London, are, and very antiently have been, a brotherhood or guild, and for confirmation or ſtrengthening of their privileges have obtained ſeveral royal grants; whereby, and by their original conſtitution, the ſaid fraternity or guild ought to be and conſiſt of all perſons uſing the trade a plaſterer within the city of London and liberties thereof;" that a penalty ſhould be levied on all thoſe who exerciſed the trade under the cover of having the freedom of other companies, and without making themſelves free of this.

I ſuppoſe the ſituation of the antient Conduit in Aldermanbury, made by Sir William Eaſtfield, to have been near the junction of Addle-ſtreet and Aldermanbury, and in the vicinity of that worthy Mayor's houſe; ſurrounded by others, as Stowe expreſſes it, "meet for merchants or men of worſhip." This fair reputation has been preſerved ſince the great fire; and, again to uſe my old predeceſſor's words, there are ſtill "divers fair houſes on both ſides."

This pariſh contains comparatively but few ſhops, and the houſes are generally well built.

The number of inhabited houſes in 1800 were 110, uninhabited 5; male inhabitants 564, females 258, total 822.

The preſent worthy and venerable pariſh clerk has my warmeſt thanks for his very obliging aſſiſtance in compiling this article.

*** Biſhop Hopkins publiſhed four ſingle ſermons in 1690. The other works of his, which are mentioned in p. 126 (where for "1792" r. "1692") were all poſthumous.—In the ſame page, in the account of Dr. Wilkins, "1791" ſhould be "1691."

ALLHALLOWS, HONEY-LANE;
ST. PANCRAS, SOPER-LANE;
UNITED WITH THE PARISH OF
ST. MARY LE BOW, CORDWAINER-STREET WARD.

THE very particular kindneſs of the rev. Mr. Van Mildert, the highly-valued rector of theſe united pariſhes, has enabled me to lay before the reader many curious remains of hitherto undiſturbed antiquity, which I am confident will be a grateful preſent to genuine Antiquaries.

This Church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, derives its appellation of Le Bow, according to Stowe and Newcourt, from the *arches* or crypt beneath it; which crypt ſtill remains; and, as I have been informed, is compoſed of ribbed vaults. It may be doubted if their derivation be right, and whether the name was not derived from the angular *bows* or arches ſupporting a lanthorn mentioned in the rebuilding of it 1512; probably on the original plan, like that of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, and St. Nicholas at Newcaſtle.

St. Mary's has always been under the juriſdiction, and in the gift, of the archbiſhops of Canterbury; who had appointed nearly forty rectors between the years 1287 and 1666. But, ſince the act of parliament was paſſed which unites the three pariſhes, the Grocers Company have been admitted to the right of one preſentation in three, as they are patrons of Allhallows. A diſpute as to this right was determined June 13, 1771, when the Court of Common Pleas declared the turn to belong to the Company. Mr. Van Mildert was preſented by them very recently.

All the old books, except the Regiſters of the pariſh of St. Mary, have either been loſt, or were burnt with the church; conſequently no *original* information can be given previous to 1666. Honeſt Stowe muſt therefore afford me ſome aſſiſtance, to prevent a chaſm.

He

He ſays, we read that in the year 1090 a violent tempeſt threw the roof of this church down; the materials of which killed ſeveral perſons; and that four of the rafters, *twenty-ſix* feet in length, were driven *twenty-two* feet into the ſtreet; out of which they could not be pluckt, it being *mooriſh* ground. He does not name his authors on whoſe credit this ſtory reſts.

One hundred and ſix years afterwards, according to the ſame author, a ſeditious traitor, named William Fitz Oſbert, ſeized the ſteeple of St. Mary, fortified it, and provided himſelf with proviſions and inſtruments for defence, till he was ſmoked out, and made priſoner; and, after a fair trial, hanged, with nine of his accomplices. Stowe gives him a moſt deteſtable character.

The above ſteeple fell down in 1271, and killed many men and women.

In 1284 we find it rebuilt, and ſerving as a place of concealment for Lawrence Ducket, a goldſmith, who had dangerouſly wounded Ralph Crepin, of Weſt Cheap. The friends of the latter, exaſperated againſt Ducket, entered the ſteeple at night privately, and probably ſtrangled the fugitive, or really hanged him, for the body was ſo diſpoſed as to convey the idea of ſuicide; which was adopted upon inquiſition, and the deceaſed buried in a ditch without the city. Some time afterwards it was diſcovered that a boy was with Ducket in his concealment, who related the real cauſe of his death. Upon which the aſſaſſins and their accomplices, to the number of ſixteen, were hanged; and a woman, Alice, the chief contriver of the horrid deed, was burnt. Stowe adds, that ſeveral rich perſons implicated were *hanged by the purſe*, after long impriſonment. Upon this occaſion the church was interdicted, and the doors and windows filled with thorns, till the ſtain of murder was effaced by purification. At the ſame time reparation was made to Ducket's remains, which were honeſtly depoſited in the church-yard.

John Rodham, taylor, gave a garden in Hoſier-lane, by his will, dated 1465, to this pariſh, for a burial-ground; but it was filled, and the ſite built upon, in Stowe's time.

In 1469 the Common Council ordered that Bow bell ſhould be rung at nine in the evening; but for what purpoſe is not mentioned, unleſs they choſe to make the old *curfew* one hour later than William had ordained. Stowe refers to the will of John Donne, mercer, for ſome particulars relating to this bell; and adds,

that he bequeathed two tenements, for its ſupport and ringing, to the rector and churchwardens of St. Mary's, in 1472.

He then enumerates ſeveral ſums given by citizens towards the completion of the ruinous ſteeple, which was finiſhed in 1512; with five lanterns on the ſummit; one at each corner, and the fifth in the centre. Thoſe, he tells us, *were* to have been glazed, and lights placed in them during the winter months, as beacons to direct the traveller to London. Mr. Van Mildert poſſeſſes an antient braſs ſeal, engraved by order of this pariſh, repreſenting the upper part of the ſteeple, and the lanterns; of which I ſhould with pleaſure have inſerted an engraving, if he had not been under promiſe to lend it to a friend, to lay before the Society of Antiquaries.

Stowe ſays, that after the ſteeple was rebuilt Bow bell was rung by authority at nine o'clock in 1469. He afterwards aſſerts, that William Copland, taylor, who was churchwarden in 1515 and 1516, "gave the great bell, which made the fifth in the ring, to be rung nightly at nine of the clock. This bell was firſt rung as a knell at the burial of the ſame Copland." Quere, did not Copland cauſe the great bell to be *recaſt?*

Henry VI. founded a grammar-ſchool in the pariſh of St. Mary. For which purpoſe a houſe was prepared in the church-yard. How long it was occupied as a ſchool does not appear; but in the time of Henry VIII. the ſchool had been let to different tenants; probably through the misfortunes of the unhappy founder, and the parſimony of his ſucceſſors.

An accident which happened to the court in the reign of Edward III. was the cauſe of the erection of a ſtone building immediately before the North ſide of St. Mary's; which darkened the windows, and muſt have been very inconvenient to the pariſhioners. Queen Philippa, conſort to the above monarch, ſtanding, ſurrounded by her ladies, on a high temporary ſcaffold of wood, like a tower, erected acroſs the ſtreet of Cheap, as ſpectators of a tournament of three days duration (thoſe hardy and chivalrous exhibitions, the favourite exerciſes of feudal times), the upper ſtory gave way, and precipitated the Queen and her ladies, "with ſome ſhame," upon the knights and others below, who were grievouſly hurt. Edward, juſtly incenſed at the carpenters, would have ſeverely puniſhed them; the good Queen interceded, upon her knees, and obtained their pardon. But the King determined immediately to erect the before-

metioned

mentioned building; which was uſed for ſeveral reigns as a convenient place from whence the Royal Family might view tournaments, or ſolemn proceſſions, in ſafety. The ſituation muſt have been on the ſite of the preſent houſes on the Eaſt ſide of the ſteeple; which are directly before the enormous veſtry-room, rendered by them as dark as a cellar. And this again deprives the church of all Northern light, by a blank wall, with a door excepted. Between the veſtry room and the corner houſe of Bow-lane is the parſonage-houſe, or rather *tower*, for the dimenſions are ſo extremely ſmall, and the proportionate height ſo great, that it cannot be ſaid even to reſemble a houſe; and in *this place* was Mr. Van Mildert proſecuted for not *reſiding*, even though he regularly and invariably attended the duties of his pariſhes, as his pariſhioners unanimouſly teſtified in evidence: but the law admitted of no excuſe; and he paid the penalties of non-reſidence, under peculiar circumſtances of legal inſult from the proſecutor, after the verdict was given.

After the church was burnt, ſeveral perſons gave very liberally towards the expence of rebuilding, particularly Lady Dyonyſſe Williamſon, who contributed 2000l.; Sir Robert Viner, Sir John Langham, and Lady Abington, 100l. each; Sir John Sheldon, and Sir Samuel Starling, 20l. each; three other perſons, 10l. each; and one 5l.; amounting in all to 2375l.

St. Mary's is ſituated on the South ſide of Cheapſide, with the ſteeple at the North-weſt corner. The Weſt end of the church faces an inconſiderable court, and has no architectural beauty to recommend it. Indeed, ſome error in the conſtruction of the foundation has given the South-weſt corner a tendency towards that diviſion of the compaſs, by no means recommending it as a ſafe and permanent piece of building, though it may probably ſtand many years, and till the inhabitants find it neceſſary to take it down, in order to prevent ſtill more derangement in the arches and gallery within than is already viſible. A narrow paſſage leads along the South ſide to Bow-lane, which contains the Eaſt end of St. Mary's. The North ſide has been already noticed.

Sir Chriſtopher Wren intended to have erected two handſome arches, as a kind of Piazza, where the houſes now ſtand in Cheapſide; but the ſame perſevering ſpirit of gain defeated his purpoſe, which prevented London from being the grandeſt city in Europe. He was, however, permitted to indulge his great powers in deſigning the ſteeple, ſaid to be 225 feet in heighth. The baſement of

which

which is Doric, with very grand door-caſes, in Ruſtic niches; on whoſe cornices are naked boys, and other ornaments ſuited to the order. The antient *Crownſilde* ſeems to have ſuggeſted to the architect the idea he has adopted of introducing a door with a balcony before it, over the great North door, evidently intended for an exalted ſituation to view proceſſions from, though not now uſed (if ever) for that purpoſe.

A handſome cornice forms the baſe of another baſement, in which is a projecting clock-face. Above this are pairs of Ionic pilaſters, at each corner; and in the great intercolumniations arched windows. The architrave, frieze, cornice, and baluſtrade, of this order, complete the ſquare tower, on the corners of which are vaſes, ſupported by four ſcrolls each.

On the centre of the tower is a third baſement, circular; and on it a circle of iſolated Corinthian pillars, ſupporting a cornice and baluſtrade; from which pierced brackets over each pillar contribute to the ſtability of the circular tower, continued through the centre of them, and forming what may be called the Attic Compoſite ſtory of this beautiful ſteeple; which is completed by a pedeſtal, ſurrounded with brackets, and an obeliſk, with a gilt ball and dragon on its ſummit.

The inſide contains two Corinthian and two ſemi-pillars in length, againſt each of which are pilaſters; and it is from thoſe that the arches between the nave and ſide ailes are turned. Their capitals are foliage; and the arches have cherubim on the key-ſtones. They reach to the great cornice of the order continued round the church, and conſequently the architrave and frieze are confined to the columns.

The cieling is a half-oval, and bands extend acroſs it from pillar to pillar, richly ornamented. Two others croſs them Eaſt and Weſt. Thoſe, three large pannels in the centre and ſky-lights, complete the roof.

The Eaſt end of the church contains one large and ſeveral ſmall windows; and two pillars, as a continuation of thoſe of the nave; on which are two Attic pilaſters, and cornice with vaſes.

The altar-piece fills part of the great window, and the center intercolumniation, and is compoſed of pairs of Compoſite pilaſters, incloſing the Decalogue, inſcribed on two tablets, with gilt frames. The ſides of the pilaſters outward are adorned with fine carvings of feſtoons, and other ornaments; and the frieze, and depth of the capitals between the pilaſters, with others of cherubim, ſcrolls, and flowers.

A beau-

A beautiful Attick completes the deſign of double pilaſters, terminating in enriched brackets, hung with feſtoons. Thoſe ſupport a circular pediment, and incloſe a circular carved and gilt frame, with an inlaid glory, and the inſcription "Glory to God in the higheſt;" and on the baſe, "On Earth peace, good-will towards man." The angles round the circles are filled with elegant carved ornaments. On the pediment are ſeven gilt candleſticks, with burning tapers in them, on an aſcent of pedeſtals, three on each ſide, and one on the centre. The two great Eaſtern columns repreſent porphyry, and have gilt capitals and cornices. In each ſide window are tablets, of the Creed and Lord's Prayer. The pavement before the altar is of marble; but the table and the rails incloſing it have nothing particular to recommend them.

The intercolumniations of the columns of the nave are defaced by the neceſſary intruders galleries, which injures the effect of the architecture greatly.

The Weſt end is exactly like the Eaſt, omitting the altar-piece, and introducing a door, with a gallery over it, ſupported by very tall pillars, in which is an organ, lately erected by Mr. T. Howard, for an annuity of 40 guineas; who pays the ſalary of an organiſt, or performs himſelf. This is a very good inſtrument, though not ſo large and richly carved as ſome others.

The pulpit and deſk are againſt a ſquare Ionic pillar in the South-eaſt part of the nave: they are exquiſitely carved; but the ſounding-board of the former is enormous, perhaps neceſſarily ſo, to reflect the ſound, and impel it through the church.

A handſome railing in the South-weſt corner, on a marble pavement, incloſes the font; a marble baſon, on an antique pedeſtal, "The gift of Francis Daſhwood, eſq. 1675."

A tablet over the Weſt door is inſcribed, "Dame Dyonis Williamſon, of Hales Hall, in the county of Norfolk, gave to the inhabitants of this pariſh 2000l. towards the rebuilding and ſplendid finiſhing this church and ſteeple, and furniſhing the ſame with bells, &c. which were demoliſhed by the late dreadful fire, A. D. 1666."

Baptisms.

The Regiſters are preſerved from their commencement.
1565, March 16. Mary, daughter of Richard Lambert, alderman.
1566, Oct. 6. Judith, daughter of Alderman Allen.
1567, Aug. 6. Giles, ſon of Alderman Lambert.

Marriages.

1617, Aug. 20. Sir Robert Bevill and Elizabeth Wakeringe.
1624, Oct. 26. Sir Thomas Barington and Judith Smith, lady.
1630, June 21. James Colebrand, knight and baronet, and Margaret Amherſt.

Burials.

Stowe mentions the following.
Sir John Coventry, mercer, mayor 1425.
Nicholas Alwine, mercer, mayor 1499.
Robert Harding, goldſmith, ſheriff 1478.
John Loke, ſheriff 1461.
The enſuing names are from the Regiſters.
1548, Feb. 10. Sir Robert Shackleton (probably a prieſt).
1550, Aug. 27. Sir William Locke, alderman.
1551, Dec. 5. Lady Locke.
1566, July 15. Alderman Banckes.
1567, April 10. Alderman Lambert.
1604, April 13. William Charleſley, killed by Bow-bell.
1626, April 25. Edward Allen, alderman.

There were 16 baptiſms in 1539, and 6 burials.

	1603, - - 33
	1625, - - 28
9 - - -	1802, - - 10

Chantries in the Church of St. Mary le Bow.

Stowe ſays, "Hawley and Sowtham had chauntries there;" but thoſe names will not be found in the liſt below from the official book.

Henry Frowick, by his laſt will, gave unto the parſons and churchwardens, to find a prieſt and one obit there, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 15l. 10s.

John D'Hollegh, by his teſtament, gave to the ſame, to find a chantry prieſt, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 7l.

Dame Elianor, ſometime prioreſs in Wincheſter, and the convent of the ſame place gave, towards the ſuſtentation of a prieſt's wages, one annuity, or annual rent, of 4l.

John Norman, by his laſt will, gave, towards the maintenance of a morrow-maſs prieſt's wages, one annual rent from certain lands in Bow church-*(yard)*, *per annum*, 2l. 5s.

The parſon and churchwardens there are, and have been of long time, ſeiſed of divers lands and tenements belonging to the ſaid church, as by the certificate appeareth, without expreſſing for what purpoſe they were intended, *per annum* *, 7l.

Monuments.

Under the South-eaſt window of the chancel is a large and, in ſome reſpects, a very good one, by Banks, executed in ſtatuary marble. It conſiſts of a pedeſtal, ſculptured with Dr. Newton's arms, impaled with thoſe of the ſee of Briſtol, on which is a ſarcophagus, amazingly like a very rich bathing-tub, on whoſe front is a pretty relief, intended, as I ſuppoſe, to repreſent Mrs. Newton lamenting over her huſband's buſt †.

On the left ſide of the tomb is a beautiful and graceful head of Faith, attached to a moſt *graceleſs* body, ſupporting her left arm on the ſarcophagus, and her head on the hand, with her right extended, as if claſping it. On the oppoſite

* Newcourt mentions a chantry founded by John Coventry, mayor 1525, the endowment of which was 12l.

† The reader will remember, that ſupernatural ſagacity would not *always* appropriate human allegorical fancies correctly.

ſide is a boy, of little merit, with a globe and triangle at his feet; and on the ſarcophagus a mitre, croſier, and rolls of paper.

" In thee the faireſt bloom of opening youth
Flouriſh'd, beneath the guard of Chriſtian truth.
That guiding truth to virtue form'd thy mind,
And warm'd thy heart to feel for all mankind.
How ſad the change my widow'd days now prove!
Thou ſoul of friendſhip and of tender love.
Yet holy faith one ſoothing hope ſupplies,
That points our future union to the ſkies."

" Sacred to the memory of Thomas Newton, D. D. twenty-five years rector of this church, dean of St. Paul's, and biſhop of Briſtol. He reſigned his ſoul to his Almighty Creator, Feb. 14, 1782, in the 79 year of his age.

" His remains were, according to his deſire, interred under the South aile of St. Paul's. Reader, if you would be further informed of his character, acquaint yourſelf with his writings. His ſecond wife, who had the happineſs of living with him in the moſt perfect love upwards of twenty years, has cauſed this monument to be placed as a teſtimony of her affection and gratitude to the kindeſt huſband and moſt benevolent friend."

The rails ſurrounding this tribute of affection are imitations of *croſiers*, with mitres for thoſe diviſions where vaſes are generally placed.

Againſt the South wall a pedeſtal ſarcophagus, and pediment with a relief of inverted torches, within a circle of laurel, inſcribed,

" Near this place lies interred the body of Matthew Howard, of Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, eſq. who died March 22, 1737, in the 55 year of his age. He was bleſt with a ſound and intelligent mind, which ſhone forth conſpicuouſly in the habitual exerciſe of great and godlike virtues. In the midſt of a profligate age he was inviolably attached to juſtice, ſincerity, and truth. He maintained through the courſe of an exemplary life a ſtrict yet unaffected piety. He was an affectionate father, huſband, and friend, a generous benefactor to the oppreſſed and indigent. He married Britannia, daughter of Thomas Cole, eſq. and by her (who died October 13, 1714, in the 23d year of her age; and who alſo is buried in

in the ſame place) he had four children: Thomas, who died in his infancy; Elizabeth, married to Edward Rudge, of Wheatfield, in the county of Oxford, eſq.; Britannia, who died unmarried, March 1, 1731, in the 21ſt year of her age; and Hannah, married to John Earl of Rothes.

"His wife and daughter, though ſnatched from this world by an early death, were ornaments of their ſex, and deſerved to be patterns for future ages to imitate. His two ſurviving daughters have cauſed this monument to be erected to the memory of their family."

On the Weſt wall is an incomprehenſible collection of pedeſtals, ſarcophagi, drums, flags, guns, and weeping boys, ſurrounding two buſts, with their hands joined:

"To the memory of Colonel Charles Bainton, who departed this life May 26, 1712, in the 47th year of his age. Erected by Elizabeth, his wife, who died October 6, anno 1719, ætatis ſuæ 49."

Cloſe to it, a monument conſiſting of a neat pedeſtal with a ſarcophagus on it; and an excellent buſt, placed againſt a pyramid, in the intercolumniation of four Corinthian columns of variegated marble, with a divided pediment, and reclining boys; deſigned by J. Potter, architect, and ſculptured by S. Tufnell.

"Near this place lie interred Mr. James Cart, of this pariſh, who died the 8 of June 1706, aged 46; and ſix of his nine children; viz. one ſon and two daughters, who died infants; Jane, married to John Church Medcalfe, of London, ſoap-maker, died June 19, 1717, aged 29 years, buried at Windſor; William died June 19, 1717, aged 25 years; Joſeph died Sept. 8, 1717, aged 21 years; John died Sept. 13, 1720, aged 35 years, buried at St. Sepulchre's; Thomas Chew died March 27, 1722, aged 28 years, buried at Dunſtable; James, late of St. John's ſtreet, departed this life Oct. 9, 1731, aged 41 years, lamented by the beſt of mothers, to whom he paid a moſt extraordinary duty to his laſt moments. She departed this life Oct. 15, 1736, and was buried in the church of Dunſtable, in Bedfordſhire. The laſt, named Mr. James Cart, was removed hence Oct. 23, 1736, and depoſited in the ſame grave with his mother, Mrs. Jane Cart, in Dunſtable, to the poor of which town, as well as to others, ſhe was in her lifetime and at her death a generous benefactor. She inſtituted and endowed a weekly lecture in the ſaid church of Dunſtable, on the Lord's-day in the afternoon. She likewiſe built and endowed ſix alms-houſes for poor women;

and alſo one-third part of a charity-ſchool for forty boys. And, amongſt other inſtances of extenſive benevolence, ſhe bequeathed the ſurplus of her eſtates for the yearly relief of poor clergymen of the Church of England, their widows and daughters, for ever."

A little tablet on the North wall is inſcribed to Thomas Gearing, eſq. 1730, aged 62.

Names on the Pavement.

Katherine Elers, 1677, aged 55. Theodore Elers .... 57.

John Strong Enſor, eſq. of Exning, Suffolk, a man of probity and underſtanding, aged 54.

Adam Stoner, 1678, ... 27.

Thomas Beach, eſq. many years coroner of the city of London, 1788, 68.

Sarah Webb, 1712. Sarah, her daughter, 1725, 32. Joſeph Webb, 1725, 66.

Elizabeth Dutton, 1728, 79. And Catharine and Suſannah Smallwood.

Paul Carter, 1699, 39.

Thomas Drake, 1779, 17.

Julian Marſh, 1701, 89.

William Clarke, eſq. 1787, 67.

Joſhua Gearing, eſq. 1730, 33.

William Withers .....

Sarah Howard, 1703, 17. Mathew Howard, 1675, 53. Samuel Howard, 169 ., 44. Sarah Howard, 1700, 70. Hannah Howard, 1699, 11.

William Scrimſhire, 1684. Katharine, his wife, 1677. And their family.

John Scrimſhire, 1752, 76. William Scrimſhire, 1754, 80.

1691. In this year St. Mary's poſſeſſed two ſilver flagons, one of which weighed 68¾ oz. the other 67 oz.

Two ſilver baſons, weight 72 oz.

Two ſilver-gilt patens, 16½ oz.

Two ſilver-gilt *bowls*, with covers, 47 oz. Quære if thoſe were not chalices and patens?

Two ſilver-gilt cups, with covers, 27 oz. and 24 oz. And

A ſilver-gilt plate, 10 oz.

1709,

1709, Oct. 5. An order was made in veſtry, that the yearly ground-rent of 12l. payable for a houſe in Abchurch-lane, to this pariſh, be applied and appropriated for the paying of a monthly catechetical lecture, to be in the laſt Thurſday in every month, and the rent to commence from Michaelmas paſt; and that Mr. Gardner, the preſent curate, do perform the ſaid lecture during the pleaſure of this pariſh, the ſaid 12l. *per annum* being formerly applied to this uſe. A few days after, Dr. Bradford, the rector, was appointed for a year, and the lecture fixed for the Thurſday evening before the monthly adminiſtration of the ſacrament.

1755. "It is to be remembered that 100l. in the South Sea New Annuities has been purchaſed with the money collected, and contributed by ſeveral hands, for the perpetual ſupport of the neceſſary expences attending the adminiſtration of the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper in the pariſh church of St. Mary le Bow, on the Saints' days, and other feſtivals of the church, happening on the week-days; and that the 100l. in the South Sea New Annuities aforeſaid has been transferred to the treaſurer of the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, now meeting in Bartlett's-buildings (and whoſe anniverſary ſermons are preached at St. Mary's), in the pariſh of St. Andrew's, Holborn, who will annually pay the dividend to the curate of St. Mary le Bow for the time being, for that purpoſe."

The honourable Robert Boyle gave 50l. *per annum*, by will, to be paid by truſtees, to the Divines appointed by them to preach eight ſermons within every year, for demonſtrating the Chriſtian to be the *true* religion, againſt the cavils and denial of Atheiſts, Deiſts, Jews, Mahometans, or Pagans; but without entering into the controverſies on inferior points, too common amongſt Chriſtians. The churches are in the appointment of truſtees. Theſe Lectures were preached within this church laſt year, and have been for many years.

ALLHALLOWS,

ALLHALLOWS, HONEY-LANE, CHEAP WARD.

ALLHALLOWS, Allhallow*en*, is an old Engliſh word, expreſſive of All Saints, to whom this and many other churches were dedicated. It will be recollected that the word alluded to is yet in uſe: "Our Father which art in Heaven, *hallowed* be thy name;" i. e. *ſanctified (ſanctificatum)*.

The addition of *Honey* ſeems to have been applied in deriſion to the Lane from which this pariſh receives its ſecond denomination; for, according to Stowe, it was "very narrow, and ſomewhat dark;" and, doubtleſs, extremely liable to damp and dirt: which obliged the inhabitants to waſh and ſweep it often to keep it clean.

Stowe is very conciſe in ſpeaking of the church, which he deſcribes as a ſmall one, and without monuments worthy of notice; and mentions but one interment, which is that of John Norman, draper, mayor 1453, who gave his tenements on the North ſide of the church to the Company of Drapers, with a charge of 13s. 4d. towards the ſupport of the beam-light and lamp.

It was a rectory, and the right of preſentation is ſuppoſed to have been conveyed to the Company of Grocers by Thomas Knowles, mayor, or his peers; and they have preſented ſince the year 1471. Newcourt gives the names of 28 rectors between 1300 and 1663.

Biſhop Tonſtall notices it thus, Mr. Richard Stubbs, ben. 10l. goods *nulla*, fined 50s.

"Richard Car.... * parſon 1582," has written upon one of the regiſters as follows.

"This benefice is in the Queen's books 19l. 3s. 9d.

The tenths every year are 38s. 4d. ob.

And every ſubſidy is 34s.; and for every quittance 4d.

And then the biſhops and archdeacons their viſitations.

The firſt fruits are 17l. 5s. 4d. and are to be paid at four payments."

The church was burnt in 1666, and never rebuilt. The ſites of the church and church-yard were purchaſed of the pariſh by the corporation of London, for

* Rubbed out in the manuſcript.

400l.;

400l.; and Honey-lane market, a neat and cleanly receptacle for all kinds of proviſions, was erected on them. In making ſome alterations in the market a few years ago human bones were turned up.

The tolls and duties of the city markets were let to farm for ſome years following 1692, for 3600l. *per annum.* They then eſtimated their intereſt in Queenhithe meal market at 60l. the *groundage* of Billingſgate at 50l. and the ſtandings at Bartholomew fair rented in ſome years for 100l. *

The Registers

are complete from 1538. The only baptiſms of perſons of importance before 1550 were ſeveral children of William Smith, gentleman, and *Mr.* Marſh, eſq.

1592, July 2. Katharine, daughter of William Temple, gentleman.

" 1619. Anne Henſhaw, daughter of Benjamin and Anne Henſhaw, of the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen, in Milk-ſtreet (becauſe the great Eaſt window of the ſame church was then founded and builded at the proper coſt and charges of the aforeſaid Benjamin Henſhaw, the father), was baptized in our pariſh June 6."

1675, Sept. 19. Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Jackſon, baronet, of Enfield, by the Lady Anne, his wife.

1676, Feb. 6. Urſula, daughter of Sir Thomas Halton and Lady Elizabeth. I ſuppoſe this Sir Thomas to be the third baronet of the family of Halton, of Samford, Eſſex, who ſucceeded Sir William, his half brother, the year preceding the date of this article. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Creſſener, eſq. all of whoſe children by him died unmarried, except William, the ſucceſſor in the baronetage, and Mary, wife of James Nicolle, eſq.

1681, Nov. 17. Grace, daughter of Sir Edward Waldoe, knt. and Lady Elizabeth.

1682, Feb. 12. Jane, daughter of Sir William Barkham and Lady Judith.

1685–6, March 23. Mary, daughter of William Barkham.

1686–7, March 21. Theodoſia, daughter of William Barkham.

1688, Dec. 25. Anne, daughter of William Barkham.

* Journals of the Houſe of Commons.

MARRIAGES.

1564, Nov. 27. Mr. Thomas Whorwood, gentleman, of the pariſh of Medmenor, Buckinghamſhire, and Magdalen Edwardes, of this pariſh.

1597, Oct. 24. Mr. Robert Brooke, ſon of Robert Brooke, of St. Mary Woolchurch, alderman, and Mrs. Jane Wild, of this pariſh.

1633, July 4. Mr. Richad Saltinſtall, ſon of Sir Richard Saltinſtall, and Mrs. Muriel Gurdon, daughter of Brompton Gurdon, eſq. of Aſſington, Suffolk.

1649, Dec. 13. Brian Walton, D. D. and Jane Foſter, both of St. Giles, Cripplegate. She was daughter of Dr. William Fuller, vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

It will be recollected that this was the learned author of the Polyglott Bible; who was born in the year 1600, at Cleaveland, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire. He received his education in the univerſity of Cambridge, at Magdalen and Peter-houſe colleges, where he had the degree of M. A. After his ſtudies were completed we are informed that he kept a ſchool, was a curate in Suffolk, and at Allhallows, Bread-ſtreet; ſubſequently, rector of St. Martin Orgar, London, and Sandon, Eſſex; D. D. in 1639; prebendary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to Charles I.

In the midſt of this ſucceſs, a ſudden change precipitated him into the utmoſt diſtreſs and danger, occaſioned by his firm adherence to the principles in which he had been educated. Sequeſtration was but a comparative evil with him: his life was threatened; and preſerved only by ſucceſsful concealment from his enemies, who would have diſpatched him in Eſſex, whence he eſcaped to Oxford, where he projected his mighty plan of the Bible. From that city he fled to London, and received an aſylum in the houſe of his father-in-law, Dr. Fuller. There, with the aſſiſtance of his friends in money and materials, he completed his great work, and publiſhed it during the reign of Cromwell, 1657, in ſix volumes, folio.

When it is remembered that this Bible is printed in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Ethiopic, Perſian, and Greek languages, with a peculiar Latin tranſlation, in the very period when almoſt every thing valuable ſuffered perſecution and outrage, it muſt reflect the greateſt honour on the perſevering ſpirit which actuated Dr. Walton in thus producing a work that would do credit to the nation in times of profound peace. After the Reſtoration he preſented

preſented the Polyglott Bible to Charles II. who had ſo proper a ſenſe of its merit, that he made him a chaplain in ordinary, and recommended him to the ſee of Cheſter; at which city the clergy, nobility, and gentry, of his dioceſe, received him with great ceremony. But he died very ſhortly after his return to London, at his houſe in Alderſgate-ſtreet, Nov. 29, 1661, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

Dr. Walton was an eminent civilian, and indefatigable in his reſearches for evidences in the diſputes about tithes between the citizens of London and their clergy, whoſe cauſe he evidently eſpouſed. The enmity excited by his exertions accounts for the uncommon aſperity with which he was at firſt purſued.

1649, Dec. 31. John Lane, jun. of the Inner Temple, eſq. and Mrs. Katharine Gale, daughter of T. Gale, eſq. one of the barons of the Exchequer, of the pariſh of St. Dunſtan's, Weſt.

Burials.

1564, April 15. Mr. William Godolphin, gentleman; who was doubtleſs of the noble family whoſe martial atchievements in the reigns about this date rendered their names ſo honoured.

1604, May 2. Nicholas Staps, ſon-in-law to Sir Humphrey Wilde.

1612. Margaret Spatche was buried cloſe to a pillar in the *Cloiſters*, and is ſaid to have been the firſt perſon interred within them.

"Arthur Coleby, merchant, ſon of Francis and Anne Coleby, late of Layſton, in the county of Suffolk, eſq. was buried at the upper end of the *Cloiſter*, between the Eaſt wall and uppermoſt pillar, March 10, 1616."

This *cloiſter* will prove to be a crypt, for the regiſters of 1665 mention the *cloiſters under* the church; in which crypt very probably ſome of the anniverſaries below were celebrated.

"Alexander Sprat gave, to find a prieſt, all his lands and tenements. Teſt. 19 Henry VI. *per annum*, 6l. 16s. 8d."

Thomas Trompington, 7 Henry VI. John Downe gave the Bull's head, in Cheap, *anno* 18 Edward IV.; and Henry Edelmeton gave, to find a prieſt and one obit, all their lands and tenements, *per annum*, 24l. 13s. 4d.

Baptiſms, 8 in 1539, burials 4, and but 85 between that period and 1564.

1625 - - 16

1665 - - 6

ST. PANCRAS, SOPER-LANE.

SOPER-LANE was converted, after the fire in 1666, into Queen-ſtreet, a continuation of King-ſtreet, which, leading from Guildhall, interſects Cheapſide; but the church was ſituated in Pancras lane, antiently called Needler's-lane. Mr. Strype's edition of Stowe mentions Soper-lane as having been a receptacle for the ſale of pies, and quotes the following words: "Thou muſt at Eaſter receive the God of Antichriſt; and thou muſt buy it, and pay for it as men ſometime bought pies in Soper lane."

Newcourt places the patronage of St. Pancras in the Prior and Chapter of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, from the earlieſt records extant, and till 1365; when they conveyed it to Simon Iſlip, archbiſhop of their province; in whoſe ſucceſſors' gift it has ſince remained.

Conſequently, we find the archbiſhops Simon and William exerting their influence in favour of this church, and procuring that of other prelates. Very fortunately, it is in my power to give their own words, from a vellum book, almoſt miraculouſly preſerved, through the violent reigns of monarchs and fanaticks who were ſworn enemies to the innocent fragments of ſuperſtition left at the firſt great efforts of Proteſtantiſm. They were only marked with an *accidental St. Andrew's croſs*, made by the pen of a perſon poſſeſſed of ſome veneration for curious antiquity.

Four articles in this book are indulgences; and the fifth an ordinance reſpecting the payment of tithes. The firſt, from Iſlip, and the ordinance, I have given at length, and abſtracts of the remainder.

"Sancte matris eccle filiis univſis Simon ꝑmiſſione divinâ Cantuar' Archiep̃us, totius Anglie primas et apoſtolice ſedis legatus, ſalutem in eo qui eſt omnibus vera ſalus. Ad divine laudis obſequium eccle sc̃orum in titulum eriguntur, ut in eis que domus orationis exiſtunt beatorum agminum ſuffragia implorentur, quorum preſidiis Xp̃i fideles eterne felicitatis premia conſequantur: terreſtris ſiquidm ecclia celeſtis manſionis edificm repreſentat, et in hâc exhiberi debet obſequiũ quoad illam ꝑ faciliorẽ aſſenſum poſſit aditus ꝑparari. Cupientes igitur ut eccla parochialis Sc̃i Pancracii Martiris London', nr̃e juriſdictionis immediate, cujus eccle dedicac̃oem ſanctiſſimus p̃r et dominus dn̄s Innocentius dignâ Dei ꝓvidentiâ Papa ſextus, certis

de

de cauſis, decrevit et ſtatuit fore quinto idûs Julii, una cũ octabis ejuſdm, ꝑpetuis temporibus in eadm ecclia celebrand' congruis honoribus frequentetur; de Dei oñipotentis miſericordiâ, ſctiſſime Marie Virginis matris ſue, Thome Martiris glorioſi, omniumq̃ Sanctorum meritis et precibus confidentes, cunctis Xp̃icolis ꝑ ñram Cantuarien' ꝓvinciam conſtitutis, et aliis quorum dioceſſani hanc ñram indulgentiam ratam ħuerint et acceptam, de ſuis peccatis verè penitentibus conſolantur, qui pro ſtatu et tranquillitate Eccłie, Regis, et Regni Anglie devotè oraverint, et qui eccłiam Sc̃i Pancracii predc̃am in feſto dedicationis et ꝑ octabas ejuſdm viſitaverint, quadraginta dies indulgentie in hâc ꝑte ritè conceſſas, et ñris temporibus concedendas. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum nr̃m fecimus hiis apponi. Dat. apud Lambehith, XII° kaln' Martii, anno Dñi miłłimo CCC°.LX, et ñre conſecrationis duodecimo."

In the year 1374, William Archbiſhop of Canterbury granted an indulgence of forty days to all thoſe truly penitent and confeſſed, who ſhould contribute to the ſupport of the bell vulgarly called Le Clok, in the tower of the pariſh church of St. Pancras. "Suſtentac̃oem ejuſdem Campane vulgariter nuncupat' le Clok, in campanile ecclie ꝑochialis S' P̃cracii, London', ñre juriſdictionis immediate appendentis et conſtitut'; necnon ad emendacionem et reparacionem dc̃i campanilis et ornamentorũ campane ꝑdc̃e, de bonis eis à Deo collatis, contulerint, legaverint, ſeu quovis modo aſſignaverint, grata ſubſidia caritatis; qui eciam pro animâ Dñi Ade nup dc̃e ecclie Sc̃i Pancracii rectoris, et dc̃e campane fundatoris, ac ꝑ animab' oñiũ' fidelm defunctorum orac̃oem," &c.

Richard Biſhop of Bisãcien (Beſancon), in 1355, iſſued a pardon of forty days to thoſe pious perſons who gave oblations to God and the church of St. Pancras, for the ſupport of the ſtructure, books, and ornaments; and who would alſo in charity pray for the proſperity of the church, and kingdom of England, the King, and all faithful ſouls, with an Ave and Paternoſter.

And Roger, by the grace of God, Biſhop of Waterford, granted forty days of pardon, in 1354, to thoſe who offered for this church, and prayed for the welfare of the kingdom.

"Reverendis et diſcretis viris Sc̃orum Benedicti et Auguſtini ordinis mon' ſeu prior' prioribus ac decano, ſingulisq̃ canonic', vicar', et ꝑſonis Sc̃i Martini magni, et gardianis, prioribus, et fr̃ib̃s quorumcunq̃ ordinũ mendicañm, ac uniṽſis et ſingulis rectorib', vicariis, presb̃ris, curatis et non curatis, clericis, et eccłiaſticis perſonis ac tabellionib̃ publicè ꝑ civiłm et dioc' London' conſtitut', et official' Dñi Archidiacon' London', & quib̃cumq̃ aliis ad quos p̃ntes l̃re ñre ꝓvenerint, Wiłłms de

Aſkeby cancellar' eccle London', executor ad infraſcripta p dominum nr̃m s̃ctiſſimũ in Xp̃o p̃re Dn̄m Innocentiũ divinâ providenciâ ſpecialiter deputatus, ſalutem in Domino, et mandatis ap̃licis cum reverenciâ debitâ obed'. Pridem p l̃ras circumſpecti viri Dñi Ade de Branktre, rectoris parochialis eccle S̃ci Pancracii, London', nobis preſentatas recipimus tenorem qui ſequitur continentes: "Innocentius Ep̃us, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilecto filio Cancellar' London' ſalut' et ap̃licam ben'. Significavit nob' dilc̃us filius Adam de Branktree, rector p̃ochialis eccl̃ie S̃ci Pancracii, London', q^d^ nonnulli iniquitatis filii, quos prorſus ignoratur, decimas, terr', domos, oblaciones, reddit', cenſus pecuniarum, s̃vicia, legat', ſuppell'ia, jocalia, vaſa aurea et argentea, jura juriſdiccionis, et nonnulla alia bona ad eccl̃iam p̃redc̃am pertinent' temerè occultaverint, et occultè detinere p̃ſum', non curantes ea p̃fato rectori exhibere, in animarum ſuar' p̃iclum, et i p̃or' rectoris et eccl̃ie non modicum detrimentum. Sup̃ quo id̃m rector ap̃lice ſedis remed̃m implorat; quocirca diſcrec̃oe tuâ p̃ ap̃lica ſcript' manu' oblacionũ, reddituũ, cenſuum, legatorum, et aliorum bonorum predc̃orum, ex parte nrâ, publicè in eccl̃iis cor' p̃pto p̃te vel aliter moneas, ut infra competentem terminum quem eis prefixeris ea predc̃o rectori a ſe debit' reſtituant et revelent, ac de ipſis plenam et debitam ſatisfaccionem impendant; et ſi id non impl'e infra al̃m terminũ competen' quem eis ad hoc p̃emptor' duxeris p̃figendum, extunc in eos generalem excc̃ois ſententiam proferas, et eam facias ubi et qu' expedien' videris, uſque ad ſatisfac' condignam ſolemniter publicari. Dat. Aviñon, non. Marcii, anno pontificatûs ñri ſecundo." Verum quia d̃carum l̃rar' ap̃licarum execucc̃oi intendere non valemus, aliis in Romanâ curiâ in negot' occupati, vobis omnib' et ſingulis quibus p̃dc̃e l̃re ñre dirigunt auct'e ap̃licâ et in virtute s̃c̃e obediencie, commitimus et mandamus, firmiter injungentes quatenus in v̄ris eccl̃iis, et dc̃â S̃ci Pancrac' eccl̃iâ p̃cipuè, cum major aderit populi multitudo, diebus d̄m̄nicis et feſtivis, omnes et ſingulos hujus detentos occultos decimarum, terr', domorũ, cenſuũ, reddituũ, oblacionũ, et aliorum bonorum quorumcunq̃ ad dictum rectorem et eccl̃iam p̃tinen', moneatis et efficacit' inducatis ut ipſe et eorum quilt ea predc̃o rectori a re debitâ reſtituant et revelent, ac de ipſis plenam et debitam ſatisfacc̃oem impendant, et impendit quilt eorund̃m, quouſq' de omiſſis dc̃o rectori fuerit plenar' ſatisfactio, et ap̃lice ſedis venerint humlr parere mandatis; ac om̄ia alia et ſingula faciatis et facere quo minus verum que nobis p̃ dict' l̃ras ap̃licas ſunt com̄iſſa. In quorum teſtimoniũ p̃ſentes ñras l̃ras p̃ Magr̃m Joh̃em Branktree notar̃m publicum infraſcriptum ſcribi et publicari mandamus, ñriq' ſigilli appenſione fecimus communiri. Dat. et act. Aviñion, in Hoſpic' tranſlacionis ñre, die XIII menſis

menſis Marcii, anno Dñi miłłmo ccc quinquageſimo quarto, Indiccõe ſeptimo, pontificatûs ſcïſſimi in Xpo Pris et Dñi ñri Dñi Innocentii divinâ ꝓvidenciâ Pape VI. predict' anno ſecundo; ꝑſentib' tunc ibm Dño Wiłłmo de Corbuge de Kyrkeby ſup' Bayn, ac Stepho de Gyrſingdon', Lincoln' dioc', ꝓchial' eccliar' rectorib', teſtibus ad premiſſa vocatis et rogatis."

Newcourt mentions a very meritorious gift of John Barnes, 1371, which was, a cheſt containing 1000 marks, with three keys, probably to be kept by the rector and two churchwardens, who were to lend it, I ſuppoſe in ſmall ſums, to young men, upon good ſecurity. The worthy Mayor required but *De profundis* and a Paternoſter as the premium.

Parish Annals.

For thoſe I am indebted to the original records of the church.

"A copy of the charge given to this pariſh, anno 1555, October 30. To make up the altars by November 8, to make up the rood-loft, with the rood Mary and John, of five feet long, by Candlemas. The churchwardens to aſſeſs themſelves and their neighbours. To bring in a bill of preſentment to Mr. Warrington within fourteen days, containing the names of the ſpoilers of the church, and who have any of the church goods; and the names of them that come not unto the church, or receive not the Sacrament there; and of thoſe that do come, and uſe themſelves there irreverently, and to put out the *antiks*."

This is the firſt mention that I have met with of the ſize of the figures on the rood-loft, or gallery, in which the ſtatue of Chriſt, affixed to the Croſs, was placed with thoſe of Mary and John. The term *antiks*, I ſuppoſe, is a ſubſtitute for anticks, or fantaſtical (as the Romaniſts choſe to call them) texts of Scripture, inſcribed on the walls of churches in the reign of Edward VI. and univerſally obliterated by his ſucceſſor.

1617. The Clock-houſe, mentioned in page 167, was let for 6l. 8s. *per annum*.

At that period the pariſh poſſeſſed but one chalice; and a paten of ſilver gilt, weighing 33 ounces; and a ſilver-gilt paten, weight four ounces, for the ſervice of the altar.

There were then five bells in the tower.

1621.

1621. There is a charge in the churchwardens' accounts of this year of 5s. 8d. for ſtuffing the pulpit with cotton: by this is probably meant the *cuſhion*.

The veſtry of St. Pancras aſſembled May 30, 1641, in order to ſubſcribe the proteſtation of their abhorrence of all attempts to reſtore the Roman Catholick, and their determination to maintain the Proteſtant religion, according to the form preſcribed by order of the Houſe of Commons, dated May 5.

There are 75 ſignatures, including the rector's.

On the 15th of October following, the ſpirit of the above order was more minutely carried into effect, by a reſolve to remove a picture, which was either hung or painted on the wall, over the font; all inſcriptions on grave-ſtones tending to ſuperſtition; all the croſſes on the walls, and that on the candleſtick for the pulpit; the initials of *Jeſus Hominum Salvator*; the word Chriſt by the Commandments; and the ſtatues on the church porch. An unfortunate flagon, whoſe ſides were adorned with emblems and an inſcription, was turned from the altar in diſgrace; and the following groſsly ignorant and bigoted article inſerted in the churchwarden's book: "A ſilver flagon, given by Mrs. Wightman, in lieu of 10l. which her huſband gave the pariſh by his will. On this flagon was lately a *ſuperſtitious*, *jeſuitical*, and *idolatrous* mark; which mark Mr. Ecopp and *ſhe* (the rector and his lady) getting the flagon into cuſtody, got rubbed off; which mark is in the margin of our veſtry book, and is fitting to be ſet in this margin (which it is) as a note of the ſuperſtition of it. It coſt, as it is ſaid, about 20l." The reader would hardly believe this mark was ſimply I. H. S. with *Nomen Domini laudabile*, in a ſemicircle, above the initials.

"Alſo, it is ordered that Mr. Chriſtopher Goade is choſen for lecturer, to preach on Sundays in the afternoon for the year enſuing; and to give him 50l. a year, to be collected of the pariſhioners, for the ſame. I, George Ecoppe, ſubſcribe to all this act, ſave that of the lecturer."

Mr. Ecoppe had reaſon to object to Mr. Goade as a lecturer; for this very man was placed in the rectory, by order of Parliament, upon the ſequeſtration of Ecoppe; which he enjoyed but a ſhort period, as will be ſeen. On the 20th of October, 1643, the Veſtry offered, that if Mrs. Ecoppe would remove out of the pariſh, and a Mr. Riley become ſecurity that her children ſhould occaſion them no expence for one year, they would pay her 50l.

In

In the year 1644 we find that Goade had agreed to accept the place of lecturer, and that William Thomas ſhould be preſented to Parliament for induction to the rectory; by which time the infant ſon of Mr. Ecoppe was brought to the pariſh, which returned him to his grandmother, who was allowed eighteen pence *per* week for his maintenance. From this circumſtance it is probable that Mr. Ecoppe's ſequeſtration proved fatal to himſelf and his wife.

Goade was ſhortly after turned out of his office, for refuſing to preach on ſome particular requeſt of the pariſhioners.

1670. The Veſtry made a return to the queries ſubmitted to them by the Committee for enquiring into the incomes of benefices, in order to fix their future value, as follows: "In obedience to your Worſhips order, we do humbly certify, that the preſent incumbent's name of our pariſh is Samuel Dillingham; and we further humbly certify your Worſhips, that, in purſuance of your ſaid order, we have enquired, and to the beſt of our knowledge and underſtanding do find that the value of the tithes of the ſaid pariſh do amount to, *per annum*, 38l.

"That the parſonage-houſe, or glebe, was before the fire of the yearly value of 24l.

"That four gift ſermons do amount yearly to 5l. 6s. 8d.

"And we do eſtimate the miniſter's perquiſites will amount to yearly 8l."

The poor rates of this pariſh were 1s. 6d. in the pound 1794, and 1797 2s.

Registers.

This is the moſt complete ſet of regiſters that I have yet met with, and where the conſequence of the parents is pointed out in the baptiſms by the names and titles of the ſponſors.

"Firſt, the 24 day of November, 1538, was John Pierſon, ſon of Thomas Pierſon, ſcrivener, chriſtened; Sir John Greſham, knt. and William Harding his godfathers, and Lettice Worſoop his godmother."

1539, April 14. William, ſon of William Abbott, whoſe godfathers and mother were, "William Abbott, ſerjeant of the King our Sovereign Lord's cellar, William Dauneſey, alderman, and my Lady Elizabeth Yarford."

1540, May 7. Thomas, the ſon of Thomas Morbury, haberdaſher; Sir Thomas Pope, knt. Mr. Richard Blount, gentleman, one of the gentlemen huiſhers of

of the King's chamber, and my Lady Johan Warren, wife to Sir Ralph Warren, alderman.

1540, May 7. Ralph, ſon of Edward Bowland, of the King's exchequer; Sir Ralph Warren, knt. and alderman, Mr. John Pointz, gentleman, and Mrs. Eliz. Hill.

"The third day of March, anno ſecundo R. Edwardi Sexti, was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pierſon, born; Mrs. Elizabeth Greſham and Mrs. Urſula Greſham, daughters of Sir Richard Greſham and of Sir John Greſham, knt. godmothers, and Walter Younge, godfather."

1554, Nov. 30. Mary, daughter of Richard Elkin; my Lady of Shrewſbury and my Lady Jane Fleming godmothers, and Mr. George Wrytt, godfather.

1557, March 29. Mary, daughter of Thomas Storton, gentleman; Sir John Ratcliff, knt.; my Lady Mary, ducheſs of Norfolk; my Lady Jane Lumley.

1561, Nov. 13. George Boſack, a native of Tartary, was baptized at the age of 18.

1565, March 7. Sarah, daughter of Sir Richard Mallory, knt.

1603, Jan. 9. Thomas, ſon of Alderman Glover.

1604, March 17. Thomas, ſon of Sir William Smith.

1605, June 9. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Smith.

1606, March 17. Thomas, ſon of Sir Thomas Hoſkins.

1607, May 18. Edmund, the ſon of Sir Francis Anderſon, knight. This Sir Francis Anderſon was the ſecond ſon of Sir Edmund Anderſon, of Flixborough, lord chief juſtice of the court of Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; to which ſituation that ſagacious monarch, and her excellent miniſters, raiſed him for his great knowledge in the municipal laws of this kingdom. Sir Francis married two ladies: Edmund, whoſe birth is here recorded, was the ſon of the firſt, Miſs Judith Soame, daughter of Sir Stepney Soame, lord mayor of London.

1621, Aug. 7. Gamaliel, ſon of Sir Gamaliel Capel, of Rookſwood Hall, Eſſex. I ſuppoſe this Sir Gamaliel to be one of the eleven ſons of Sir Arthur Capel (who, Collins ſays, was remarkable for his hoſpitality), by Lady Mary, daughter of Lord Grey of Pirgo.

1631, July 28. James, the ſon of Bulſtrode Whitelock, eſq.

1639, Jan. 1. Mary, daughter of Alderman Soame.

1642, March 21. Henry, ſon of Sir Richard Saltingſton.

1652.

1652. Carleton Whitelock, ſecond ſon of the right honourable Bulſtrode Whitelock, eſq. one of the lords commiſſioners for the Great Seal of England, by Mary Whitelock, his third wife, was baptized June 21.

The following particulars of the life of Commiſſioner Whitelock are extracted from his own manuſcript in the Britiſh Muſeum; and, as they were not printed with his Memorials, which are part of the ſame pages, they may afford the reader ſome entertainment, and prove how very anxious he was for the good conduct of his children, to whom this odd mixture of preaching and narrative is addreſſed. After one or two prefatory ſentences, he adds, "But here ariſeth another objection againſt me, that one of my profeſſion, a common lawyer, educated in other ſtudies and ſciences, ſhould make choice of a ſubject ſo improper for him, fitter for a doctor of theology than for a counſellor at law to treat upon, who cannot be preſumed to be furniſhed with learning and abilities for ſuch a work. But my chief deſign therein was the glory of God, and the inſtruction of you my children. Among his choiceſt mercies I account it that he hath given me a numerous poſterity. I have fourteen of you my children yet living, and three are not.

"Alſo your grandmother (though a woman) hath left you an example, by a book written with her own hand, a collection of many choice promiſes and precepts out of the Book of God.

"Your father may likewiſe be admitted by you to a little ſhare in this example (which is not remembered for oſtentation, but for your inſtructions), that when a commiſſioner of the Seal, a member of Parliament and of the Council of State, yet in one of thoſe years he read, and took notes, through the whole Bible." From the Temple, July 1, 1664.

He gives ſome account of Sweden, which he collected and arranged by Cromwell's command.

49 year. "This was my birth-day, but not ſolemnized, according to the cuſtom of ſome, with feaſting and much jollity. Neither did my former acquaintance and friends, *now, after the change among us*, and vote to take away the court of Chancery, reſort to me as before. Yet I enjoyed the comforts of my wife and children in my family, rejoicing in the goodneſs of God, who had thus long preſerved me."

He makes a multitude of reflections on his intended voyage to Sweden in the ſituation of embaſſador.

" Sept. 25. The Lord's day. I was at Mr. Cockain's church in London, and *much company now* reſorted to me.

" Oct. 30. *So many viſitors came to take their leave of me*, and I was ſo full of flutter in preparing for my ſpeedy departure, that I had no leiſure for retirement.

" Nov. 6. All my people and horſes and goods being ſhipped, and myſelf aboard, and our ſails hoiſted, we began our voyage; and I left my native country, my wife and children, my kindred and father's houſe, all my deareſt relations and comforts, to go a dangerous voyage, to a ſtrange country, upon a buſineſs of difficulty." It is beyond a doubt that Mr. Whitelock never truſted the intrepid Cromwell with the ſecret of his puſillanimity, or ſuch a *whining* embaſſador would never have been truſted as *his* repreſentative. His ambition appears to have had a ſevere ſtruggle with his *fears* and regrets upon this occaſion; and he vented them on *twelve columns in folio*, taking for his text the firſt verſe of the twelfth chapter of Geneſis.

" Nov. 10. I was upon the high ſeas, which were full of ſtorms, and very raging.

" Nov. 13. We had many violent ſtorms, and much tempeſtuous weather and contrary winds, at ſea; and, had not my ſhip been very firm and ſtrong, we had periſhed." This is the ſpring from which a fountain of *fourteen* columns iſſued, on Pſalm cvii. v. 13, 14.

" Nov. 20. I was full of viſitants and ceremonies, at Gottenburg, and buſy about the affairs of my family, with whom I returned thanks to God for our ſafe arrival in this place.

" Nov. 27. I was full of buſineſs and *trouble* in preparing for my land journey, and had no books or time for ſtudy or retirement.

" Dec. 11, 49 year of his age. I continued in my land journey, full of hardſhip and *trouble*.

" Dec. 15. I paſſed by the vaſt lake Meler, and took notice of many poor fiſhermen in their boats fiſhing upon it.

" Dec. 18. Upon my paſſing by the great lake, or ſea, Meler, in Sweden, I had as I rode, and when I was private, ſome *few* and plain meditations, ſuch as occurred without books, only having the holy Bible always with me; and I fixed them upon this text, Math. xiv. 19. *But* eleven columns.

" Dec. 25. I was full of viſits, and this day of ſolemnity more than at other times, and had no opportunity of retirement.

" 1653,

"1653, Jan. 1. I was very full of my buſineſs in the court of Sweden, and paſſing of ceremonies, after the manner of ambaſſadors and the courts of foreign princes.

"Jan. 8. I was deeply engaged in my buſineſs at Sweden, and ſpent a great deal of time in receiving and giving of viſits to grandees.

"Jan. 29. Some merchants and jewellers had been with me, to ſhew and offer for ſale divers rich jewels, diamonds, and other precious ſtones, and ſeveral pearls; and among them one fair and large pearl of great value and price. I had neither money to ſpare to buy them, nor any need of them; but they gave me occaſion of ſome meditations upon Math. xiii. 45, 46." And thoſe follow, to the number of *nine* pages and a half.

"Feb. 26. Lord's-day. Little obſerved in Sweden; and a day commonly of their viſits and reſorts to me.

"March 12. I had my uſual devotions, by my own chaplains, in my houſe at Upſal.

"May 14. I was in a hurry, preparing for my long-deſired journey of return to England.

"May 21. I was buſy in taking my leave of the Swediſh grandees, and entertaining the Engliſh at Stockholm.

"June 4. I was at ſea, upon my deſired voyage for my return home.

"June 11. I was in good quarters at Hamburgh, in the houſe of an Engliſh merchant.

"June 25. The ſight of the ſhips, boats, and veſſels, paſſing to and fro, yeſterday, and ſome this day, in the mouth of the Elbe, and upon the high ſea," introduces *ſeven* pages of reflections on Deut. xxxiii. 19.

"1654, July 2. I came with joy to my wife and family; and we ſpent this day together, in praiſes to God for our comfortable meeting.

"Sept. I received this letter from Mr. Hall, from Nottinghamſhire.

"My dear Son,

"Methinks I am very remote from my poor damſel, and having ſoon opportunity to wait on your Lordſhip in the beginning of the great affairs, for when you are once entered into them I ſhall find the leſs acceſs to have any time of diſcourſe. I muſt needs ſay that I have here as kind welcome from the higheſt to the loweſt as can be wiſhed; yet I muſt needs crave leave of my Lord of Clare to come for London the next Monday, &c.

"Your grave father and true friend, BATH. HALL."

The Earl of Clare, in whoſe houſe this letter was written, with his own hand wrote this poſtſcript.

"My Lord, I muſt loſe no opportunity to preſent you with the ſervice of your humble unprofitable ſervant, CLARE."

It is in ſuch letters as theſe that you may ſee how much a man in place and capacity to do favours is courted, and how much forgotten if his fortunes change.

We learn from this diary that Mr. Whitelock's moſt favourite diverſion was hawking; and that his vanity had ample gratification in receiving the freedom of the city of Briſtol, on which occaſion a cavalcade of 500 horſemen met him in its environs; and that Cromwell was in great dread of a viſit from the Queen of Sweden, and much wiſhed Whitelock to uſe his influence with her to prevent it, as he was afraid the preſence of a royal perſonage might contaminate his new ſubjects of London.

Frances Whitelock was to have married the eldeſt ſon of Mr. Serjeant Bernard, who intended to give his ſon 800l. *per annum*, and 250l. *per annum* to the young lady, to which Mr. Whitelock was to have added 1500l.; but the ſmall-pox put an end to this fair proſpect by cauſing her death.

Her father deſcribes her as "a young woman of excellent parts and diſcretion, pleaſing, chearful, and ingenuous in her converſation, and very ſolid and prudent beyond moſt of her age."

Viſcount Rocheſter wrote the following to the Earl of Saliſbury at the time of Mr. Whitelock's deceaſe, I hope without foundation.

"The King having talked with my Lord of Eſſex, he tells him concerning Whitelock's death, that they all thought him poiſoned, by reaſon of his ſwelling, and the looſeneſs of his belly, and other ſigns, which the ſurgeon of my Lord of Eſſex judged to proceed from poiſon; beſides, he came thither ſick, lay the night before at Dr. Savill's, came to Newhall ſick, and at the ſame time my Lady Northumberland's phyſician came thither unuſually; and, being aſked concerning his health, ſaid he was a dead man. Whitelock's boy is yet about this town, who ſeemed very glad of his maſter's death, and before he was dead got on his clothes."

The reader will find ſome other particulars of the Lord Commiſſioner's family in the regiſters of the pariſh of St. Helen.

1661, Nov. 22. Joſeph, ſon of William Love, alderman.

MARRIAGES.

Marriages.

1568, Oct. 7. Mr. George Frevile, eſq. one of the barons of the Exchequer, to Jane Banks, widow, relict of Edward Banks, eſq. alderman.

1597, July 21. Mr. Thomas Knevet, gentleman of the chamber, and Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, late widow to Mr. Richard Warren, by the Dean of Weſtminſter.

1619, Feb. 28. Gamaliel Capel, of Rookwood-hall, in the county of Eſſex, knight, and Dorothy Bennet, daughter of Thomas Bennet, alderman.

1631, June 30. Stephen Smith, of Blackmore, in the county of Eſſex, eſq. and Joan Bennet, daughter of Thomas Bennet, alderman.

1652, Aug. 5. Thomas Southwell, of Abbot's Langley, county of Hertford, Eſq. and Anne Whitehead, of London, one of the daughters of Sir Henry Whitehead, deceaſed.

1698, Nov. 10. Nicholas Wolſtonholme, eſq. of Enfield, and Grace Waldo, of Pinner.

1699, March 30. Thomas Cartwright, eſq. of Aynho, Northamptonſhire, and Armine Crewe, daughter of Baron Crewe, of Stene.

Burials.

The fourth day of April, A. D. 1543, was buried Mr. Richard Reynolds, ſometime mercer and ſheriff of London, in the choir by the tomb.

The 20 day of March, An. 2do R. Edvardi Sexti, was Mr. William Greſham buried in Our Lady chapel. I beg leave to refer the reader to the pariſh of St. Helen for a pedigree of this antient family.

1560, April 26. Mrs. Anne Malory, wife of Richard Malory, alderman, in the chapel of St. Thomas de Acre.

1582, Aug. 8. William Knighte, parſon of St. Pancras, and Thomas, his brother's ſon, of the plague.

1593. "This year the plague was very quick in London, *Oſtie par la pyte l'ire de Dieu enflamme à l'enconter la ville.*"

1593, Sept. 20. Richard Turnebull *, parſon, and Richard his ſon, of the plague.

* He was a Lincolnſhire man, of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford, much followed in London as a preacher, and publiſhed ſeveral things. Ath. Ox. I. 280.

1602,

1602, June 19. Alice Bret, the wife of Robert Bret, eſq. was buried in the vault, and laid upon her mother, the Lady Rowe: her funeral was worſhipfully performed.

Dame Judith Anderſon, wife of Sir Francis Anderſon, and daughter of Sir Stephen Soame, knt. died in child-bed, July 4, 1608, buried on the fifth, under the altar, and afterwards removed to Thurlow, in Suffolk.

1619, June 23. Sir Stephen Soame, knt. ſometime lord mayor and alderman of Cheap ward, died at his manor-houſe of Little Thurlow [Suffolk], May 23.

1619, Feb. 2. Edmund Burton, ſon of Lady Catharine Burton.

1620, May 18. Thomas Bennet, alderman, Mercers' chapel.

1643, March 31. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Pigot, knt.

1741, Feb. 17. Richard Howard, eſq. from Hackney.

Chantries.

John De Cauſton, citizen and mercer, 1353, founded a chantry in the church of St. Pancras, where he directed his body to be interred, in the chapel dedicated to the Holy Virgin, on the North ſide of the church. He gave to James Andrewes, citizen of London, and Matilda his wife, and after their deceaſe to the prioreſs and convent of Holywell and their ſucceſſors, all his tenements and ſhops in the pariſh of St. Pancras and elſewhere, who were to pay ten marks *per annum* for the expences of his chantry; and in default of payment to forfeit the poſſeſſion, which was to devolve to the rector and churchwardens of St. Pancras. And this ſeems to have happened, for, in the preamble of an indenture between the rector, John Rumpion, &c. and Symon Rice, citizen and mercer, dated Dec. 23, 1522, two tenements in the pariſh of St. Pancras, and a garden and ſtable in that of St. Anthony, part of this bequeſt, are mentioned as having long been in poſſeſſion of the rector and churchwardens.

This Symon Price, alarmed at the evident neglect and decay of thoſe poſſeſſions, ſurrendered to Rumpion, &c. all his leaſe, right, and title, of certain rents rehearſed; amongſt which was a tenement purchaſed of Sir Henry Colet, knt. to augment and ſupport De Cauſton's chantry. In return for which he required, that the chantry prieſt ſhould pray daily for the ſouls of himſelf, his wife Lettice, and their parents. This augmentation was confirmed immediately after by the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Margaret

Margaret Reynolds, wife of John Reynolds, citizen and mercer, bequeathed, in the year 1520, a rent of 8l. 13s. 4d. to the rector and churchwardens of St. Pancras, which was payable to her and her heirs for ever; requiring them and their ſucceſſors to employ an unbeneficed prieſt, at a ſalary of 6l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*, who was to be approved by the Company of Mercers, to pronounce her maſs daily at the altar of Our Lady, becauſe ſhe had given 60l. towards rebuilding the North wall of the church. At his firſt lavatory ſhe required him to turn to the people, and ſay with a loud voice, "Of your charity pray for the ſouls of Margaret Reynolds," &c. &c. This anniverſary was held on the 29th of July, preceded, on the evening of the 28th, by "Placebo and Dirige." Several ſmall payments were made to the maſter and wardens of the Mercers, and others, if they attended the celebration; to which they were invited by the luring baits of wine, ſpiced-bread, biſcuits, and "white brede called boones;" the *modern buns*, known to our anceſtors almoſt 300 years paſt by this article, and probably very many years before. To which were added ale, and "250 *pears*."

The obit of John Hadley was celebrated Feb. 7; when 20s. paid by the Company of Merchant Taylors, from a tenement at the corner of the Vintry, was diſtributed as follows: to the rector 3s. 4d.; 1s. to every chaplain preſent; 20d. to the clerk; and 12d. each to the churchwardens; the remainder of the money to be expended for the tapers and other neceſſaries.

The anniverſary of John Lagage was held Jan. 3. This perſon was commemorated with Placebo and Dirige on the evening preceding, and with a maſs of Requiem for the anniverſary; when 13s. 4d. payable from a houſe at the Eaſt end of the church was given, in ſcanty portions of 20d. to the rector, 4d. to chaplains, 6d. to the clerk, 20d. to each churchwarden, 20d. for tapers, 4s. 4d. for bread, cheeſe, and drink, and 6d. to the poor.

Robert Burley, and his wife Elizabeth, had an anniverſary held on the vigil of St. Alban, with Placebo and Dirige "over even, and on the morrow three maſſes by note:" thoſe of Requiem, the Trinity, and Our Lady. Theſe maſſes were ſupported by a rent-charge from a tenement called the Saracen's Head St. Mildred's.

And John Boſton had an obit, April 28, the feaſt of "St. *Vital*," the expences of which were paid from 20s. received of the maſter and brethren of St. Thomas of Acre's, iſſuing from lands and tenements in the pariſh of St. Mary Colechurch, 3s. 4d. of which was uſed in purchaſing tapers, to burn before the ſtatue of Our Lady.

Gifts.

Thomas Chapman, eſq. bequeathed, by his will, dated March 11, 1615, 60l. to eight diſcreet pariſhioners of St. Pancras, and the two churchwardens, requiring them to lend it to two or three honeſt perſons, traders, or young beginners in trade, on good ſecurity, for three years; or, if in ſums of 30l. but two years; the loan to be repeated on the ſame terms for ever.

3l. 10s. *per annum*, payable from three ſmall tenements in Whitecroſs-ſtreet; 40s. of which is to be paid for three ſermons, at 13s. 4d. each, to be pronounced on the 10th or 12th of Auguſt, the anniverſary of the deſtruction of the memorable Spaniſh Armada; on the 17th of November, Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne; and on the 5th of November, the anniverſary of Guy Vaux's attempt to deſtroy the parliament. One of theſe is preached by the rector, and the two others by prieſts elected by the pariſhioners. He directed, that on the day of the firſt ſermon 5s. ſhould be given to the poor of the pariſh, and 5s. to the priſoners of the Poultry Compter; on the ſecond, the ſame ſums to the pariſh poor and Wood-ſtreet Compter; and on the third, the two payments to the poor and the priſoners at Ludgate.

And 20s. *per annum* to educate ſcholars bearing his name, or, in default, others, at Barley, Herts.

Thomas Chapman, jun. eſq. ſon of the above gentleman, added Sept. 6, 1626, 13s. 4d. to each of the ſermons founded by his father; and 20s. *per annum* to the twenty appointed for the education of boys at Barley; making the whole amount 5l. 10s. and 40s.

And an additional rent-charge of 8l. 13s. 4d. from the houſes in Whitecroſs-ſtreet.

This gentleman founded a ſermon, to be preached on St. James's-day, which was that of his nativity, and allowed 26s. 8d. to the preacher.

And 40s. for a dinner; to which he invited his wife, heirs, and executors, the rector and churchwardens, at his own houſe, while it remained in their poſſeſſion.

And 20s. *per annum* to the pariſh of Little Burſted, Eſſex, for diſtribution to the poor on Chriſtmas-day; with 12d. *per* week "to keep ſweet, clean, and decent, the preaching place of Paul's Croſs."

20s.

20s. *per annum* for the two lanterns by me already ſet up, at and by the church, "that way being a very dark and dangerous place;" and 5s. *per annum* to the clerk or ſexton, to keep them in order.

10l. for the increaſe of the church ſtock.

And to the afternoon Sunday lectures 30l.

Edward Cotton, eſq. gave 5l. *per annum*, to be diſtributed to the poor, in 1634.

Having completed the ſeparate hiſtories of theſe pariſhes, it only remains to add, they were *united* by the act of the 22d of Charles II. which ordains that the pariſhes ſhall be *diſtinct*, with *ſome exceptions*.

After the church of St. Mary le Bow was rebuilt, the pariſhioners of each reſorted to it; but the three ſets of pariſh officers interfered in each other's province: diſputes enſued, which they endeavoured to avoid by an agreement, dated April 24, 1682. This was ineffectual; but a ſecond, April 13, 1699, appears to have ſet them all at reſt.

All profits by burials in the church, vaults, or yards, or duties for perſons dying *in*, but buried *from*, the three pariſhes, for the bells, &c. are to be paid to the upper churchwarden of the pariſh in which the death occurs, for the uſe of that pariſh; and the ſame for burials within his pariſh.

All receipts for the ringing of the bells of St. Mary's on public occaſions are to be paid to the upper churchwarden of that pariſh, for the uſe of the pariſh of St. Mary; but any pariſhioner of the United Pariſhes may have them rung for weddings of pariſhioners, they providing ringers and paying the charges. Pariſhioners of the United Pariſhes may bury in any of their grounds for ſingle duties.

When collections take place at the church doors, St. Mary's pariſh is entitled to the receipts of the great Northern entrance, St. Pancras to thoſe of the Weſt door, and Allhallows thoſe of the South.

The repairs, and every incidental expence attending the church, and the celebration of divine ſervice, is divided: St. Mary's pays 9 17ths, St. Pancras 4$\frac{1}{2}$, and Allhallows 3$\frac{1}{2}$.

The offertory money is divided in the ſame proportions.

Neither of the churchwardens can expend above 3l. *per annum* on the church for repairs, without acquainting the others; and if a greater ſum appears neceſſary, and the other wardens refuſe their aſſent, a veſtry muſt be ſummoned, and the queſtion decided by them.

All the legacies, payments, and annual receipts, are the property of each parish to which they were bequeathed, or the payments are due.

The rector of these three parishes has an income of 200l. *per annum*, fixed by the above act of parliament.

The present most musical bells were rung for the first time June 4, 1762. The following account of their weights is from the Gentleman's Magazine for that year.

1st bell, 8 cwt. 3-4ths, and 7 lb.	6th, 7 cwt. and 11 lb.
2d, 9 cwt. and 2 lb.	7th, 20 cwt. and a half, and 26 lb.
3d, 10 cwt. 1-4th, and 4 lb.	8th, 24 cwt. and a half, and 5 lb.
4th, 12 cwt. and 7 lb.	9th, 34 cwt. and a half, and 6 lb.
5th, 13 cwt. and 24 lb.	10th, 53 cwt. and 22 lb.

The deep and sonorous tone of the great bell would be heard at a considerable distance, were it not for the eternal din which arises from the constant passage of numberless coaches, carts, waggons, gigs, tandems, buggys, chaises, tax-carts, curricles, wheel-barrows, and trucks, through Cheapside, the chorus from whose wheels receives ample addition from the yells of curs, who watch their masters' carts, and those of the drivers, united with reiterated and thrice-strained screams of barrow-women. The term of Cockney, applied exclusively to the Londoner who resides within the sound of Bow-bell, is very much abridged by the cause just mentioned, for it sounds in vain to the inhabitants very near it, except at that hour when "Margaret's grimly ghost stood at William's feet." And yet, with all this confusion of sounds, and the hurry of thousands of foot passengers, Cheapside is lined on both sides with numbers of really elegant houses, some of which are two or three stories higher than the generality of mansions; and those are inhabited by tradesmen of the first respectability; others are used chiefly for wholesale commodities, while their rich owners reside at some favourite retirement in the vicinity of London; from whence they visit their receptacles, enjoying alternately the pleasures of relaxation and a view of their day-books, replete with the orders from which their riches flow.

The display of every description of articles, used by male and female of the present day, is really wonderful; by eminent print-sellers, at the head of whom stands the venerable Boydell, silversmiths, pocket-book makers, mercers, grocers, musick-shops, seal-engravers, silkmen, hatters, haberdashers, and milleners, with many others, whose method of disposing their commodities, and the

the elegance and neatneſs of their ſhops, with the brilliant illumination of them at night, cannot but be admired by the paſſing ſtranger.

But this ſtreet is greatly changed in one particular: now the inhabitants witneſs nothing but the ſhadow of its former ſplendid appearance, dwindled into the annual proceſſions of the 9th of November, and ſome few others, neceſſarily made, but with as little ſplendour as poſſible. The tournaments witneſſed by the Court of England, the public entries ſo often made by our monarchs, when the houſes were frequently hung with cloth of gold and tapeſtry, and the pageants exhibited by the different companies; all thoſe have paſſed away, probably never to return, proving us to be far leſs magnificent than our anceſtors, but I am confident not leſs happy.

The great Conduit was ſituated at the Eaſt end of Cheapſide, and the water flowing from it brought in pipes from Paddington. This reſervoir is mentioned as early as 1285; when, according to Stowe, it was "caſtellated with ſtone, and ciſterned in lead;" but rebuilt and enlarged by Thomas Ham, ſheriff 1479.

The ſame indefatigable author tells us, that the Standard was in the midſt of Cheapſide, and acknowledges himſelf ignorant of its antiquity. At this place it was cuſtomary to inflict the ſentence of the law on certain criminals; and he quotes an inſtance, in the year 1293, when three men had their right hands ſevered from their arms, for the reſcue of a priſoner arreſted by a city officer. To this horrible execution he adds the beheading of Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, who loſt his life through the impetuoſity of the Londoners, on the 10th of October, 1326, "bycauſe (as the ſaying was) he had gathered a great army to withſtand the Queene." His eſquire, William Atwall, and John of Paddington, his yeoman, ſuffered with him ("but this was by Paul's gate. *")

1351. Two fiſhmongers were beheaded at the Standard; but for what offence is not mentioned.

1381. Richard Lions, an eminent lapidary, fell a victim here to the furious mob collected by Wat Tyler.

1399. "The ſixth day of February King Henry cauſed the blank charters made to King Richard to be burnt at the Standard in Cheap of London †."

This diſagreeable ſubject terminates with the beheading of Lord Say, in 1450, by Jack Cade.

It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. together with a Conduit in or near it.

* Second edition, p. 267. † Stowe's Chronicle, edit. 1580, p. 546.

The Cross.

This was the eighth erected by Edward I. the tender and affectionate husband of Eleanor; who raised a monument on each spot where her remains rested on their way to Westminster, from Hardeby, near the city of Lincoln, where she died. It was built in the year 1290, and, in all probability, was nearly similar to those yet standing near Northampton, and at that part of Waltham which is in Cheshunt parish, at the parting of the roads, which are in a state of greater mutilation than decay; yet even thus they are beautiful objects. But it would be reasonable to suppose that the King had ordered still more splendid crosses for the capital, and the vicinity of his palace.

The reader who has seen the above crosses themselves, or engravings of them by the Society of Antiquaries, may understand the form of that in Cheapside; all so many memorials of the exalted affection which subsisted between Edward and Eleanor.

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN, FARRINGDON WARD WITHOUT.

THIS Church was given, very many centuries paſt, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Abbot and Convent of St. Saviour Bermondſey, by Gladerinus, a prieſt, and, it may be inferred from this circumſtance, a man of ſome eminence, or at leaſt opulence, on condition that the Abbot and Convent paid the Dean and Chapter 12d. *per annum*.

When Henry VIII. diſſolved the monaſtery, the advowſon of the church of St. Andrew devolved to the Crown; from which it went to Lord Wriotheſley, afterwards Earl of Southampton, in the gift of whoſe deſcendants it continued for a number of years.

It is now in the poſſeſſion of the Ducheſs of Buccleugh, who preſented the preſent rector, the rev. Charles Barton, M. A. to whom I am indebted for his friendly aſſiſtance in compiling this article.

St. Andrew's, Holborn *.

Sir Richard Garſett, rector, benefice 12l. goods *non habet*, fined 3l.

Sir William Abe, chanter, 6l. goods 13l. 6s. 8d. fined 2l.

This Church is rated in the King's books at 18l. but the compilation by the Pariſh Clerks ſays it was worth 600l. *per annum* 1732, including ſurplice fees.

Chantries.

Amy Edyman and John Rowell gave by their wills, for finding a prieſt, to the rector and churchwardens, *per annum*, 13l. 6s. 8d.

William Forman gave to the fraternity of St. Giles within the pariſh, for the maintenance of a prieſt and an obit, *per annum*, 1l. 17s. 4d.

* Tonſtall's Valor.

Stowe

Stowe and Newcourt mention two other chantries, that of William Sidnam and Henry Linch, and William Edeman's.

Mr. Strype has printed the will of Gilbert Worthington, rector, dated 1447, from which we find that there were four altars within this church: the High Altar, the Bleſſed Mary's, St. John Baptiſt's, and St. Nicholas's. Whether the fraternity of St. Sithe (or Oſyth) celebrated their rites at any of thoſe altars, or had one dedicated to their patron, doth not appear; but ſuch a gild exiſted, and ſome curious particulars relating to it will be found in the following extracts from the notes of John Bentley, churchwarden 1584, which he entered in a book, under the title of "Sume Monuments of Antiquities worthy Memory," now in poſſeſſion of Mr. Barton.

"I find that all King Henry the Seventh and King Henry the Eighth's time the four principals of the four inns or houſes of Chancery paid yearly a mark a-piece to the church; which was received by the officers called St. Sythe's wardens; and that it was paid, it ſhould ſeem, for the maintenance of a chantry prieſt, that ſung maſs before the ſeats or pews of every houſe; which rent after was paid by them to the churchwardens in King Edward the Sixth's time, for and in the name of their pews, when by the ſtatute theſe fraternities and chantries were put down.

"I find in the wardens of St. Sythe's accounts, that they received rent of fifteen or ſixteen houſes yearly in this pariſh, to the uſe of the church and maintenance of the brotherhood, amounting to 10l. *per annum*."

According to Mr. Bentley there were, in the 29th of Henry VIII. a tabernacle of St. Stephen in the church, and a croſs in the church-yard.

1 Edward VI. 36s. were received for braſs taken from the tombs. At the ſame time all the altars and ſtatues were removed.

"3d of Queen Mary. The churchwardens this year received 35s. of the communicants at Eaſter. This was called Houſling Money in old time; the which was uſed to be received by the light-wardens. Henry VII. and VIII. as alſo the 6th of Queen Mary, the light-wardens received it at God's board, and called it the *Hali* Pence. The ſame in old time was received of the Inns of Court and Chancery alſo by the light-wardens."

"4 Queen Mary. The obit of the Pope was ſolemnly kept, and with great ringing of the bells."

2 of

2 of Elizabeth. The churchwardens ſold the remaining braſſes from the tombs, and were proceeding to demoliſh *them*, when the Queen interfered by proclamation. "In the firſt and ſecond of her Majeſty's reign, all the altars and ſuperſtitious things in the church, ſet up in Queen Mary's time, were now again (to God's glory) pulled down; and, by little and little, all the reliques of Rome utterly turned out of the church. Firſt of Elizabeth, the Rood, and Mary and John, were this year all burned to aſhes, by commandment of the Commiſſioners. Note, that in the beginning of this Queen all the other wardens of the church, *viz.* light-wardens, were put down, and had no uſe in the pariſh; as the wardens of St. Syth, and St. John, and St. Chriſtopher, were put down in the latter end of King Henry the Eighth's time."

The four inns of Chancery paid to the rector of St. Andrew's 4s. 4d. *per annum*; "that is, one penny a houſe, every Sunday in the year," beſides their offerings on Allhallows and Candlemas days.

Richard Conygrave was the only prieſt employed for chantries at the Diſſolution, in 1553, when he was granted a penſion of 5l.

Rectors.

Thirty-eight from 1322 to 1691.
Thomas Manningham, D. D.
Henry Sacheverell, S. T. P. died 1724.
Jeffery Barton, LL. D. 1725.
Cutts Barton, D. D. Sept. 19, 1734; died 1780.
Charles Barton, M. A. Jan. 11, 1781.

Mr. Bentley ſays, that the ſteeple ſtanding in his time (whoſe ſides have received a new covering and ſtill remains beneath it) was begun in the 25th year of Henry VI. and the bells placed in the 35th year of the ſame king; but that it was not completely finiſhed till the 7th or 8th of Edward IV. The North and South ailes were rebuilt at the ſame period.

"And note that all this, as many things elſe in the church in thoſe days, even when the church had moſt lands, were nevertheleſs builded by the money given of devotion of good people, then uſed to be gathered by the men and women of the pariſh in boxes, at ales, ſhootings, &c. for the only purpoſe, through the pariſh weekly, during the time of theſe works, as by their accounts, yet remaining,

remaining, may and doth appear. Among which (for that I find many both in their life-time, and after their deaths by their laſt wills and teſtaments, have contributed and bequeathed largely towards the ſaid works) therefore, for their worthy memory, and commendation to all poſterity for example, I thought good here to regiſter by name (as the ſaid accounts would afford) as followeth: Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Staple Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Thavie's Inn; Lord Fitz Warren, Lord Tiptoft, Lady Gonives of Sonds, the Lord Chief Baron, Biſhop of Rocheſter, William Alnewick, Biſhop of Lincoln, Juſtice Markham, all the four Juſtices of the King's Bench in 1456, all the four Juſtices of the Common Pleas in 1456, Juſtice Fulthorp: Sir William Eſtfield, knt. gave much to the ſteeple, and 6l. 10s. towards a window in the church, about 1456. All theſe, I ſay, with infinite others, well-diſpoſed perſons, were great benefactors yearly for the moſt part to the pariſh, and the church-works aforeſaid; and gave and bequeathed, ſome 5l. ſome 10l. ſome 20l."

A little *repetition* from the antiquary Bentley will explain the "ales and ſhootings."—"19, 21, and 22 of Henry VII." The wardens and pariſhioners were accuſtomed yearly to make plays in convenient places, and great ſhooting matches among the pariſhioners; as alſo, to keep ales or drinkings, with barrels of ale given by ſome well-diſpoſed pariſhioner to the church, and all to the intent that the overplus and gain thereof might be received and converted to the uſe of the church-works, as appeareth at large in many accounts."

There were but four bells, which were re-caſt, 20 Henry VIII. by ſubſcription, their names, *Spes*, Katharina, Maria, and Andrea, their weights 8 cwt. 7 lb., 11 cwt. 10 lb., 14 cwt. 14 lb., and 18 cwt. 30 lb.

It was cuſtomary for the churchwardens, previous to and in the reign of Henry VIII. to lend chalices, veſtments, miſſals, &c. to noblemen, prieſts, pariſhioners, and others; but always for money, which they accounted for to the pariſh. An inſtance is quoted by Bentley in the 2d of Henry VIII. when the ſerjeants at law borrowed them, to give ſolemnity to their feaſt held at Ely-houſe.

"Nota, 2 Henry VIII. that the Serjeants' feaſt was kept in the pariſh at Ely-houſe, to the which Henry VIII. was invited, and came; unto whoſe Grace the churchwardens and pariſhioners then put up a ſupplication for and in the behalf of their church-lands, which he generouſly accepted." At the feaſt Mr. Dallizon, Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. Aſket, and others of Gray's Inn, gave liberally towards the repairs of St. Andrew's.

The

The ſerjeants at law then reſided in an inn directly oppoſite St. Andrew's church, near the bottom of Holborn hill, a place now in the vicinity of a moſt lamentable neighbourhood, Field-lane, and ſome others. At that time it was known by the name of Serjeants' Inn; and its vicinity to Ely-houſe accounts for their uſing that palace when entertaining the noble gueſts their high ſtations made them familiar with, and as their own hall was in all probability much too ſmall to accommodate their numerous viſitants.

Scroope's court points out the exact ſite of this antient inn, which afterwards became the reſidence of the noble family of that name.

Thoſe *inns* may be termed *Collegia Juris Conſultorum*, or Colleges of Lawyers. Colleges in our univerſities had their *hoſtel* yard, containing their inferior offices. The Romans gave inns the appellation of *Diverſoria*, or houſes for the reception of all ſorts of perſons The French had their *Hoſpitia*, called antiently *Hoſtels*, but in more modern times Hotels; as the Hotel Dieu, an inn or houſe for the reception of the wretched, and the hotels of numbers of their antient nobility which bore their titles. *Oſtler*, though confined to the ſervant attendant on horſes, was originally a general term for a ſervant in an inn. The modern acceptation of *hotel* with us is a houſe for the entertainment and accommodation of a claſs of perſons ſuperior to thoſe who are ſuppoſed to frequent inns properly ſo called.

This term muſt have been applied diſtinctly to the inferior lodgings of lawyers, becauſe certain perſons were appointed by them to admit others for money to partake of their chambers and their meals, and therefore with propriety*; but how it came to be given to the houſes of prelates and noblemen is not ſo eaſily accounted for, unleſs the words Oxford Inn, Warwick Inn, and Ely Inn, were intended to convey an idea of plenty or hoſpitality, and where the friends of thoſe great perſonages would meet with the ſame attention as if they paid for their lodgings and entertainment.

The term is much better applied at preſent, and is confined to the ſquares and courts of law for the different ſocieties of lawyers, and houſes excluſively appropriated to the reception and accommodation of travellers.

An antient heraldic manuſcript in the Muſeum obſerves of the ſerjeants' inns, that "they are the receptacles of the moſt reſpective and right reverend judges, barons in office, and ſerjeants at law. They are in all decency to precede all the others in regard of the Chancery of their place and profeſſion.

That hoſtel or inn now called Serjeant's Inn, in Fleet-ſtreet, was ſometime a meſſuage belonging to the dean and prebends of York, and purchaſed by the

* This was never done at what are called "The Inns of Court."

judges and ſerjeants that lived in the reign of King Henry VIII. to be a place of their reſidence in the term time; and that hoſtel or inn in Chancery-lane was ſometime a meſſuage pertaining to the biſhop's ſee of Ely. In which ſaid two houſes or inns of court, called Serjeants' Inn, the reverend judges of this land and ſerjeants have for many years lived, and been lodged within the ſame.

The arms of theſe two inns of judges and ſerjeants are appropriated and deſcribed by heavenly bodies: 1ſt, Mars, two galbes in ſaltire Solis, bands Jovis; 2d, an Ibis proper. This bird, ſo uſeful to the Egyptians when the Nile retired to its native channels after the inundation which fertiliſed their parched country, is ſtill found in great numbers, carefully incloſed in jars and wrapped in cearments; a ſtrong proof how grateful thoſe people were that the Ibis devoured the reptiles left after the water ſubſided, and how diſguſting and pernicious they muſt have been in form and numbers.

When it is thought expedient to increaſe the ſociety of ſerjeants, the judges acquaint the Monarch of the neceſſity, and recommend thoſe learned members of the different inns whom they may think eligible for the office; upon which the King iſſues his writ.

"Serjeants at law are called by writ ſeverally to them directed under the Great Seal of England, by the King, with the advice of his council, to take upon them ſuch ſtate and degrees, thus: "Rex, &c. A. B. Salutem: Quia de adviſamento conſilii noſtri ordinavimus vos ad ſtatum et gradum ſervientis ad Legem . . . . . die menſis . . . . . proximo futuro ſuſcepturos: vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes, quod vos ad ſtatum et gradum prædictum ad diem et locum, in formâ prædictâ ſuſcipiendum, ordinetis et preparetis: et hoc ſub pœnâ mille librarum nullatenus omittatis. Teſte," &c.

But the antient or uſual form of calling to the order of knighthood was by a writ at large, ſent to the ſheriff of any ſhire, to ſummon all men of 5l. land to come and take that degree; ſo the king took no ſpecial notice of merit or deſert, but reſted only upon the livelihood or ability, and that (as may appear) very ſmall.

The creation of ſerjeants is performed with great expence and ſolemnity, and is always graced with preſence of the nobility, and often of kings, and is the moſt famous and ſumptuous manner of proceeding in any degree of learning whatſoever.

Serjeants are ſparingly choſen, few in number, and thoſe ſelected after their long ſtudy, practice, and experience, for their ſincerity and ſufficiency in learning, and competency of livelihood, fit to take upon them ſuch ſtate and degree.

Serjeants

Serjeants at the law are as antient as the law: they have always been employed in the general ſervices of the commonweal, and in ſtead and place of juſtices of aſſize and gaol delivery; and of them are made the judges, who have uſed, and do always call them brothers. They have their ſcarlet and purple robes, and may wear their coifs in the King's preſence.

If ſerjeants be made knights, they do not precede or take place of any other ſerjeants who are not knights, being their antients. And by the death of the late Queen's Majeſty all the judges were but ſerjeants until they were again made judges by the King's patents.

Place and precedence is before known by uſage and cuſtom; but ſerjeants have been placed in order, and ranked next to the judges, at all coronations and ſolemnities; *et conſuetudo Regni Angliæ et Lex Angliæ.*

Divers biſhops and abbots had authority given them by their charters to make knights at their diſcretion.

Serjeants are, without controverſy, above all eſquires, and are never called or written *eſquire*, becauſe that place is drowned in the ſtate of ſerjeant, becauſe more worthy; whereof it follows, that ſerjeants being above all that are the knights inferiors, they ſtand in equality with knights; and therefore, between them and knights ſtanding in terms of equality, there is no other reaſon of precedency but ſeniority, as it is between knights amongſt themſelves *.

I ſhall omit the ceremonies uſed at the creation of a ſerjeant, and his ſolemn oath, in order to introduce the general outline of a ſpeech made by Lord Chief Juſtice Coke, at the inſtallation of eleven ſerjeants in the Middle or Inner Temple-hall, but probably at the latter, as he was of that ſociety, 1614.

"† As the natural body is quickened and maintained in life and being by the ſoul, and governed by the reaſonable part thereof, ſo is the politic body by law, which is the ſoul of the commonwealth, *Lex eſt anima republicæ*, for the conſervation whereof it ſtandeth in need of *ſumma ratio*, and that is *Lex bene fundata.*

"The common law of England hath always had three adverſaries, wreſters and perverters of the law. Illuſtrated by example of the Spencers, with a proſecution of the dangers thereof enſuing, cloſing thus, *Corruptio optimi perniciſſima peſtis.* When the beſt things are perverted, then enſueth the greateſt peril the commonwealth can undergo.

* A MS. caſe on precedency at the coronation of one of our Kings.

† Ayſcough's Catalogue, No. 3522.

" The ſecond enemy, the Romaniſts; who have been always very potent, and continually attempting adverſaries; but always reſiſted, yea, by the barons, who in parliament, ſeeking the legitimation of baſtards, refuſed them to their faces; ſaying, *Nolumus mutare Leges veteres et conſuetudines Angliæ.*

" The third enemy, flatterers; De la Pole in Henry the Sixth's time. Northampton, though not named, glanced at; De la Pole commended by him, though for other good parts, ſee the Chronicles what death he died. He obſerved that none of theſe three enemies could ever prevail againſt the common law of England, and moſt of them were overthrown by that which they ſought to overthrow; namely, amongſt the wreſters and perverters, Compton, in Henry the Seventh's time, named by him, but not Dudley; the aforeſaid Spencers in *exilium acti ſecure et lege p'en'ſi.*

" The Duke of Somerſet in Edward the Sixth's time, as one that purpoſed the abrogation of the common law; Cardinal Wolſey, in Henry the Eighth's time, purpoſing the like, and the bringing in of the civil law, condemned by the law in premunire, the greateſt puniſhment next to death that the law can inflict. The words of his indictment in part were, *Quia leges Angliæ abrogare machinatus erat, &c.*

" Lord Coke propounded three things to treat of concerning ſerjeants; their antiquity, dignity, ſervice, or duty.

" He is made only by the King, and called by his writ.

" No baron made by letters patent till Richard the Second's time. The patent is the ſurer, but the writ the antienter. His antiquity is long before Henry the Third's time; proved by the Mirror of Juſtices; by Bracton, lib. iii. cap. 38 (ſo naming himſelf, becauſe when he compiled his book he was in priſon in the Fleet). Though the author of the Mirror of Juſtices doth treat of matters belonging to the common law of England 536 years before the Conqueſt, yet it may appear that he lived long ſince, for he mentioneth the reign of Henry I.

" A ſerjeant muſt have four qualities; he muſt ſerve the King's ſubjects, and that without delay, with fidelity after his beſt cunning; he hath *ſtatum et gradum*; the King calls him by advice of his council of law; the King hath divers councils, and as the ſubject is whereabout he employeth them, they take their denomination of council of ſtate, law, war.

" That their call is by writ, he vouched 3 et 5 Henry VI.

" If

" If the dignity of a baron or of a ſerjeant be queſtioned, they ſhall be tried by the record, which is the writ whereby they are called.

" No profeſſion but attains the higheſt degree ſooner than the lawyer: but things of greater weight and conſequence move ſlowly; illuſtrated by the two planets Jupiter and Saturn; the one finiſhing his courſe in 31, and the other in 28 years; the youngeſt called of 28 years continuance, the eldeſt of 44 ſtanding.

" A ſerjeant may take a fine by the common law, *De ſolennibus nihil omittend'*; though he paſſed ſomewhat *in ſpecie*, yet he would omit nothing *in genere* (whereunto alludeth that which Baron Atham ſaid in his charge at Norwich aſſizes, in ſummer 1614).

" *Facilius eſt dicere totum quam omne.* He is taught this duty three ways; out of his writ, his oath, his habit; for *veſtimenta documenta quocunque aſpicias, nihil eſt niſi doctor et actor.*

" Neither is it in his power, if the King will call him, to refuſe, under a great mulct; of old, *ſub pœnâ forisfacture omnium que forisfacere poſſit*; now, under a certain ſum.

" *Serviens ad legem*, his very denomination doth teach him humility. He muſt be diligent and labour; and, which is not the leaſt, though the laſt in place, he muſt be faithful and honeſt, not flatter his client in a wrong, nor bolſter out an untruth. Cheeke and Littleton, in Henry the Sixth's time, were intreated to place a falſe plea, to ſave a default in a real action; *viz.* to plead that the waters were ſo great that in ſixteen days the client could not paſs by any place; which they, holding untrue, refuſed to do.

" Serjeants in old times did firſt plead; and, after the exceptions thereunto openly made, and the pleadings agreed upon, the phrothonotary did get the pleadings down: *ſervire legibus eſt ſumma libertas*, ſaith Bracton; *leges Angliæ ſic dictæ quaſi libertates quod liberos faciunt Angliæ ſubditos.*

" They have ſeven inſignia, ſeven *ſolemnia*. The coif, in form round, repreſenting a ſcull, putting them in mind undreadfully to diſcharge their duty; for *caſſis tutiſſima virtus eſt conſcientia bona.* Minerva, the goddeſs of counſel, is termed *Galeata*; and ſhe is called Minerva, *quaſi nervos minuens*, either becauſe with her wiſdom ſhe breaketh the ſtrength of her enemies, and bringeth it to nought, or elſe becauſe ſhe with her ſolicitous care doth even diminiſh her own ſtrength, the ſtrength of man being held to conſiſt in his ſinews. His coif is of white, to ſhew and repreſent unto him the integrity that he ought to retain:

retain; and that as the coif, being of white colour, is carried by him upon the higheſt and moſt eminent part of his body, ſo his integrity ought to be conſpicuous and notorious; it is only appropriated to his profeſſion and ſtate.

"The hood is an ornament common to other profeſſions, in reſpect of the common name; but the faſhion of the ſerjeants not being common, being borne in part upon the ſhoulders, and lying likewiſe in part upon the breaſt, repreſenteth *faſciculum ſcientiæ*, which adorneth the bearer as it were *facculo honoris*.

"In your robes there be three things conſiderable; the ſubſtance, the faſhion, the colour. *Nativa veſtimenta*, you ſend not to foreign parts for your veſtments, as your profeſſion is of your municipal and native law, ſo your habits are native. Edward brought not in the uſe of wool and cloathing; it is of antienter continuance: wool hath been a more antient ſtaple, and your veſtments be of that ſtaple commodity, to repreſent unto you, that as wool hath from all antiquity been the ſtaple or ſtanding and ſupporting commodity of this realm, ſo you are reputed and taken in the conſideration of the law to be ſtaplers, principal profeſſors, and merchants royal, of the royaliſt commodity this kingdom enjoyeth; law *ſtabilimentum regni*, the ſupport and ſtay of the kingdom.

"The faſhion of your garment, it is wide and eaſy, to ſhew with what facility, in reſpect of your qualities and ſufficiencies, you may do good to others in your advice and travel about their buſineſs; to put you in mind alſo to be eaſy of acceſs; and, by finding the benefit of eaſe yourſelves in your own perſons, to admoniſh you to enlarge your clients, and free them from their troubleſome ſuits, that pens them worſe up than a ſtraight ſuit of apparel doth the body, pens them in this this town to their pain in travel, in charge, in diſquiet of mind, in reſtraint from and care and overſight of home affairs.

"Your gowns be cloſe before, to admoniſh you of ſecrecy in your client's cauſe. The Spaniard hath a proverb, *From him I truſt, good Lord deliver me; from him I truſt not, I will deliver myſelf. In truſt lyeth treaſon*, ſaith our Engliſh adage. Indeed, the danger ariſeth from the *known* ſecret which the client muſt needs impart unto you; or elſe, not underſtanding the ſtate and truth of his buſineſs, you cannot rightly adviſe him; for *conſilium eſt de confeſſis et confeſſis*, a man muſt know where to apply his advice. Seeing, therefore, the client doth make you, as it were, his confeſſor, make as great a conſcience as the religious confeſſor, who

who is bound at his ordination by oath not to reveal any thing that is imparted unto him *ſub ſtolâ confeſſionis*.

"Another enſign of your quality, and faſhion of part of your habit, peculiar to your degree, is two tongues; not that you ſhould be *bilingues*, double-tongued (God forbid!), for ſuch an one the Lord hateth; but you muſt have two tongues, one for the advancement of truth, the other to ſuppreſs falſehood: for truth can never be ſufficiently commended, nor falſehood diſpraiſed; the one deſerveth, the other requireth, a ſeveral and ſubſtantial labour. You may alſo have one tongue for the ſervice of his Majeſty, another for the ſervice of the ſubject; an eccleſiaſtical tongue to help to maintain the peace of the church, as well as a lay tongue, to help to maintain the civil peace of the kingdom. And here, by the way, let your tongue be readily employed to ſend down a clergy client amongſt his flock, leſt ſome of his ſheep go aſtray, or periſh, for want of a ſhepherd.

"I come now to the colour of your garments: part of them are murray, which is *color prudentiæ*; part blue, or azure, being the colour of faithfulneſs; part violet, which takes no ſtain; and for your ſcarlet, it is known to all men to be a judicial colour; your black betokeneth gravity and patience: yet I wiſh not the uſe of an auſtere or ſtoical gravity; but, as it is ſaid, *homini bono dedit Deus ſcientiæ lætitiam*; ſo I allow a learned wiſe man a chearful countenance, the enſign of an upright heart.

"So you ſee here that *veſtimenta* be, as I ſaid before, *documenta*; they be *loquentia et docentia*.

"The four corners of your cap repreſent ſcience, experience, obſervation, recordation; *Qui negligit famam teno'elis eſt*; yea, I may ſay, is *felo de ſe*, for what ſurvives of a man but his good name and fame, *conſcientia cordis ſcientia?*"

As Mr. Bentley, in the quotation which precedes this article, expreſsly mentions the ſerjeants' feaſts at Ely-houſe, it will be neceſſary to give ſome account of them; and this faithful old Stowe enables me to do.

The firſt of thoſe was held in 1464; but the entertainment expected, and all the good cheer provided, was inſufficient to produce that harmony ſo eſſential to the enjoyment of ſociality, the very ſpring and life of public dinners. The diſguſt proceeded from a difference of opinion reſpecting precedency; the Lord Treaſurer Ruthen occupied that preciſe ſituation which Matthew Phillip, lord mayor of London, deemed his by right of office. In a point ſo delicate what was to be done? The diſpute could not be carried on for any length of time, if any reſpect

reſpect was had for the mortified ſerjeants, who profeſſed themſelves unknowingly to have committed ſome error; therefore we muſt ſuppoſe that the Lord Treaſurer *would not* reſign the place in the hall, which the Mayor had always occupied, except in the King's preſence, throughout the city and its liberties, and that the latter was determined to *have it*, or none. Thus ſituated, Phillip and his brethren departed for the city, where they dined in full as much diſcontent as the party they had left.

Neither Stowe, nor Dugdale in his "Origines Juridiciales," mention the feaſt alluded to by Bentley, when Henry VIII. honoured the ſerjeants with his company, for the *firſt* time, in the ſecond year of his reign; but deſcribes that of 1531, when eleven ſerjeants were created. This moſt extravagant hoſpitality laſted five days, commencing on Friday November 10, and terminating on the following Tueſday.

It was on Monday that Henry went, with Queen Katharine and his court. Upon this occaſion all that nicety of etiquette was obſerved, which, having been omitted before, became the ſource of diſcord and ſeparation; accordingly we find Nicholas Lambard, the mayor, at his proper ſtation at the high table in the hall, accompanied by the judges, barons of the Exchequer, maſter of the Rolls and Chancery, aldermen, merchants, and other citizens.

In the gallery, cloiſters, and *chapel*, were the knights, eſquires, and gentlemen; "in the *halles*" the different companies of London.

The King and Queen in two chambers; the foreign ambaſſadors in a third; and the ſerjeants at law, with their ladies, dined in their own chambers; but whether Stowe means at the *inn*, is not clearly expreſſed.

When we reflect on the monſtrous gluttony and waſte of thoſe feaſts, it muſt be with innate ſatisfaction that they have, from conviction of their impropriety, dwindled into thoſe of our times, but mere ſtarvation in compariſon. Stowe very juſtly obſerves, that the preparations were almoſt incredible, and fit only for an *antient* coronation: there were 301 four-footed animals ſacrificed for the five days; together with 1584 birds, from the ſwan to the pigeon, and 4080 larks.

The pariſhioners of St. Andrew's had in their poſſeſſion, in the time of Edward IV. a houſe next the White Hart, with 5s. *per annum* from land behind it, called the Church Acre.

A quit-rent of 8s. from the chantry prieſts of St. Paul's; one of 5s. from the Biſhop of Ely; and 13s. 6d. from the Principal of Furnival's Inn.

In

In the reign of Henry VI. they poſſeſſed the White Vine, the Great Vine, the Little Vine, St. Andrew's Croſs, the firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth houſes next the church, together with fifteen others in Fetter-lane, &c. and a garden in Gray's Inn-lane.

In the reign of Henry VII. the churchwardens compelled "Sir Harry," the prieſt, to pay 4d. as a fine for driving a cart acroſs the church-yard to the rectory.

9 Henry VIII. "The little organs were made, and bought, at the charges of the pariſh, and devotion of good people, and coſt, as I can gather, 6l. The loft coſt 40s."

2 Edward VI. "My Lord of Lincoln gave a pair of organs."

1 Mary. The pariſh gave young White 5l. for the great organs which his father gave to the church.

Mr. Bentley obſerves, "It was not lawful for the clerk to waſh the corporas of the altar with his bare hands; but with linen gloves, made for him to wear for the purpoſe, eſpecially provided by the churchwardens, at the pariſh charge."

This was intended as a mark of the utmoſt veneration for the cloth which had ſupported or touched the *hoſt*; according to the Roman Catholic doctrine, the real and undoubted body of Chriſt.

5 Henry VIII. "The bells were accuſtomed to be rung always at the election of the Pope, ever here in this pariſh, as in all lands over." To which the loyal Bentley adds, "how much rather ought they to be rung, *and rung again*, for our bleſſed Prince."

"*The churchwardens of the pariſh ſometimes* (viz. *in the 11th year of Henry VIII.*) *took a woman's gown to pledge for their duties, belonging to the church, at a funeral.*"

About the firſt of July, in the 1ſt year of Queen Mary, there was a great fray made between the gentlemen of Gray's Inn and the Lord Warden's men. In the ſaid fray or fight there was two of the Lord Warden's men killed, and buried in this pariſh.

The prieſts of St. Andrew's renewed their proceſſions in the reign of Mary. There is a payment in the books of 2s. to the waits or minſtrels who preceded them on their Saint's anniverſary.

7 and 8 of Elizabeth. "There was a great mortality in the inns of court two years after the great plague." Twenty members of thoſe Societies were buried at St. Andrew's.

25 Elizabeth. "The great heap of dead men's bones and ſculls *that lay unſeemly and offenſive at the Eaſt end of the church* were all this year buried in a pit."

In the above year a prieſt was employed, at a ſalary of 20l. *per annum*, to preach, and teach the young pariſhioners their Catechiſm.

26 Elizabeth. "Finally, that this year the two memorable feaſts of our gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth; to wit, her Grace's birth-day, being the 7 of September; and her Highneſs's coronation, or of her Majeſty's firſt entrance into the Crown and kingdom, being the 17 day of November; were both this year now firſt ſolemnized in the church with prayers and thankſgiving, made in the behalf of her Majeſty, by the poor of the pariſh, who were invited or convened there to aſſemble themſelves as upon thoſe two days eſpecially for that purpoſe, and to receive alms of the pariſh. And memorandum, that on the firſt, or birth-day, in memory of her Majeſty's age, which then was 52 years ſince the time of her birth, there were 52 old women, of the greateſt age in the pariſh, aſſembled, who (after prayers and thankſgiving by them heartily made for her Majeſty's long life and proſperous eſtate) ſolemnly and reverently received, at a maid's hand, there ready for the purpoſe, every one a ſpice-cake and a draft of wine, and 2d. in money; and ſo, after a form of thankſgiving unto God, made together of them all, after Mr. Heaton, they departed. The alms that day given was 17s."

"On the ſecond day of her Majeſty's entrance, in memory that her Grace had now reigned, or was entered into her 27th year, there were 27 of the moſt aged women in the pariſh again aſſembled in the church, together with 27 young maiden children of the ſame pariſh; who likewiſe, after public prayers earneſtly made for her Majeſty's long and proſperous reign over us, ſolemnly received, at the hands of the maids aforeſaid, and the two churchwardens, a ſpiced cake, a draught of burnt claret wine, and 3d. of the old maids and old women; and a cake, and draught of wine, and 1d. apiece to the *young* maid *children:* and ſo, after prayer and thankſgiving again zealouſly made for her Majeſty, with joyful heart, thankful and devout, they all departed in God's peace home to their houſes, expecting (if ſo pleaſe God) the continuance of ſo good an exerciſe, to the glory of God, the pariſh credit, and the poor's relief."

As to any further particulars relating immediately to the church, I muſt beg leave to mention, that Mr. Bentley's extract from the pariſh books is the only one I have ſeen except the regiſters.

Newcourt

Newcourt ſays, "Here was likewiſe a free-ſchool, which was one of thoſe which Henry VI. in the 24 and 25 of his reign, erected by act of parliament." This act was paſſed in conſequence of a petition from "Maſter William Lychefeld, parſon of the pariſh church of All Halowen the More in London, Maſter Gilbert (Worthington, D. D.); who, according to Stowe's Chronicle, was a moſt *worthy* man, and good preacher, of the family of that name in Lancaſhire, and (died very ſoon after the preſentation of this petition, 1457,) parſon of St. Andrew, in Holborn; Maſter John Cote, parſon of St. Peter, in Cornhill; and John Niell, maſter of the houſe or hoſpital of St. Thomas of Acre, and parſon of Cole-church, in London." Their requeſt is of ſome length; part is worth tranſcribing: "And for as much as the city of London is the common concourſe of this land, wherein is great multitude of young people, not only born and brought forth in the ſame city, but alſo of many other parts of this land; ſome for lack of ſchool-maſters in their own country, for to be informed of grammar there; and ſome for the great alms of lords, merchants, and other, the which is in London more plenteouſly done than in many other places of this realm, to ſuch poor creatures as never ſhould have been brought to ſo great virtue and cunning as they have, never, had it not been by the mean of the alms abovefaid; wherefore it were expedient, that in London were a ſufficient number of ſchools, and good informers in grammar, and not for the ſingular avail of two or three perſons, grievouſly to hurt the multitude of young people of all this land; for where there is a great number of learners and few teachers, and all the learners be compelled to go to the ſame few teachers, and to none other, the maſters waxen rich in money, and the learners poor in cunning, as experience openly ſheweth, againſt all virtue and order of weal publick. They therefore, ſtirred of great devotion and pity, beſeech that a ſchool may be eſtabliſhed in each of their pariſhes."

The church of St. Andrew has a more commanding ſituation than any other in London, and yet but one ſide can be ſeen from the ſtreet. The foundation is carried on a level from nearly the ſummit of Holborn-hill; which is continued, on both ſides of the church, to Shoe-lane, where the Eaſt walls of the church, and the North and South yards, are of very conſiderable heighth. This gives a complete view of the building from Holborn, over the wall and through the rich iron gates of the church-yard; which, aided by a few trees, is pleaſing and pictureſque.

The ſides are plain, merely a baſement, with two doors, on which are circular pediments, five windows, and a ſtring ſeparating it from the range of ſeven arched windows, over which are a cornice and balluſtrade, with vaſes.

The tower retains the original buttreſſes at each corner; very handſome Doric windows, a cornice, balluſtrade, pinnacles, and vanes, complete the deſcription. This tower was caſed in 1704, as at preſent, and the Grecian order introduced, at a very great expence; conſequently it is of conſiderable thickneſs, and will in all probability be very durable. This is demonſtrated by the North and South pointed arches within, with two ſtrong pillars in their depths, and equally ſtrong mouldings. The tower and church were ſeparated by a tall pointed arch, which is now filled; but the Weſt wall has a pointed window, in its original ſtate of two mullions, with trefoil arches, and ſimilar ſmall diviſions over them.

Sir Chriſtopher Wren, the architect of St. Andrew's, has certainly made it one of his moſt finiſhed performances. This muſt be acknowledged by the amateur on the firſt glance. Twelve pillars, and four ſemi-pillars, produce a nave, and two ſide ailes, of the Compoſite order. Thoſe columns are ſupported by an equal number of Tuſcan, formed by four pilaſters, the frieze and cornice of which, and a continuation of the pedeſtals of the Compoſite pillars, are the fronts of the galleries.

The cielings of the ailes are interſected arches, ſupported on the external walls by brackets. Their centres have ſtuccoed roſes. The great vault of the nave contains 21 ſquare pannels, in three rows, with alternate large and ſmall flowers. In the ſeven middle ones, from the three largeſt, elegant brazen branches are ſuſpended.

The outline of every arch, from pillar to pillar, is formed by huſks, and the ſpaces between them and the pannels are filled by finely-executed feſtoons of flowers and fruits with their ribbons entwined around the necks of Cherubim. Under each of thoſe are ſtrings of fruits and flowers, that reach to the cornices of the capitals of the pillars.

The *ſacrarium* is ſo highly enriched that I deſpair of conveying a juſt idea of it by deſcription. The baſement is Tuſcan, with an enriched frieze, on which are ſquare Compoſite pillars; the cieling, beautifully adorned with ornamented pannels. The Eaſt wall has a double window, or window upon window; the lower of which is divided by two pillars of the Corinthian order, whoſe capi-

tals

tals are gilt, and ſhafts fluted. The intercolumniations are filled with painted glaſs, repreſenting the Laſt Supper, held in a circular Corinthian room, with a dome, "J. Price fecit, 1718." The drawing of this ſubject is very incorrect, and the expreſſion of the faces indifferent, but the drapery is very brilliant. The artiſt has introduced *a whole lamb, ſkin and all, on a diſh*, wiſely intimating that the apoſtles were to partake of the *corporeal* lamb, and not of the typical ſubſtitute, bread; a hint that the ſapient inventor believed in tranſubſtantiation; or (if not ſo) that the rector and churchwardens were ſtrangely inattentive, or ignorant what inferences might be drawn from ſuch an exhibition in a *Proteſtant* church, and directly over the table where the *real* preſence is juſtly reprobated.

The upper window is a complete Venetian one, of the Compoſite order. The glaſs on this has an indifferent repreſentation of the Aſcenſion.

On the left ſide of the Laſt Supper is a large carved gilt frame, containing a painting in freſco of St. Andrew; on the oppoſite, another of St. Peter; over each of which are paintings of the Holy Family, &c.

The altar-piece is compoſed of Corinthian pillars and pilaſters, with a circular pediment, a glory, chalice, and gilt carvings, and the Creed and Lord's Prayer. The altar is on two ſteps, ſupported by fluted and gilt pilaſters, connected by a glory and dove. It is of porphyry, as are two ſteps on it, intended for candleſticks. The pavement within the rails, of black and white marble, contains a lozenge of white, inſcribed,

Infra jacet Henricus Sacheverell, S. T. P.
Hujuſce Eccleſiæ Rector; obiit 5^to^ die Junii, An. Dñi 1724.

The pulpit faces the third Southern pillar from the altar, profuſely adorned by carvings of elegant and taſteful workmanſhip.

The organ is very large, and contained in a moſt ſplendid caſe. The font ſtands under it, of marble, with cherubim on the corners, and a fluted ſhaft.

The pavement is of marble.

The wall behind the organ is painted with very large repreſentations of Chriſt reſtoring ſight to the blind, which is coarſely but well done, and the expreſſion juſt; and the Sermon on the Mount, far inferior to the firſt in drawing and colouring. I could not obtain the name of the painter.

There are two windows of painted glaſs in the Eaſt end of the church that deſerve particular notice. The South contains the arms of John Thavie, eſq.

A. D.

A. D. 1348, who left a conſiderable eſtate towards the ſupport of this fabrick for ever (and which, being ſituated in a thriving neighbourhood, has produced a tolerably decent amount: ſo much indeed, that ſubſcriptions and briefs will not be neceſſary to repair St. Andrew's for ſome years to come). Thoſe arms and ornaments fill the window, and were the work of William Price, 1731. They are exquiſitely beautiful: the truth in the ſweeps of the ſcrolls, and the minute finiſhing, do the artiſt's abilities great credit.

The other window is a very ſplendid painting of the arms of Queen Anne; inſcribed, "*Ex dono Thomæ Hodgſon de Bramwich in agro Eboracen' Militis.*" They are under a blue canopy, lined with purple, ſupporting the Prince of Wales's creſt, ſurrounded by a border of huſks, and at the baſe the donor's arms.

The Registers.

It will be found that I have deviated from the plan purſued in all the preceding extracts from parochial regiſters: to account for the reaſon, I beg leave to refer the reader to the Advertiſement at the commencement of Volume I.

Baptisms.

1597, Aug. Margaret Audley, daughter of my Lord Audley.

This Lady Margaret died, as I ſuppoſe, in her infancy, and was probably the daughter of Henry Lord Audley, who ſignalized himſelf in the Netherlands 1586. On which occaſion he received the honour of being made a knight banneret. The name of Margaret is not mentioned in the liſts of iſſue of either Henry, or his ſucceſſor, George Lord Audley.

1597, Aug. Margaret Winckefielde, daughter of Sir Edward Winckefielde, knt.

1598, May. Edward Gilford, ſon of Sir Henry Gilford, knt.

1599, Aug. Elizabeth Coke, daughter of Mr. Edward Coke, eſq. and to my Lady Hatton (ſee Marriages).

1599, Aug. Frances Cecil, daughter of Mr. Cecil, gentleman. Doubtleſs a branch of the family of Lord Burleigh, as the baptiſm was celebrated in Ely Palace.

1601, June. *Frances* Cecil, daughter of Mr. William Cecil, eſq. in Ely-houſe.

1602, Jan. Ralph Cecil, ſon of William Cecil.

1603,

1603, April. Anne Wallop, daughter of Sir Henry Wallop, knt. Sir Henry was of the antient family anceſtors of Viſcount Lymington. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, member of parliament for the county of Southampton, and ſheriff of the ſame when the above event took place. His lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Corbett of Moreton Corbett, eſq.; and Anne, daughter of John Lord St. John, of Bletſoe. This young lady married John Dodington of Breamor, Southamptonſhire, eſq. and died September 13, 1656.

1603-4, March. Thomas, ſon of Sir Thomas Savage, knt.

1604, Nov. William Cornwallis, ſon of Sir William Cornwallis.

This infant muſt have been the ſon of the Sir William Cornwallis, who was knighted by the Earl of Eſſex for his ſervices in Ireland, by Lucy, daughter of Lord Latimer. Collins ſays, he had a ſon named William, who died young, in 1565. Quere, has he meant 1605?

1604-5, Jan. Philip Markham, ſon of Sir Robert Markham, knt. one of the family of Markhams of Sedgebrook, Nottinghamſhire; remarkable for producing eminent lawyers. Sir Robert Markham was raiſed to the baronetage 1642.

1605-6, Feb. Anne, the daughter of Sir John Ratcliff, knt.

1607, April. Thomas, the ſon of Sir Richard Whyte.

1607-8, Feb. Henry, the ſon of Thomas Lord Arundel, by the Lady Blanch.

The above nobleman was ſhot in the battle of Lanſdown, 1643, and died at Oxford ſhortly after.

Lady Blanch was fifth daughter to Edward Earl of Worceſter, and became a moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonage, by defending the caſtle of Wardour with the moſt determined bravery againſt the parliamentary forces, commanded by Sir Edward Hungerford in her huſband's abſence, who raiſed a regiment of horſe for the ſervice of Charles I.

This Henry, with ſeveral other lords, were committed to the Tower, on charges for which the Houſe of Commons never brought them to trial, as they perhaps thought five years impriſonment ſufficient puniſhment. They were not admitted to bail till 1683.

James II. gave him a place at the council table; and in 1686 made him lord keeper of the privy ſeal; and appointed him, with other peers, Commiſſioners of Regency, in 1688. He died at the age of 87, in 1694.

1609-10, Jan. Sarah, daughter of Sir Peter Hamond.

1611-12, Jan. Judith, the daughter of Sir George Southcote.

1613,

1613, April. Mary, the daughter of Sir George Southcote.

1614, Aug. Eliz. the daughter of Sir Richard White, out of Southampton-houſe.

1615, Aug. Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Mumford, knt.

1615, Dec. Mary, daughter of Sir Henry and Judith Carey, out of Sir Thomas Pelham's houſe in High Holborn.

1616, March. Francis Cope, ſon of Sir William Cope, and Elizabeth his lady.

1616, Dec. Richard Snelling, the ſon of Sir George Snelling, knt. and Cicely his lady, out of Mrs. Martin's houſe, in Scroope's-court.

1619, June 9. Margaret Coulte, daughter of Sir Henry Coulte, and of Dame Bridget, his wife, from Scroope's court.

"Margaret and Clare, twins, daughters of Thomas Lord Arundel, and of Anne his lady, was baptized (as it was reported) Feb. 1619, in the Lord Arundell's houſe, in Caſtle-yard in Holborn, by one of his chaplains, and recorded here."

1620, May. Judith Coulte, daughter of Sir Henry, and Bridget his lady.

1620, Sept. William Woodward, ſon of Sir John Woodward, knt. and of Margaret his lady, from Sir H. Coulte's.

1620, Dec. Charles Vane, ſon of Sir Henry Vane, knt. and Frances his lady, out of his houſe in Chancery-lane.

Sir Henry Vane was ſent in 1630 as ambaſſador extraordinary to the courts of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, to ſolicit the aſſiſtance of thoſe powers in aid of the attempt to reſtore the Elector Palatine to his dignities. He was made ſecretary of ſtate in 1639; and in the year 1662 arraigned as a traitor, for imagining and compaſſing the death of Charles I. On this charge he was found guilty, and executed, having his head ſevered from his body on Tower-hill.

1620–21, March. Edward Foſter, ſon of Sir Humphrey Foſter, knt. and of Anne his lady, was born Feb. from Sir Henry Coulte's.

1621, May. Theophilus Sands, ſon of Sir Henry Sands, knt. and Penelope his lady, out of Thomas Heard's houſe, ſhoemaker, near Gray's Inn-gate.

It will be perceived from the above, and other entries, that High Holborn, and the road *(as it was then)*, ſerved the ſame purpoſes for which the villages in the vicinity of London are *now* eminently preferred, no other than as *country* lodgings.

1621, Oct. Henry Coulte, ſon of Sir Henry Coulte, and of Bridget his lady.

1622,

1622, Nov. Barbara Hearde, daughter of Sir Thomas Hearde, knt. and Frances his lady, out of Thomas Threlgild's houſe, in Leaden Porch, in High Holborn.

1623, May. Hatton Rich, ſon of Robert Lord Rich, earl of Warwick, and of Frances his lady; who was his firſt of three wives, and daughter of Sir William Hatton, *alias* Newport. This Hatton died unmarried.

1624, May. Katherine Reynolds, daughter of Thomas Reynolds, gentleman, and Katharine his wife, out of Sir Henry Spiller's houſe, in High Holborn.

1624, Sept. Anna, baſe born of Frances Foreſt and Sir Francis Duncum, knt. (I ſuppoſe Duncombe or Duncan) out of Lancelot Dod's houſe, in Field-lane.

1624, Oct. Edward Savage, ſon of Sir Edward Savage, knt. and Margaret his wife, out of Thomas Bryan's houſe, in High Holborn.

1624, Dec. Charles Tufton, ſon of Sir Humphrey Tufton, knt. and Margaret his wife, out of Charles Slead's houſe, in High Holborn.

1627, May. Lucy Fines, daughter of Lord Theophilus Fines, and of Bridget his Lady and Counteſs, out of Richard Marche's houſe, in High Holborn.

This is a miſtake of the perſon who made the entry: it ſhould have been Lucy, daughter of Theophilus Earl of Lincoln, and Lady Bridget, who was daughter of Sir William Fiennes, created firſt Viſcount Say and Sele 22 James I. The above young lady died unmarried.

1627. George Coventry, ſon of Thomas Coventry, eſq. and of Mary his wife, grandchild to the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Coventry, knt. lord keeper of the Great Seal of England, was born Feb. 1627, and baptized out of Ely-houſe, in Holborn, March 1627-8.

Sir Thomas Coventry was lord keeper fifteen years, and died in the year 1639, with the reputation of a worthy miniſter attached to his memory. He ſent a meſſage to Charles I. from his death-bed, beſeeching him to bear with the remonſtrances of the Parliament then ſummoned for the enſuing April, to receive them patiently, and not exert his prerogative in ordering a diſſolution. Such were the juſt fears entertained by this upright miniſter of the intemperance to be expected from both parties.

1627, March. Lætitia Brooke, daughter of Sir William Brooke, and of Pembroke his Lady, out of Curſitor-alley.

1628, March. Mary Fiennes, daughter of the Right Honourable William Fiennes, viſcount Say and Sele, and of Elizabeth his lady, was born in Richard Marche's houſe, in High Holborn, near the ſign of the Three Cups.

1628. Mary Weſt, daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Weſt, lord de la War, and of Iſabel his lady, was born in Southampton houſe, in Holborn, June, and baptized July. She married a rev. Mr. Orme.

1628, Aug. Katharine Anvill, daughter of Lewis Anvill, gentleman, and of Frances his wife, out of Sir William Jones's houſe, in High Holborn.

1629, Aug. John Richardſon, ſon of Sir Thomas Richardſon *, knt. and of Dame Elizabeth † his wife, out of Chancery-lane.

1630, May. Katharine Haſtings, daughter of Sir George Haſtings ‡, knt. and of "*Seamer*" his lady, out of Shoe-lane.

1630, Aug. Elizabeth Somerſet, daughter of Sir Charles Somerſet, knt. and of Elizabeth his lady, out of his houſe in High Holborn, near Roſe-alley.

1631, Aug. Charles Blundel, ſon and heir apparent of Robert Blundel, of Ince Blundel, in the county palatine of Lancaſter, eſq. and of Ann his wife, was born in Fetter-lane.

1631, Dec. Frances, daughter of Viſcount Mandeville, and of Anne his wife, out of Hatton-houſe.

1632, Oct. Katharine St. George, daughter of Oliver St. George, gentleman, and of Joanna his wife, near Brooke-houſe, in Holborn.

1632–3, Jan. Martha Haſtings, daughter of Sir George Haſtings, knt. and Seamer his lady, out of Shoe-lane.

1632–3, Jan. Henry Norton, ſon of Gregory Norton, knt. and Dame Martha his lady, out of Edward Parry's houſe, near George-yard, in Holborn.

1633, June. Mary Somerſet, daughter of Sir Charles Somerſet, knt. and Elizabeth his lady.

1633–4, Feb. Theodore Demey, ſon of Sir William Demey, knt. and Dorothy his lady, deceaſed, baptized in Mr. Legg's houſe, Bartlett's-buildings.

1634, April. Robert Needham, ſon of Sir Robert Needham, knt. and Elizabeth his lady, at Mr. Legg's, Bartlett's-buildings.

1634–5, Jan. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Richardſon, knt. and Elizabeth his lady.

1634–5, March. Margaret, daughter of Sir George Haſtings, and of Seamer his lady.

* Afterwards the famous Judge, commemorated in Fuller's Worthies.

† Afterwards created baroneſs of Cramond in Scotland.

‡ Second brother to Henry fifth earl of Huntingdon. He died of the plague in 1641. His lady was Seymour Prin. See before, under St. Bartholomew the Great, vol. I. p. 295.

1635,

1635, June. "*Huzey*," daughter of Robert Maſon, eſq. then recorder of London, and Heſter his wife, from High Holborn.

1635. Charles Wriotheſley, ſon and heir of Thomas Wriotheſley, earl of Southampton, and Dame Rachael, his counteſs, was born in Southampton-houſe, in Holborn, June 1635, and baptized in the ſaid houſe the ſame month. *Rex lus ejus compater erat.*

1635, July. Katharine, daughter of Sir Arthur Hazelrig, knt. and Dame Dorothy his lady, was baptized in Brooke-houſe.

1635, Sept. Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Treſſe, knt. and Dame Sarah his lady, was baptized in Mr. Tarver's houſe, in Ely-rents, next Hatton-houſe, in Holborn.

1635, Dec. Frances Somerſet, daughter of Sir Charles Somerſet, knt. and Dame Elizabeth his lady.

1636, April. Eliz. daughter of Sir Thomas Hatton, knt. and Dame "*Mary*" his lady, baptized in Hatton-houſe.

1637, June. Thomas Hatton, ſon of Sir Thomas Hatton, knt. and of Elizabeth, *domina ejus*, baptized in Hatton-houſe.

1638, Aug. John, ſon of Sir Thomas Hatton, knt. and of Elizabeth his wife.

Henry Wriotheſley, ſon and heir of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Wriotheſley, earl of Southampton, and Dame Rachel, *comitiſſa ejus*, born in Southampton-houſe, Holborn, October, and baptized there, Nov. 1638.

Ann Roberts, daughter of the Right Honourable John Lord Roberts, and of Dame Lucy, *domina ejus*, born in Warwick-houſe, in Holborn, November, and baptized there, December 1638.

Lady Lucy *Robartes* was daughter to Robert Earl of Warwick, and the firſt wife of Lord Robartes, who rendered himſelf very conſpicuous during the memorable period of civil war which I have ſo often occaſion to mention. He ſeems to have been divided in his opinions; a ſort of midway ſtateſman, fighting at one time for the Parliament, but ſecretly condemning their proceedings, and finally withdrawing his ſupport; and at another concurring ſtrenuouſly in the ſchemes employed for the Reſtoration; which event was of infinite advantage to him as a member of the privy council, lord lieutenant of Ireland, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Lords, viſcount Bodmyn, earl of Radnor, and lord preſident of the privy council. All which high offices are ſaid to have been ho-

nourably obtained, and ſupported by abilities and courage. He died July 17, 1685.

1639, Sept. Chriſtopher, ſon of Sir Thomas Hatton, knt. and of Dame Elizabeth.

1639, Oct. John, ſon of William Lord *Sherwood*, and of Abigail his lady, in Mr. Threllkill's houſe, at the upper end of High Holborn.

This entry is another proof of the extreme inattention with which perſons have *hitherto* executed the important truſt committed to them of recording the entrances and exits of valuable members of the community; an inſtance of which rarely occurs in the Regiſters of later date throughout London, greatly to the honour of the incumbents of the laſt and preſent centuries.

The entry ſhould have been John, ſon of William Lord *Sherard* and Lady Abigail, who was daughter of Cecil Cave, eſq. This William was knighted by James I. 1622; and created Lord Sherard by his ſucceſſor, Charles I. Collins mentions five ſons by this marriage, but the name of John is not among them.

1640. Edward, ſon of Robert Grevile Lord Brooke, and of Dame Katharine his lady, born at Brooke-houſe, in Holborn, April, and baptized the ſame month.

The reſidence of this ancient family was ſituated at the corner of Brook-ſtreet and Holborn; where the name is ſtill uſed to point out the extenſive warehouſes of Mr. Oldham, whoſe aſſortment of every deſcription of ironmongery is very great indeed. Brooke-houſe was the manſion where Fulk Grevile, chancellor of the exchequer to James I. who created him Lord Brook of Beauchamp's-court, loſt his life, at the age of 74, by the hands of an aſſaſſin. A ſervant, named Haywood, had lived with him the greater part of his time; from which circumſtance, it might have been ſuppoſed, he would rather have defended than attempted his maſter's life; on the contrary, conceiving that he had not been ſufficiently rewarded for his ſervices, he ſuddenly plunged a ſword into the back of the antient Lord while they were together in a chamber; of which wound he died, Sept. 30, 1628. The execrable and unnatural monſter, terrified at his own horrible deed, added to his guilt the crime of ſuicide, which he committed in another room immediately after.

* Lord Sherard had ſeven ſons; of whom this John, who died an infant, was the youngeſt. See Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 346.

The

The Robert Lord Brook, whoſe ſon's baptiſm is recorded above, came to the title by virtue of the remainder in the patent of creation; for Fulk Grevile was a batchelor. He married Lady Catharine, daughter of Francis Earl of Bedford; whoſe ſon Edward died unmarried. Lord Brook commanded the parliamentary forces at the ſiege of Lichfield-cloſe and cathedral, where he received a ſhot directly in his eye, which terminated his exiſtence immediately, March 2, 1642.

1641, April. William, ſon of Sir Thomas Hatton and Dame Mary.

Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Rich, ſon of the Right Hon. Robert Lord Rich, earl of Warwick, and of Dame Mary his lady, born in Warwick-houſe, in Holborn, and was baptized July, in Warwick-houſe.

1660, Dec. Walter, ſon of Walter Hawkſworth, eſq. and of Alice his wife, was born in Sir William Brownlow's houſe, above Warwick-houſe, in High Holborn, November.

1661, Nov. John, ſon of Sir John Bucke, bart. and of Dame Mary his wife, near Hand-yard, in High Holborn, was born October.

Sir John was of the family of that name in Lincolnſhire, and a deſcendant of the Sir John who was a high-ſpirited and courageous ſoldier in Elizabeth's wars in Holland and Spain, where his intrepidity obtained him the honour of knighthood.

Sir John Buck was created a baronet in 1660; and Dame Mary, his ſecond lady, was daughter of William Aſhton, of Tingrey, Bedfordſhire.

1661. Henry, ſon of Sir Thomas Mackworth, bart. and the Lady Anne his wife, in High Holborn, born and baptized in November.

The ruins of Mackworth Caſtle ſtill remain, in Derbyſhire. From this place the anceſtors of the Mackworths derived their name. A Mackworth has rendered himſelf immortal by the aſſiſtance he afforded Edward the Black Prince in obtaining the victory of Poictiers, as one of the retinue of James Lord Audley.

Sir Thomas had a ſeat in Parliament for many years, as knight of the ſhire for the county of Rutland. Anne was his ſecond wife, and daughter of Humphrey Mackworth, of Betton, Salop, eſq. He died 1694.

1662. Henry, ſon of Sir John Bucke, bart. and the Lady Mary his wife, near Leaden-porch, in High Holborn, was born Oct. and baptized November.

1662–3. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Craven, knt. and bart. and of Theodoſia his lady, born in Mr. Doughty's houſe, over againſt Gray's Inn-gate, and baptized Feb.

1662–3. Edward Henry, the ſon of Sir Francis Henry Lee, bart. and Eliz. his lady, at Warwick-houſe, in Holborn, was born Feb. and baptized by James Lambe, parſon then of this church.

1663, Sept. Anne, daughter of Sir John Cloberry, knt. and Anne his lady.

1663, Oct. Barbara, daughter of Sir Robert Atkyns, knt. and Mary his lady.

1663–4, Feb. Jane, daughter of Sir Heneage Fetherſtone, bart. and Dame Mary his lady, in Southampton-*buildings*.

1663–4, Feb. Charles, ſon of Sir Charles Pym, knt. and bart. and Dame Katharine his lady, in Hatton-garden.

1664, April. Theodoſia, daughter of Sir Anthony Craven, bart. and Theodoſia his lady.

1664, Sept. Mary, daughter of Sir John Bowles, and Eliz. his lady, deceaſed.

1666, Nov. Richard, ſon of Sir Robert Atkyns, knt. of the Bath, and Dame Mary, oppoſite the Turnſtile, Holborn.

1668, April. Lucy, daughter of *Edward Stillingfleet*, and Eliz. his wife, in Hatton-garden.

1668–9. James, ſon of Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. rector of this pariſh, and Eliz. his wife.

1669, July. Charles, ſon of Sir Edward Turner, and Iſabella, at his father's houſe, in Chancery-lane.

1670, March. John, ſon of Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. and Eliz. his wife.

1670, June. Robert, ſon of Sir Arthur Ingram, knt. and Anne his lady, Hatton-garden.

1671, April. Mary, daughter of Edward Stillingfleet, and Eliz. his wife.

1671–2, March. Robert, ſon of Sir Robert Dakers, knt. *Fetter-lane, oppoſite the White Croſs tavern.*

1672, July. Lucy, daughter of Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. and of Elizabeth his wife, in Shoe-lane, near the Windmill. Quere, a *real* windmill, or the ſign of a public-houſe? His curate, the reverend Edward Wells, lived at the parſon-houſe at the ſame period.

1672, Dec. Edward, ſon of Sir Edward Rich, knt. and Mary his lady, from Chancery-lane.

1673, June. Hannah, daughter to Sir Arthur Ingram, and Anne his lady.

1673, Nov. Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Rich, knt. and Lady Mary.

1674, Nov. Thomas, ſon of Sir John Huxley, knt. and Honour his lady.

1674–5,

1674–5, Jan. James, ſon of Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. and Eliz. his wife, Amen Corner.

1674–5, Feb. Mary, daughter of Henry Saint John, eſq. and the honourable the Lady Mary St. John, born in Warwick-houſe.

Henry St. John married Mary, ſecond daughter of Robert Rich Earl of Warwick, and was created Viſcount St. John by George I.

1675, March. John, ſon of Sir Arthur Ingram, and Anne his lady.

1675, May. George, ſon of Sir William Wiſeman, bart. and Arabella his lady, Hatton Garden.

This is a very antient family; but the dignity of a baronet was firſt conferred on William Wiſeman 1628. Lady Arabella was the daughter of Sir Thomas Hewit, of Piſhiobury, Hertfordſhire, bart. and Sir William's ſecond wife, by whom he had *thirteen* children.

1675, Aug. Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Dakers, knt. and Mary his lady.

1675–6, March. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bowles, knt. and bart. and Mary his lady, at the Tobacco Roll, High Holborn.

1676, June. Anne, daughter of Sir John Huxley, knt. and Honour his lady.

1679. John, the ſon of Thomas Egerton, eſq. third ſon to the Earl of Bridgwater, born and baptized February.

Collins in his account of this family ſays, that Thomas Egerton married *Heſter*, only daughter of Sir John Buſhbey, of Addington, Buckinghamſhire.

1680, April. Anne, daughter of Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. and dean of St. Paul's, and Elizabeth his wife.

1681, Dec. Katharine, daughter of Oliver St. John, eſq. and Mary his wife, Hatton Garden.

1684, Sept. Richard, the ſon of Sir Edward Chiſenhall, knt. and Eliz. his lady.

1684–5, Jan. Sarah, daughter of Sir Roger Langley, bart. and Sarah his lady, Brook's-buildings. The firſt baronet of this family was Sir William Langley, of Stainton, in the county of York, and of Higham Gobion, Bedfordſhire; to which dignity he was advanced 1641. Sir Roger was his only ſurviving ſon; who married three wives, of whom the above lady was the laſt. She was the daughter of John Neale, eſq.

1686, May. Edward, ſon of Sir Edward Smith, bart. of *Suſſex*, and Joan his lady. The new Baronetage calls the above lady *Jane*, daughter of Peter Vandeput, eſq. The family is there deſcribed as of Hill-hall, *Eſſex*, and the infant Edward as ſucceſſor to his father in the baronetcy.

1687,

1687, Aug. Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Kegard, knt. and Mirabella his lady.

1687, Feb. Swinnerton, ſon of Sir John Dyer, bart. and Elizabeth his lady.

This Swinnerton Dyer ſucceeded his father. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rowland Johnſon, of Gray's Inn.

1689, March. Mary, daughter of Sir James Chamberlaine, and Margaret his lady, in Hatton Garden. Of the family ſeated at Wickham, Oxfordſhire, an anceſtor of which was lord chamberlain to Henry I. and from this circumſtance the name is ſaid to be derived. Another was Sir Thomas, chief juſtice of Cheſter. Sir James, third baronet, married Miſs Margaret Goodwin, of Bodicote, Oxon.

1690, Aug. Johanna, daughter of Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, and Eliz. his lady, High Holborn.

1690, Sept. John, ſon of John Earl of Bridgwater, and Jane his lady. The Hon. John Egerton was the Earl's ſixth ſon, page to the Duke of Glouceſter, and died unmarried.

1691, Jan. William, ſon of Sir John Marſhall, of Finchingfield, Eſſex, and Lucy his lady.

William, ſon of the Right Rev. John Lord Biſhop of Norwich *, and Dame Dorothy his wife, was baptized at his houſe, in Hatton Garden, July 1692.

1692. Edward, ſon of Sir William Barkham, and Judith his lady.

1694, Feb. Owen, daughter of Sir Walter Young, and Owen his lady, Bedford-row. Sir Walter *Yonge*, as the name ſhould have been ſpelt, the third baronet of this family, ſat as repreſentative for Honiton and Aſhburton in five parliaments, in the reigns of Charles II. and William and Mary. He was many years a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, and died 1731. His ſecond lady was Miſs Owen Williams, daughter of Sir Robert Williams, of Penthryn, Caernarvonſhire, bart.

1694, April. Anne, daughter of Sir George Rivers, and Dorothy his lady, Red Lion-ſquare.

I have not ſeen the regiſters ſubſequent to the above date, but have been informed that the name of Richard Savage is recorded as baptized in the year 1698; it will be proper therefore to give ſome account of this moſt extraordinary man, born of a mother unexampled in barbarity and malignity; who acknowledged him as the adulterous offſpring of herſelf and the Earl Rivers, in order to procure a divorce from her huſband, the Earl of Macclesfield.

* Dr. John Moore, at that time rector of St. Andrew's.

This

This lady, deteſting her own act, revenged it on her innocent ſon, by treating him with the utmoſt cruelty; and, determining to involve her ſhame in obſcurity, ſhe placed the infant Richard with a poor woman in the pariſh of St. Andrew, in order that he might be ſuppoſed her child, and treated as ſuch.

Earl Rivers would have acted the part of a father, by bequeathing him 6000l. but this unnatural Counteſs convinced him that Richard was dead.

It is ſaid that ſhe endeavoured to tranſport him to America; but the plan failed, and he was apprenticed to a ſhoemaker in Holborn.

After the deceaſe of his ſuppoſed mother, Savage thought himſelf intitled to her effects; in ſearching of which he found certain letters that explained his birth, and the reaſons for its concealment. Immediately upon this diſcovery he left his maſter; and endeavoured, with unavailing aſſiduity, to awake that maternal affection which every child has a right to expect from a parent. In this fruitleſs purſuit he expended all his little reſources, and at length became a prey to abſolute want.

It is ſaid, in the Biographical Dictionary, that his maternal grandmother had placed him at St. Alban's grammar-ſchool. It is to this circumſtance that his undertaking the profeſſion of an author is to be attributed, firſt exerciſed in a poem againſt Hoadly Biſhop of Bangor.

Savage was extravagantly fond of theatrical repreſentations, and attended them very conſtantly for ſeveral years. This partiality induced him to write for the ſtage; particularly the tragedy of Sir Thomas Overbury, which was compoſed in a moſt extraordinary manner, when he had neither lodging or other covering than the blue expanſe of infinite ſpace, and but little food; in ſhort, it was written with borrowed pens and ink in the firſt ſhop whoſe maſter granted him admittance. He contrived however to have it produced, and his profits amounted to 200l. This play procured him ſeveral friends, who were ſufficiently powerful to render him eſſential ſervice; but that propenſity to ill habits which is too often the attendant of genius led him into company and places very diſagreeable to his patrons. In one of thoſe dens of ill-fame, the bane of London youths, near Charing Croſs, he became a party in a violent quarrel, which terminated in the death of a Mr. St. Clair or Sinclair; for this himſelf and a companion in iniquity were tried at the criminal court, and convicted of wilful murder. Such was the effects of even-handed Juſtice, who feels no weak and wavering pangs of compaſſion for the guilty, nor is ſhe expected by the virtuous. But what ſhall we urge

for nature? The very mob who attend an execution to gratify an ungovernable curioſity, though they applaud the juſtice which brought the criminal before them, relent when they ſee him ready to expiate his crime with his life, and would to a man ruſh forward and lead the guilty wretch the path of mercy and forgiveneſs to his home. Such are the grand and ſublime effects of the human mind when untainted by Vice, that rooted and unrelenting enemy of all happineſs, who urges her victims to the very gulph and acmè of wickedneſs and infamy. To this acmè had the wretched Counteſs of Macclesfield arrived: Vice plunged her into the fathomleſs abyſs, when ſhe went to the royal fountain of forgiveneſs, and *forbad the pardon of her ſon.* But this modern Medea was counteracted by the *human female* Counteſs of Hertford, who obtained his pardon.

After his releaſe, he determined to ſatiriſe his mother, or at leaſt to threaten her into compounding with him. The plan ſucceeding, he was received into the family of Lord Tyrconnel, with a penſion of 200l. *per annum*, on condition that he relinquiſhed his deſign. If Mr. Savage had poſſeſſed one eſtimable quality, he would now have endeavoured to eſtabliſh his character on a firm baſe, and continued to exerciſe the talents which produced his poem of the Wanderer, amidſt the comforts and rational pleaſures of affluence; but the ſtock was impure, Vice flowed from his mother's veins into thoſe of his own: ſhe impelled him into imprudence and licentiouſneſs, and at laſt hunted him from a ſplendid home, from whence Lord Tyrconnel was obliged to expel him.

Revenge, another fiend, and companion to Vice, prompted "The Baſtard, a poem." When the world read this, their juſtice applied it to the true object; and the miſerable Counteſs felt the laſh.

Savage ſolicited the patronage of the Queen, to whom he was indebted for his life, in a birth-day ode, entitled, "The Volunteer Laureat." This effuſion procured him a penſion of 50l. His manner of expending this ſum has never been explained: he diſappeared as ſoon as it was received, and emerged from his retreat pennyleſs. The friends his politeneſs and wit afforded him exerted their influence with Sir Robert Walpole; but unſucceſsfully. Savage revenged himſelf in a poem, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. VI. p. 225; from which the following lines are extracted, as a ſpecimen of his ſatirical powers.

"Some ſeem to hint, and others proof will bring,
That, from neglect, my num'rous hardſhips ſpring.

"Seek

" Seek the *great man!*" they cry—'tis then decreed,
In *him* if I court *fortune*, I ſucceed.
What friends to ſecond? who, for *me*, ſhou'd ſue,
Have int'reſts, partial to *themſelves*, in view.
They own my matchleſs fate compaſſion draws,
They all wiſh well, lament; but drop my cauſe.
There are who aſk no penſion, want no place,
No title wiſh, and would accept no grace.
Can I entreat, they ſhould for *me* obtain
The leaſt, who greateſt for *themſelves* diſdain?"

The profligate may profit from this man's conduct: full of wit, the complete gentleman, a good poet, with men of genius for his friends, Mr. Savage preferred a life of diſgrace and infamy, in converſation with thoſe whoſe ideas muſt have been held in utter contempt by him, to the energetic effuſions of the conſtellation of wits who flouriſhed in his time. He preferred a filthy ſet of rags, in a cellar, ſurrounded by thieves and abandoned women, for his bed, rather than thoſe of his patron, Lord Tyrconnel. And even of thoſe rags and the cellar his wants deprived him at times. But a reſource was at hand; a walk through the ſtreets wearied him, and Nature will cloſe the eyes of the exhauſted wanderer upon a bench or pavement, or the aſhes of a glaſs-houſe.

After the death of the Queen, his friends propoſed to raiſe 50l. *per annum* for him, on condition that he would retire to ſome place where he might live in comfort and eaſe, far from the ſcenes of his profligate days. This he conſented to, and ſet out for Wales with 15 guineas in his purſe; but his evil genius ſtill prevailing, he expended it all on the road; and, inſtead of a letter of thanks, Mr. Pope and his friends received a demand for more money, to enable him to reach his deſtination, fourteen days after his departure from London. At laſt he arrived in Wales; but not without partaking of the civilities of Briſtol.

He reſided a year there, and finiſhed a tragedy which was begun in London. He made his wiſh of bringing it before the publick a reaſon for returning to the metropolis; but his benefactors, and particularly Mr. Pope, oppoſed his deſign, adviſing him to permit Thomſon and Mallet to render it fit for repreſentation; at the ſame time offering to receive the profits, from which they would tranſmit him a regular annuity or penſion.

This propoſal he rejected, and began his journey to London; but that perverſeneſs which governed all his actions arreſted his progreſs at Briſtol; where he experienced, for a ſhort period, a renewal of thoſe civilities which his eaſy manners and wit had procured him from the inhabitants of that commercial city. They however proved inſufficient to counteract the prejudices juſtly entertained againſt his imprudence, profligacy, and late hours; and he fell from the ſtate of an agreeable companion, careſſed and admired, into the neglected rake, ragged and pennyleſs. To complete his misfortunes, the miſtreſs of a coffee-houſe arreſted him for 8l. No one would bail him; he was impriſoned; wrote a ſatire, intituled "London and Briſtol delineated;" received a letter from Mr. Pope, charging him with ingratitude; replied to the charge; was ſeized with dejection of ſpirits, which terminated in a fever, and that in his death, Aug. 1, 1743, aged 46; and, to complete the ſcene, was buried at the jailer's expence, in St. Peter's church-yard.

The life of the wretched Richard Savage exhibits a moſt melancholy picture of depravity. His biographer tells us, he was a ſlave to his paſſions, which were eaſily excited; a warm friend, but an irreconcileable enemy; ungrateful, aſſuming, but a man of genius. His works were collected a few years paſt, and publiſhed by Evans the bookſeller, in 2 vols. 8vo. with the Memoirs of Savage by Dr. Johnſon prefixed.

"On Candlemas-day, 1709–10, Jona Ben Jacob Zeras, born at Sophia in Barbary, a learned Jew, was baptized in this church by the Biſhop of Oxford; had the Archbiſhop of York, and the Biſhop of Chicheſter, for his godfathers; and the Counteſs of Plymouth to his godmother; and was chriſtened John.

"He publiſhed on this occaſion an addreſs to the Jews, giving his reaſons for leaving the Jews, and embracing the Chriſtian religion."

Marriages.

1598, May. Sir Chriſtopher Haydon, knt. and Miſs Anne Potes.

1598, Nov. Mr. Edward Coke, eſq. the Queen's Majeſty's attorney-general, and my Lady Elizabeth Hatton.

This *oracle* of the Engliſh law, an apt emblem of its uncertainty in ſome caſes, was born at Mileham, in Norfolk; in which county his anceſtors had flouriſhed

for

for 344 years previous to his birth, in 1550. He was of Trinity-college four years, and afterwards high ſteward of the univerſity of Cambridge. From thence Mr. Coke went to Clifford's Inn, and ſubſequently to the Inner Temple. Six years cloſe application rendered him ſo great a proficient that he was called to the bar, and read three years at Lyon's Inn; where his lectures were ſo much approved, that clients without number attended his chambers, to the rapid increaſe of his fortune. Which ſucceſs enabled him to pay his addreſſes with effect to the rich heireſs Bridget Paſton, whoſe portion was 30,000l., an enormous ſum in thoſe days, and equal to 120,000l. at preſent. The powerful relations of this lady, and the united riches of the two, were the introduction to numerous high and lucrative offices, for which his talents rendered him a fit poſſeſſor. Thoſe were, recorder of Norwich and Coventry, member of parliament for the county of Norfolk, ſpeaker of the Commons, ſolicitor general, attorney general, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas; and, at the age of 63, he was appointed lord chief juſtice of England.

Sir Edward Coke is ſaid to have been of that ſagacious turn, that, whatever diſgrace or diſappointment attended him, he was always ready to ſeize the firſt favourable opportunity of improving it to the utmoſt; and ſuch was his ſkill in this way, that James I. uſed to compare him to a cat, who, whether thrown or dropped from an eminence, certainly alights upon his feet.

His colloquial powers obtained him his honours, and afterwards deprived him of them. Thoſe were always exerted in a juſt cauſe; *for* the Court when employed in reforming abuſes; but determinedly againſt it when creating them. He died Sept. 3, 1633, aged 83.

1604, Dec. Sir John Savile, knt. and my Lady Weſton.
1611, Nov. George Douglas, knt. and Elinor Runnington, lady.
1613, July. Robert Dillon and Dorothy Haſtings, *alias* Stewart, lady.
1620, June. Sir John Hales, knt. and Anne Ogle.
1621, Nov. Charles Blunt, knt. and Dorothy Wilde, lady.
1621, Feb. John Stafford, knt. and Anne Moody.
1628, May. Sir John Brooke, knt. and Frances Bamfylde.
1628, Jan. Sir Thomas Lucas and Anne Biron.
1629, Nov. Edward Hinde, knt. and Barbara Andrews.
1632, Dec. Edward Alford, knt. and Mary Coop, lady. Q. Cox.

1634,

1634, May. Edmund Earl of Suſſex and Dame Elianor Lee, of Ditchley, Oxfordſhire.

1649, Oct. Sir Horatio Townſhend, knt. of Raynham, Norfolk, and Mary Lewkner.

1651. Thomas Cole, of Liſſe, in the county of Southampton, eſq. and Elizabeth Harvey, ſecond daughter and co-heir of Sir Stephen Hervey, of Colton End, in the pariſh of Hardingſtone, in the county of Northampton, knight of the Bath (deceaſed), and Dame Mary his wife, ſole daughter and heir of Richard Morden, of Morton Merell, in the county of Warwick, eſq. deceaſed. December.

1654, April. William Keith, earl marſhal of Scotland, and Lady Anne Douglas, of this pariſh. Their banns were publiſhed in Newgate market.

"An agreement of intent of marriage between Mathew Dyott, of the city of Lichfield, and ſon of Sir Richard Dyott, of Lichfield, aforeſaid, knight, and Mary Babington, now of this pariſh, and daughter of Zachary Babington, of Corborowe, in the county of Stafford, eſq. was publiſhed on three Lord's-days, in the *public meeting place commonly called the church of St. Andrew's, Holborn*, June 1655."

1655, June. Sir Maurice Williams, knt. and Jane *Mawhood*. Q.

1655, Aug. Sir Anthony Aſhley Cooper, bart. and the Hon. Margaret Spencer, daughter of the Right Hon. William Lord Spencer, deceaſed, and the Lady Penelope.

1655, Dec. Thomas Porter, eſq. and Lady Anne, daughter of Mountjoy Earl of Newport.

1656, Sept. Richard Betenſon, eſq. ſon of Sir Richard Betenſon and Albinia Wray, daughter of Lady Wray.

1656, Feb. The worſhipful John Maynard, eſq. ſerjeant at law, and the worſhipful Mrs. Jane Awſten. The event thus recorded happened about one year after the eſcape of Mr. Serjeant from the vengeance of Cromwell, excited as follows. Mr. Cony, a merchant in the city of London, had certain goods, either to be exported or juſt imported, which were liable to duties impoſed, at the Protector's inſtance, ſo arbitrarily and unjuſtly that hatred and abhorrence of his uſurpation and tyranny began to be very general. The collector demanded them; Cony refuſed; the collector ſeized; and Cony proſecuted him at the common law. Serjeant Maynard was one of his counſel, and conſequently an opponent of his Mightineſs

Mightineſs the Protector. That he dared thus preſume, was an offence beyond the tolerance of the tyrant; the Tower was his portion: which fortreſs had very nearly the honour of receiving the judges of the court upon the ſame occaſion, when Cromwell was pleaſed to call Magna Charta *Magna f—ta.*

Serjeant Maynard was a member of the diſgraceful parliaments of that period; and in 1660 one of the Council of State; part of whoſe proceedings and power will be beſt explained by the following proclamation, iſſued by the Council, March 29, 1660, extracted from the original Mercurius Politicus, "publiſhed by order."

"The Council of State being intruſted in this interval of parliament with preſervation of the public peace, and being well informed that ſome perſons, from miſtaken apprehenſions of the temper of the army, do ſecretly attempt the debauching and alienating the affections of ſome of the army from that obedience and duty which they owe, and (as upon good grounds is hoped and believed) bear to the preſent authority, eſtabliſhed by parliament, and to their ſuperior officers in their army, have therefore thought fit hereby to declare and make known their great diſlike of ſuch proceedings, as tending and aiming at the diſturbance of the peace of this commonwealth, and engaging it into new diſtractions and blood (now that ſuch a door of hope is opened of deliverance and ſettlement); and do hereby charge and require all and every perſon and perſons, of what ſort or degree ſoever, whether belonging to any the armies of this commonwealth or others, to forbear at their uttermoſt perils all applications, of what kind ſoever, to any the officers or ſoldiers of the armies of the commonwealth, by way of agitating, or otherwiſe with deſign or endeavour, by word or act, to beget diſſatisfactions in any ſuch officers or ſoldiers towards the preſent government, or to withdraw them from their obedience to their ſuperiors; or to make combinations or factions in the army, to the diſturbance thereof, or endangering the peace of the nation.

"And the Council do hereby empower and require all officers, both military and civil, and all ſoldiers and others, upon certain information given them of any perſon or perſons, contriving, adviſing, or proſecuting, any deſign or endeavour to the purpoſes aforeſaid, forthwith to ſeize and ſecure every ſuch perſon and perſons, and him, and them, to bring or ſend in cuſtody to the Council of State, to anſwer the ſame: and albeit the Council have reaſon to hope, that

every

every perſon concerned in the ſafety and public intereſt of the nation will be thereby ſufficiently obliged to diſcover, and bring to condign puniſhment, all offenders of this kind; yet, for the better encouragement of all whom this may concern to be faithful to that duty which they owe to their country's peace, the council doth hereby declare and promiſe, that for every perſon who, upon due proof to be made, ſhall appear to have acted under the name of an agitator, or otherwiſe, for the mischievous ends and purpoſes aforeſaid, there ſhall be allowed and paid out of the public treaſury of this commonwealth, the ſum of 10l. to the officer or officers, ſoldier or ſoldiers, who ſhall diſcover, ſecure, and bring or ſend in cuſtody to the Council, any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid. And all officers, military and civil, are required, upon requeſt made in that behalf, to be aiding and aſſiſting in the apprehending, ſecuring, and bringing in cuſtody to the Council, all and every perſon and perſons who may be juſtly charged with the crimes aforeſaid.

"And the chief officers of the reſpective regiments, troops, and companies of the army, are required forthwith, after it ſhall come to their hands, to cauſe this proclamation to be publiſhed at the head of their regiments, troops, and companies, to the intent the ſame may be better taken notice of, and put into the more effectual execution. W. Jessop, Clerk of the Council."

1656, Feb. The Right Worſhipful Sir James Whitlock, knt. and the *worſhipful* Mrs. Mary Pritchard.

1666, March. Sir Francis Englefield, bart. and Dame Honoria O'Brien.

1657, Nov. Sir Robert Kemp and Mrs. Mary Sone.

1657, Dec. John Campbell, eſq. ſon and heir of Sir John Campbell, bart. and Lady Mary Rich.

1657, Feb. Sir George Windham, knt. and Frances Percival.

"An agreement and intent of marriage between the worſhipful John Ledgard, eſq. and the worſhipful Mrs. Frances Widdrington, daughter unto the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Widdrington, knt. lord chief baron of his Highneſs's Exchequer, Aug. 1658."

1663, Dec. Sir John Bolles *(Bowles)*, of Southampton, in the county of Lincoln, knt. and bart. and Mrs. Elizabeth Pinſent, of this pariſh.

1667, Dec. The Hon. John Earl of Middleton and Martha Carew.

1667–8, March. John Kelyng, lord chief juſtice, and Mrs. Elizabeth Baſſett.

1669,

1669. Sir Samuel Jones, knt. of Courtenhall, Northamptonſhire, and Mary Tryon, of the ſame county.

1671, June. Sir Robert Williams, bart. and Frances White of St. Bride's.

1673, April. Heneage Earl of Winchelſea and the Lady Katharine Wentworth.

1687, July. William Lytton, knt. of Knaveworth, Herts, and Philippa Keling.

Burials.

The extreme length and importance of theſe regiſters oblige me to refer the reader to Stowe for the interments previous to their commencement, which ſome accident has limited to the year 1558; when the rector, churchwarden, curate, or clerk, made the enſuing entry.

"Here beginneth the burialles *had* in the tyme of our moſt gracious Soverayne Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God, of Ingland, Fraunce, and Ireland, Queene, Defendor of the *ould auncient and Catholique* faithe, and *in* yearthe next and immediately under Chriſt, and principall member of his Churche, and ſupreame governoure of this realme, as well in all cauſes, as over all perſons eccleſiaſtical or temporall; her rayne begynninge the XVII day of November, in the yeare of our Lord God 1558."

1562, May. Sir Richard Goodriche, knt.

"1563, July 23. Here began the great plague."

"1563–4, Feb. Here, by God's mercy, the plague did ceaſe; whereof died in this pariſh, this year, to the number of four hundred, four ſcore and ten."

1571, Aug. Sir John Wetherington.

1602, John. Sir Thomas Taſborow.

1604, Nov. Sir Philip Parker.

1615, Feb. Sir Vincent Skinner, knt.

1621, March. Sir George Etherington, knt. of Yorkſhire, out of Thomas Threlkill's houſe in Leaden Porch.

1642–3. Jane Smitheys, an antient lady, wife of Sir Arthur Smitheys, knt. died in William Smith's houſe, in Baldwin's Gardens, in Gray's Inn-lane. Jan.

1643. Nathaniel Tompkins, eſq. who was executed July 5, at Fetter-lane end, in Holborn, being found to be one of the conſpirators againſt this city, London, and was buried here 6th of the ſame.

This gentleman was one of the party who had eſpouſed the cauſe of Parliament at the commencement of the diſſenſion which was then widened into open war; but, finding that events not in their contemplation occurred, and that every thing diſaſtrous would be their conſequence, they determined to make all the retribution in their power; accordingly, ſome returned to their allegiance, and others, among whom was Mr. Tompkins, formed a plan for ſeizing upon ſome of the leading members of Parliament, ſtorming the city, and recalling the King. The iſſue of this plot precedes my account of it: Mr. Chaloner was hanged; but Waller, the poet, lived on a pardon that coſt him 10,000l.

1643, Nov. Sir Henry Ludlow, knt. died in his houſe next the Red Lion, in High Holborn. The Red Lion in 1624 was ſituated with the front to the ſtreet; but the back of the houſe opened into the fields. When Aggas made his map, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there was a row of houſes from Cow-lane to about Ely-place, whoſe backs were open to the fields. All the Eaſt ſide of Gray's Inn-lane were fields, excepting a row of houſes, which extended to a road from Oxford road to Clerkenwell, perhaps intended for Theobald's or King's-road.

1643. Dame Lucy Fiennes, daughter of Lord Theophilus Fiennes, earl of Lincoln, died in his houſe in Chancery-lane, March; and carried away and buried in the country.

1645. Dorcas Clinton, *alias* Fiennes, a lady, ſiſter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lincoln, died in his houſe in Chancery-lane, and was buried thence in our church, Nov.

1645. Jaquelina Borough, daughter to the Lady Borough, died in William Ellis's houſe, in Gray's Inn-lane, Dec.

1645. Dame Suſan, lady to the Right Hon. Robert Lord Rich, earl of Warwick, died Jan. and was buried at St. Lawrence's church, near Guildhall.

1645. *Philip* (Q. Philip*pa*) Heale, daughter of Sir John Heale, of Devonſhire, from Hand-yard, buried at Highgate.

1646. Frances Andrewes, daughter of the Lady Andrewes, died in the houſe the further end of Gray's Inn-lane, April. I believe this houſe, and one or two under the ſame roof, probably *but one* originally, is now ſtanding, within a few doors of Liquorpond-ſtreet, on the Eaſt ſide of the lane. The architecture warrants the ſuppoſition: angular gables, projecting ſtories, with groteſque brackets or caryatides, and of timber and plaſter.

1646.

1646, April. Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Earle, knt.

1646–7, Feb. Mary Mainwaring, daughter of Sir Edward Mainwaring, knt. in *Southampton Garden* buildings.

1646–7, March. Sir Mathew Boynton, knt. died at Highgate; buried in the church of St. Andrew's.

1647, Aug. Anne Brownlow, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, knt.

1647. Elizabeth Heneage, lady, wife of Sir George Heneage, knt. died in Dillington, Tinker's-houſe, near Roſe Alley, High Holborn, Dec.; carried into Lincolnſhire, to be buried.

1647–8, Feb. Sir Robert *Hoboarne*, knt. (Q. Hepburn?), counſellor, of Lincoln's Inn, buried there.

1649. Sir Robert Bennet, knt. died in his houſe at Windſor, and was buried there, Feb.

1649, June. Mary Andrewes, lady, wife of Sir John Andrewes, knt.

1650, April. Sir James Evington, knt.

1650, June. Ann, daughter of Sir William Andrewes, knt.

1650. Alexander Rigby, one of the barons of the Exchequer, died at his houſe in Ely-rents, in Holborn, Aug. and was buried in Lancaſhire.

1650, Dec. Charles, ſon of Sir Richard Stone, knt.

1650–1, Jan. Dame Alice Minſhaw, wife to Sir Richard Minſhaw, Fullwood's-rents.

1650–1, Jan. John, ſon to Sir Mathew Boynton, deceaſed.

1650–1, March. Suſanna Wiſeman, wife of Sir Richard Wiſeman.

1650–1, March. Sarah, daughter to Sir Charles Dalliſon.

1651, March. Thomas Teaſdale, eſq. counſellor, of Gray's Inn, murdered in his chamber, in the night.

Dame Elizabeth Richardſon, late wife to Sir Thomas Richardſon, lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, died in Covent Garden, and was buried in this church, April 1651.

1651, Sept. Sir George Greenfield, knt.

1651, Oct. Sir John Hales, knt.

Richard Creſheld, ſerjeant at law, ſometime one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, died in Serjeant's Inn, buried Jan. 1651–2.

1652, May. Sir William Fenwick, knt.

Sir William Langley, knt. and bart. died in Mr. Threckell's houſe, High Holborn, Aug.

Twenty-three of the unfortunate perſons who loſt their lives at the fatal veſpers at the Blackfriers were of this pariſh. Further particulars will be found under the account of St. Andrew Wardrobe.

The recent regiſters, it will be recollected, were not ſubmitted to my peruſal.

1559 . . . . 28 baptiſms. From that period to March 23, 1624–5, 6807; and from that year to 1642, 7086.

Burials, 1603, 1423.
1604, 213.
1625, 2104.

From the commencement of the regiſters to 1648 there were 15,540 interments.
1643, 449.

Buried, from Sept. 30, 1538, to Dec. 31, 1584, 6233 perſons; of which 172 were from the inns of court, and 5 of Chancery; and 83 lords, ladies, knights, eſquires, and gentlemen.

"The paroche of St. Andrewes, Holborn. Memorandum, ther is of howſeling people within the pariſche the nomber of M. fix.

"Sir Nicholas Burton is perſon of the ſeid churche, and his perſonage is by yere XVII.; and that no preſte is founde to ſerve the cure beſydes the ſeid perſon, but the ſeid chauntery prieſte, to whom he giveth for his paynes, yerely, XLS. *."

According to the return to Parliament in 1710, the pariſh then contained, 1 chapel, 1 Preſbyterian meeting, 5000 families, and 30,000 perſons.

In 1800 there were 623 inhabited houſes, 16 uninhabited, 1,444 families, 2,649 males, 2,862 females, 4,511 perſons.

* Ex certif. in Londonia et Middleſex de anno 1 Ed. VI. in archivo Augmentationum; Madox's Collections, No. 4527.

MONUMENTS.

Monuments.

In the North-eaſt angle of the church, and above the galleries, where all the memorials are placed in St. Andrew's, is a handſome tablet,

"To the memory of Edward Bootle, eſq. ſerjeant at law, and attorney general to the duchy of Lancaſter. He departed this life January 21, 1752, aged 56. And alſo to the memory of Sarah his wife. She was daughter of Thomas Dawſon, eſq. merchant in York, and lord mayor of that city in 1703. She died October 20, 1753, aged 50.

"This monument was erected by order of their brother, Robert Bootle, eſq."

The next is a neat tablet, adorned with Corinthian pillars, to the memory of Thomas Manningham, S. T. P.; but the inſcription is utterly illegible.

A tablet to William Horſnell, 1657, aged 82.

A ſmall one, with cherubim, inſcribed,

"Non procul ab hoc loco juxta latus uxoris ſuæ Mariæ deponitur Robertus Catterall, civis et pharmacopola Londinenſis. Vir omni virtute, et ſummâ pietate ornatus; a ſuis ſemper ſummo cum honore memorandus colenduſque. Vivus, egregium arti ſuæ decus contulit; mortuus, deſiderium ſui bonis omnibus, præſertim pauperibus, reliquit. Obiit 4^to^ die Decembris, ætatis 57, A. D. 1714.

Monumentum hoc, memoriæ patris ſui amantiſſimi, et pietatis mœſtitiæque ſuæ teſtimonium, lugens poſuit filius."

On the South wall, David Knight, 1679, aged 48.

A very ſmall and plain tablet:

"Near this place are depoſited the remains of Charles Lechmere, eſq. who died May 1, 1791, aged 74 years; and of Anne his wife, who died April 26, 1772, aged 58 years.

"Thomas Lechmere, eſq. brother of Charles Lechmere, eſq. died April 8, 1772, aged 57; and Elizabeth his wife died March 1, 1779.

"Beneficii non immemor hoc monumentum poſuit J. Coore."

Dorothy

Dorothy Gryme, 1681, aged 60.
Robert Barcroft, 1679, aged 40.
Mary Huſband, 1706, aged 52.

In the South-eaſt corner, an inlaid tablet,

"To the memory of Mr. Joſeph Wright, late of Charles-ſtreet, Hatton-ſtreet, goldſmith, who died May 29, 1785, in the 59 year of his age; who, as a generous benefactor, left to the rector and churchwardens of this pariſh, in truſt, the ſum of 600l.; the intereſt of which is to be given to three poor men and three poor women, *viz.* decayed houſekeepers, every Eaſter Monday, in the veſtry-room of this pariſh, for ever."

On the Eaſt wall, a tablet,

"Sacred to the loved and revered memory of Anthony and Mary Cocke, of this pariſh. He died Jan. 1744, aged 45; and ſhe in January 1765, aged 63. They were deſervedly eſteemed and beloved in their lives, and in their deaths ſincerely lamented; and are both buried in the vault of this church."

Chriſtopher Lord Viſcount Hatton erected the large building on the Eaſt ſide of Hatton-ſtreet, for a chapel; which is 79 feet in length, and 49 feet, 6 inches, in breadth.

This ſtructure, with a houſe and a yard on the Eaſt ſide of it, were, by an act of the 3d and 4th of William and Mary, veſted in Simon Biſhop of Ely, and his ſucceſſors, for ever.

Many ſtrong but unſucceſsful efforts were made in the reign of Queen Anne to convert it into one of the fifty new churches. It is now rented for the charity-children of the pariſh.

The parſonage, or, in more familiar terms, the rectory, is an exceeding good houſe, in a dry and well-built court, named after the Patron Saint of the pariſh, at the Weſt end of the church.

One of the workhouſes belonging to this pariſh is in Shoe-lane; over the door of entrance into which is ſome curious carving, but almoſt obliterated by frequent painting. It is however to be diſcovered, that it repreſented the Reſurrection, and, I ſhould imagine, in a ſtyle of ſome excellence.

There

There is alſo another workhouſe, which is badly ſituated, on the Eaſt ſide of Gray's Inn-lane, North of Liquorpond-ſtreet, in a crowded neighbourhood of the moſt filthy deſcription.

Almoſt immediately before it, in Gray's Inn-lane, are alms-houſes for poor men and women; four of the former, and ſix of the latter: who have, according to the "New View of London, 1708," 6l. *per annum* each, a load of coals, and cloathing every ſecond year.

The following inſcriptions are over the doors at preſent:

"This alms-houſe was erected and endowed by Alexander Stafford, eſq. in the year 1633, for the maintenance of 10 poor people, *viz.* 4 men and 6 women, being all unmarried, and inhabitants of that part of the pariſh of St. Andrew Holborn which lieth above the bars. To which Mr. John Wright, his executor, added very conſiderably. The ſaid Alexander Stafford, eſq. gave 30l. a year for ever towards the further relief of 14 poor women belonging to an alms-houſe at Frome Selwood in Somerſetſhire, being the place of his birth."

"Mr. Rich White, late of Baldwin Gardens in this pariſh, who died Oct. 24, 1748, left by his will 500l. the intereſt of which, for ever, to be applied for the better ſupport of the poor inhabitants of theſe alms-houſes."

The ſame work mentions *Hog Iſland* alms-houſes as ſituated in this pariſh, near the fields leading from Gray's Inn-lane to Sir John Oldcaſtle's. They were four rooms, for as many poor widows, who received 4l. *per annum,* and cloathing every other year, from a gentleman then living, named Read.

The pariſh poſſeſſes large and excellent burial-ground, on the Eaſt ſide of Gray's Inn-lane, nearly oppoſite Guildford-ſtreet, where the bodies of the deceaſed reſt unmixed with each other at preſent; while the ſurfaces of the yards North and South of the church in Holborn form a maſs of human fragments, diſguſting to the eye, and pernicious to the air.

Shoe-lane is a dark and unpleaſant lane, extending North and South between Fleet-ſtreet and Holborn, inhabited at preſent by many reſpectable tradeſmen, whoſe manufactories are a great inconvenience to the neighbouring large and elegant houſes, late Thavies Inn. This will be admitted when I mention, that ſtreams of fire, and volumes of ſmoke, ruſh from ſome of their chimneys in torrents, blackening the fair face of day.

Mr.

Mr. Barton informs me that the rectory houſe was painted in Auguſt or September; and, in the following April the white had become a deep lead colour. To this we may add the din from the hammers of the ſhops of at leaſt ten copperſmiths and copper-plate makers. Yet, we find that Shoe-lane was once a place fit for the reſidence of knights, if not lords, and a biſhop.

There is a parchment amongſt the rolls in the Tower, dated 40 Edward III. "Paviagium pro Faitour-lane, *Shoe*-lane, et Chancerie-lane;" ſo that the way was ſolid, if not clean, many centuries paſt.

Stowe ſays, "In this Shooe-lane, on the left hand [walking from Holbourn], is an old houſe called Oldborne hall: it is now letten out in divers tenementes."

Aggas's map repreſents all the ground from Shoe-lane to Chancery-lane as gardens, with trees and ſhrubs; but long before his time part of this ſpace belonged to the ſee of Bangor: which will be found from the following article in the Catalogue of Patent Rolls. "48 Ed. III. Rex amortizavit Epo Bangoren' in ſucceſſione unum meſſuag. unam placeam terræ, ac unum gardinum, cum aliis ædificiis, in Shoe-lane, London." The ſituation of this meſſuage, place, other buildings, and the garden, is directly at the back of St. Andrew's-court, and at the South-eaſt corner of St. Andrew's church-yard; and there was the town reſidence of the biſhops for many ages, till the reign of Charles I.; after whoſe deceaſe, and in the reign of Cromwell, Parliament thought proper to reſtrain the number of buildings then erecting; whoſe Journals mention, that "Sir John Barkſtead, knt. in 1647, purchaſed of the truſtees, for ſale of biſhops' lands, the reverſion of a meſſuage, with the appurtenances, ſituate near Shoe-lane, called Bangor-houſe, after a term, for years then unexpired, with ſome waſte ground, in length 168 feet, and in breadth 164 feet, intending to build on it." They aſſign, as a reaſon for an exemption in his favour, that the place was "both dangerous and noiſome to the paſſengers and inhabitants."

The ground is now in poſſeſſion of the ſee; and Mr. Barton informs me, that in his juvenile days he well remembers a garden, with lime trees, and a rookery, whoſe ſite is uſurped by ſome very diſagreeable erections. Thus, by degrees, the palace and its domains degenerated into the wretched hovels which are repreſented in the annexed plate. The cielings of ſome rooms in the front houſe next the bell were about thirty years ago ornamented with arms and creſts.

Holborn

Published Feb.1 1805 by J.P.Malcolm Somers Town

Malcolm del et Sc

Bangor House

Holborn is an irregular long ſtreet, narrow and inconvenient at the North end of Fleet-market, but widening from Shoe-lane, up the hill, Weſtward; thence to Middle-row, or the South end of Gray's Inn-lane, it is an excellent broad and dry place, or oblong-ſquare. In the additional act for rebuilding London, 1670, it is enacted, "that the paſſage to Holborn-bridge is too ſtrait and narrow, incommodious for the many paſſengers daily uſing and frequenting the ſame, and is therefore neceſſary to be enlarged; that it may be lawful for the Mayor, &c. to make it run in a bevil line from a certain timber houſe on the North ſide thereof, named the Cock, to the Swan-inn, on the North ſide of Holborn-hill." I cannot help recommending, as an improvement abſolutely neceſſary to render thoſe on Snow-hill complete, that the houſes ſhould be removed, on each ſide of the way, from St. Andrew's church to Fleet-market, leaving the ſtreet of an equal width to Middle-row, which is an intolerable obſtruction, and *ſhould* diſappear immediately. The articles already quoted from the regiſters ſhow the ancient conſequence of Holborn as the reſidence of people of importance; and various evidences point out others, particularly the Earl of Bath's Inn and the Inns of Court. Beſides, it contained an hoſpital for the poor; a cell to the houſe of Clugny in France, ſuppreſſed with the Priories Alien. This building is thus caſually mentioned in Cotton's Records of Parliament. 50 Edward III. the Commons complained of various enormities committed by the Pope, and ſay, that the collector of his Peter's pence kept a houſe in London, with clerks and officers, as if it had been one of the King's own ſolemn courts, and that he ſent to Rome annually about 20,000 marks: "For better information hereof; and namely, touching the Pope's collector, for that the whole clergy, being obedient to him, dare not him diſpleaſe, it were good that Sir John Strenſall, *parſon of St. Botulph's in Holborn*, may be ſent for, who had ſerved him five years." It is barely noticed by Biſhop Tanner *.

According to Dr. Stukeley and Mr. J. Booth, vol. I. p. 149, of Archæologia, the Black Swan-inn, alluded to in a preceding paragraph, muſt have been one of the moſt antient and magnificent places for the reception of travellers in London. The Doctor indeed decides that it was erected as early as the Conqueſt; which opinion was almoſt indiſputably confirmed by a ſtone found at the time of its

* Notitia Monaſtica, p. 319.

demolition, May 4, 1756, ſculptured with the Arabic numerals 1144, and under them with the Roman XII.

This ſtone was ſurrounded by other ſtones, bricks, and chalk, ſo firmly cemented together that it was difficult to ſeparate them. Thoſe eminent antiquaries ſuppoſed that it came from ſome of the quarries in the county of Surrey. It was 18 inches long, 9 wide, and 4 thick.

Ely Palace.

The manor of Ely place, in Holborn, has been held by the biſhops of that ſee from time immemorial. Stowe ſtates that William de Luda, who died in 1297, bequeathed it to his ſucceſſors, on condition that his immediate ſucceſſor ſhould pay 1000 marks, as a fund for the ſupport of three chaplains for the chapel there; but gives no account how Luda obtained the manor: whether by inheritance or purchaſe, or indeed whether he was the firſt biſhop of Ely who poſſeſſed it *.

Biſhop John Hotham, added ſix meſſuages, two cellars, and 40 acres of land, in the pariſh of St. Andrew, to this bequeſt, by patent 9 Edward III. and died 1336.

But Thomas Arundell was the prelate who expended the greateſt portion of his revenues on the palace; and I ſuppoſe we are indebted to him for the beautiful but ſolitary fragment now left for the admiration of the antiquary and man of taſte, the product of an architect familiar with the rich fancy of the Edwardian ſtyle, fully indulged in the grand Eaſt window, which I have contributed my part to reſcue from oblivion.

The chronicles of various authors will point out many occurrences which happened in this palace during the long term it ſerved as the town reſidence of its reverend poſſeſſors; but I do not recollect to have ſeen the moſt extraordinary event in the hiſtory of Ely palace at all noticed, and am therefore pleaſed to give an account of the tranſactions alluded to from the beſt authority; which is, the manuſcript brief, or caſe, preſented to the higheſt legal power in England, in order to obtain a decree.

* Pennant ſays that Kirkby, biſhop of Ely, who died 1290, bequeathed ſeveral meſſuages, and that Luda purchaſed others.

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Malcolm del et sc. Published June 1 1803 by P. Macbean Sovereign Row

Ely Chapel

It will be neceſſary to commence the narrative with a ſlight ſketch of the life of Lord Chancellor Hatton, who was the cauſe of infinite loſs and trouble to the biſhops of Ely for upwards of an hundred years.

Chriſtopher Hatton was the youngeſt of three ſons of William Hatton of Holdenby, deſcended from the Norman Viſcount of Conſtantine, and Alice Saunders of Harringworth, Northamptonſhire, his lady.

Young Hatton was entered at one of the inns of court, where he was ſuffered to ſtudy the laws of his country for his amuſement, as a gentleman lawyer, without any view to advantage from the profeſſion.

In the midſt of this purſuit, he had the good fortune to pleaſe Queen Elizabeth, who was an amateur in maſculine attractions, of which it ſeems Mr. Hatton poſſeſſed many, both in perſon and movements, exhibited before her at court as a maſked dancer. Thoſe were certainly his introduction to the places of gentleman penſioner, gentleman of the privy chamber, captain of the guard, vice chamberlain, a member of the privy council, and lord chancellor, &c.

It is to Lord Chancellor Hatton's infinite credit that he is univerſally allowed to have deſerved all the honours and offices his miſtreſs laviſhed on him. If the Queen's eye was pleaſed with his corporeal perfections, ſhe appears to have been equally ſo with his mental qualifications, and he is one of the many proofs ſhe gave of her penetration in the choice of her great ſtate officers. His decrees were unexceptionable, and his ſpeeches full of humility and argument, eaſy of acceſs, and, in ſhort, the keeper of the Queen's conſcience. His prudence we ſhall not inſiſt upon, as that ſlept when he ſuffered himſelf to become a debtor to her Majeſty, who, his ſituation might have informed him, never forgave a debt. That ungenerous and avaricious ſpirit coſt the Chancellor his life. He owed the Queen a large ſum; ſhe demanded it; he could not raiſe it; probably Elizabeth reproached him with her former kindneſs; which was more than his ſpirits could endure without retiring to the heart; and that too failing, poor Hatton fled to that unknown world where the juſt are aſſembled, leaving the Queen in deſpair that the relief ſhe brought him with her own hands was without efficacy, and bitterly regretting the loſs of an upright judge and counſellor. This event occurred Nov. 20, 1591.

" 18 Elizabeth, March 20. Richard Cox, biſhop of Ely, granted to Chriſtopher, afterwards Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, the gate-houſe of the palace (except

Laud of the title and the fee of Ely's right thereunto, broke off the treaty, and refuſed to proceed in the purchaſe.

1638. Matthew Wren preferred his bill in the Court of Requeſts againſt Lady Hatton, for redemption.

Jan. 14 following, the Lady Hatton, ſtanding out all contempts, *was committed to the Fleet, for not anſwering the bill.*

15 Charles. The Court, aſſiſted with the two Chief Juſtices, declared the Biſhop had a right to redeem the premiſſes, though no expreſs proof was made of her having notice of the ſaid leaſe or grant, and though ſhe proved 9000l. expended about the premiſſes.

1640. The Biſhop of Ely was committed to the Tower; and the Commons ſet aſide all the proceedings in the Court of Requeſts; and voted the Lady Hatton's title good againſt the Biſhop.

This vote was founded upon the report of Mr. Whitelock; who reſolved with the committee, after recapitulating the above particulars, that in the proceedings in the Court of Requeſts, in the caſe between the Biſhop of Ely and the Lady Elizabeth Hatton, there had been an unneceſſary delay of juſtice ſince the hearing of that cauſe, to the prejudice of Lady Elizabeth Hatton: That the Lady Elizabeth Hatton is a purchaſer upon valuable conſideration, and had no notice of the pretended truſt in the petition mentioned; and hath, ſince her purchaſe of the houſe and lands in the ſaid petition expreſſed, expended great ſums of money in building, repairing, and improving thereof: That the eſtate of the ſaid Lady Elizabeth Hatton, in the ſaid houſe and lands, being good in law, is not redeemable in equity, nor ſubject to the ſaid pretended truſt.

"That the bill depending in the Court of Requeſts ought to be diſmiſſed upon the merits of the cauſe *."

19 Charles. The Lady Hatton, by leaſe and releaſe, conveyed the premiſſes to Thomas Pinſon, in fee, to the uſe of her will.

1645. The Lady Hatton, by will, deviſed the premiſſes to Dudley Lord North, Denzel Hollis, Sir C. Wray, and their heirs, in truſt (after ſeveral eſtates and terms for life determined), for Chriſtopher Viſcount Hatton in tail; remainder to the Earl of Exeter, in fee.

* Journals, June 7, 1641.

1646.

1646. The Lady Hatton died; ſhe, and they under whom ſhe claimed, having received the ſaid 1897l. 5s. 8d. with advantage, by the rent and profits of the premiſſes; for which, in leſs than three years time, the Ducheſs of Richmond paid, in fine and rent, 3500l.

1650. The late uſurpers of biſhops' lands allowed the Lord Hatton's title to the premiſſes; and ſince, he mortgaged ſeveral parts of the premiſſes for ſeveral terms; *viz.* for 200 and 1000 years; which were aſſigned to James and John Cletherow, merchants, for 5000l. owing thereon.

It will be proper to ſhew, from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, the uſes made of Ely-palace at this eventful period.

1642–3, Jan. 3. The palace was this day ordered to be converted into a priſon, and John Hunt, ſerjeant at arms, appointed keeper during the pleaſure of the Houſe. He was at the ſame time commanded to take care that the gardens, trees, chapel, and its windows, received no injury. A ſufficient ſum for repairs was granted from the revenues of the ſee.

1660, March 1. Ordered, that it be referred to a committee to conſider how and in what manner the ſaid widows, orphans, and maimed ſoldiers, at Ely-houſe, may be provided for and paid for the future, with the leaſt prejudice, and moſt eaſe to the nation; and how a weekly revenue may be ſettled for their maintenance; and how the maimed ſoldiers may be diſpoſed of, ſo as the nation may be eaſed of the charge, and how they may be provided of a preaching miniſter.

March 13. 1700l. was voted for the above purpoſe, and for thoſe at the Savoy; and certain members of the committee were named, to inquire into the receipts and expenditure of the keepers of the *hoſpitals*.

"Viſcount Hatton levied a fine and ſuffered a recovery of the premiſſes 1654."

1662. Matthew Biſhop of Ely, being reſtored to his ſee, exhibited his bill in Chancery (as he had done before the war in the Court of Requeſts) againſt the Lord Hatton and others, for the redemption of the premiſſes; to which bill the Lord Hatton pleaded, and demurred, the ſaid fines, ſettlement, and purchaſe, without notice; but the Court, aſſiſted by the Lord Chief Juſtice Bridgeman, over-ruled the plea and demurrer.

The Lord Hatton, at this time *pendente lite*, began to build Hatton Garden, and the ſaid 14 acres cloſe, into tenements as they now are; and though he and his workmen were ſerved with injunctions, they, in contempt of all proceſs carried

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carried on the building; and, taking advantage of the Biſhop's death, completed them.

The biſhops in ſucceſſion ſuffered every ſpecies of inconvenience and mortification through the unfortunate leaſe. The gate-houſe was taken down, and great part of the dwelling, and their lordſhips were compelled to enter the apartments reſerved to their uſe by the old back-way; ſeveral of the cellars, even under the rooms they occupied, were in poſſeſſion of tenants; and thoſe intermixed with his own, all of which had windows and paſſages into the cloiſters.

One half of the crypt under the chapel, which had been uſed for interments, was then frequented as a drinking place, where liquor was retailed; and the intoxication of the people aſſembled often interrupted the offices of religion above them.

Such were the encroachments of the new buildings, that the Biſhop had his horſes brought through the great hall, for want of a more proper entrance.

According to this Caſe, Biſhop Cox was very averſe to granting Hatton the leaſe, but was threatened into the meaſure by the *mild* Queen Beſs; who had once ſworn to *unfrock* a prelate, and was ſpirited enough to box the ears of a lord and general. After Cox's death, her Majeſty thought fit to keep the ſee void for twenty years, during which time it had ſuffered greatly by exchanges: ſo much ſo that it was with ſome difficulty a prieſt could be found who would accept it. Heaton ventured, and carefully avoided exaſperating the creditor of the Hatton family. His ſucceſſor was too poor to pay the money diſburſed on the premiſſes.

Andrewes determined to clear off the incumbrances, but he was tranſlated to Wincheſter. *His* ſucceſſor was poor; but Wren tendered the money, and entered his ſuit; which ſo convinced the Lady Hatton ſhe muſt relinquiſh poſſeſſion, that ſhe had begun to take up the water-pipes, and remove the fruit-trees, when the Long Parliament ſettled every thing in her favour.

The antient hall is ſaid to have been 74 feet in length, with ſix windows; but I am unable to give a deſcription of any part of the palace from the views extant: they are all evidently inaccurate, compared with the chapel yet remaining, which was dedicated to St. Etheldreda.

The premiſſes fell into ruin and neglect, and continued ſo till an act of parliament was procured, in 1772, enabling the ſee to diſpoſe of the whole. Thus, after a poſſeſſion of 482 years Ely-houſe and the reſerved grounds were conveyed

veyed to the Crown for 6500l. and an annuity of 200l. payable to the Biſhop of Ely and his ſucceſſors for ever; and the town reſidence of the prelates transferred to Dover-ſtreet.

The ſite and materials were purchaſed by the late Charles Cole, eſq.* a very eminent architect and builder, and one of the deputy ſurveyors of the Crown, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his judgment and ſkill in ſtopping a breach in the baſon of Virginia Water, in Windſor-park, when it overflowed the Bagſhot road after 1768. He built Ely-place, of which he was proprietor, and to which the original chapel of the palace ſerves as a place of worſhip.

Ely-place and Ely-chapel are the repreſentatives of the name and ſubſtance of this once magnificent epiſcopal reſidence. The former is an uniform ſtreet, of excellent houſes, extending ſome diſtance Northward from Holborn; but not a thoroughfare: it is even incloſed at night, by handſome iron gates at the South end.

In this place, on the Weſt ſide, and ſunk from view, as if intentionally, is Ely-chapel; which will not require a deſcription, if the reader will examine the annexed plate. There are five windows in the length. That of the Weſt end differs from the Eaſt, ſhewn in the plate; but it is hidden by a gallery and a neat little organ. This window of four mullions, with cinquefoil arches, and above them a circle, filled with three roſes and two quatrefoils, is the only part which admits light at preſent. I have ventured to exclude the galleries, pews, deſk, pulpit, &c. as they are, though neat, totally different from the Gothick, as it will be perceived the cornice and cieling are.

The chapel, I am informed, is held upon leaſe, by Mrs. Faulkner †, who provides the officiating preachers for Sundays, according to the eſtabliſhed ritual.

Gray's Inn.

This antient and honourable ſeat of men learned in the laws of their country occupies a very large extent of ground on the North ſide of Holborn; which commences on the Weſt ſide of the lane named from the Society, and proceeds weſtward to the backs of the houſes in Bedford-row. The principal entrance is

* Mr. Cole died of the gout in his ſtomach, Feb. 24, 1803, aged 65; ſee the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXIII. pp. 189, 280.

† Relict of the Rev. William Eliſha Faulkner, lecturer of St. Giles's in the Fields, who rented this chapel, where he preached till his death, Nov. 8, 1798, of a malignant fever, which carried off his youngeſt ſon four days after, and from which his wife and maid ſervant barely eſcaped. A volume of ſermons was printed by ſubſcription, for the benefit of his widow and ſurviving ſons. Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVII. pp. 998, 1082.

from Holborn; where their domains are excluded from view by a collection of old houſes, built in fifty various forms, not one of which is elegant, nor even tolerable, except Gray's Inn Coffee-houſe; but that is handſome, and much frequented.

Theobald's-road is the Northern boundary; where a tall brick wall, partially ſet with iron railing, enviouſly conceals the groves and garden within, which are highly pleaſing, rural, and very large. The entrance to thoſe is from a contemptible court, not worth mentioning, except that it contains a rich gate and piers, that, if removed to Theobald's-road, would make an excellent and grand termination to the oppoſite ſpacious John-ſtreet. Such an improvement would coſt but little, and give conſequence to the Society.

I ſhall recur to the Holborn entrance, for the purpoſe of condemning it, and reſpectfully ſuggeſting how extremely diſagreeable it muſt appear to *ſtrangers*, who enter the courts of Gray's Inn through a filthy arch, conſtantly wet and dirty, beſet with japanned ware, walking ſticks, and ſhoe-blacks, without even one foot of flag-ſtone, to keep them from the filth in the midſt. We Londoners are uſed to it, and callous. I believe that it is peculiar to Holborn-court to have the refuſe-water of the kitchens thrown before the doors of chambers. Having condemned, let me do juſtice. The ſquare and remaining paſſages are perfectly clean and dry; the buildings of which are comfortable, convenient, and entirely deſtitute of architectural decorations. Thoſe now erecting will be very much of the ſame deſcription.

The chapel and hall form the diviſion between Holborn-court and Gray's Inn-ſquare. The former is at the Eaſt end of the latter; and is indeed ſo entirely plain that a deſcription will be accompliſhed in ſaying, it has four walls, and ſeveral windows, large and ſmall.

The hall is of brick, built in the ſtyle prevailing from the time of Henry VIII. till that of James I. with buttreſſes of two gradations on the ſides; projecting angular, and mullioned windows; and embattled gables; a roof heavy enough to diſlocate the walls; and a non-deſcript turret.

As the roof partakes of the architecture within the Middle Temple-hall particularly deſcribed in a ſubſequent page, it will be unneceſſary to ſay more than it is of oak timbers, with ribs in ſemi-arches, pendants, and horizontal cornices. The ſcreen is Tuſcan with pillars, and caryatides ſupport the cornice. It will be impoſſible to enumerate the arms in the windows, &c. Sir William Dugdale has engraved the majority of them in his excellent "Origines Juridiciales."

The Harleian MS. 1912 is a huge folio, containing an account of this inn; and, although the writer's name is not to be found in it, he was evidently either

either the ſteward at the time of the compilation, or a member of the ſociety extremely attentive to the minutiæ of its hiſtory. It is, in ſhort, a book of precedents, and a catalogue of admittances, with every other curious particular, down to the year 1671. With ſuch materials before me (and ſuch I ſhould find it very difficult to procure from the other ſocieties of lawyers) it would be unpardonable not to uſe them freely and largely; the rather, as a general and ſufficient knowledge of the proceedings of all the inns of court may be derived from thoſe of Gray's Inn, as theirs would be from a hiſtory of either of the ſocieties of the Temple, &c.

"1294. This College, or Inn of Court, is ſituated within the manor of Purtpoole, *alias* Portpole, near Holborn, in the county of Middleſex; which ſaid manor of Purtpoole, *alias* Portpole, and the land thereunto belonging, hath remained hereditary in that honourable family of the Grays, the abſolute owners thereof, from anno 22 Edward I. until the reign of King Henry VII. as, by ſeveral inquiſitions in that behalf taken, remaineth on record.

"Mid. Eſcaet. A. 1 Ed. II. No. 54. 1308. Inquiſitio capta coram eſcaetore Domino R. die Lune in craſtino Clauſi Paſche, anno Regis Edvardi filii R. Edvardi primo, apud Purtpole, de terris et tenementis de quibus Reginaldus le Gray fuit ſeiſitus in dominico ſuo ut de feodo in comit' p̄dicto, p̱ ſacramentum Thome de Milborne, &c. qui dicunt ſup̱ ſacramentum ſuum quod dictus Reginaldus le Gray fuit ſeiſitus apud Portpole, die qui obiit, de quodam meſſuagio, cum gardinis, et cum uno *columbario*, que valent per ann. ultra repriſas decem ſolidos.

"Item, dicunt quod ſunt ib̄d' triginta acre terre arrabil' que valent p̱ an' viginti ſolidos, pretium acre VIIId.

"Item, dicunt quod ibidem eſt de redditu aſſiſe XXIIs. ſolvend' ad duos terminos anni; videlicet ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis XIs. et ad feſtum Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ XIs.

"Item, dicunt quod eſt ib̄d' quoddam molendinum ventriticum, quod valet p̱ an. XXs.

"Eſcaet. anno 8 Ed. II. No. 169. Inquiſitio indentata capta coram eſcaetore D'ni R. apud crucem lapideam in parochiâ Beate Marie de Stronde, die Jovis, XX° poſt feſtum Sancti Dunſtani epiſcopi anno R. Edvardi, filii Ed. octavo, virtute brevis D'ni R. ad quod dampnum, p̱ ſacramentum, &c. qui dicunt quod non eſt ad dampnum nec prejudicium D'ni R. nec aliorum, ſi Rex concedat dilecto et fideli ſuo Johanni filio Reginaldi de Gray, quod ipſe triginta acras terre, duas acras prati, et XS. redditûs cum pertinentiis in Kentiſhton juxta London, et in parochiâ Sancti Andree in Holborne, extra barram Veteris Templi

London, dare poſſit et aſſignare dilectis ſibi in Chriſto Priori et Conventui Sancti Bartholomei in Smithfield, London, habendum et tenendum eiſdem Priori et Conventui et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ad inveniendum quendam capellanum divina ſingulis diebus in capellâ manerii ipſius Johis in Portpole extra barram pdictam &c. p animâ ipſius Johis et animabus anteceſſorum ſuorum celebraturum in perpetuum. Dicunt etiam quod pdicte xxx acre terr' et due acre prati et decem ſolidos redditûs tenentur de Roberto Chigwell p ſervitium reddendi eidem Roberto annuatim unam roſam; dicunt etiam quod pdictus Johannes de Grey tenet ultra donationem et conceſſionem pdictas in Kentiſhton, et in parochiâ Sci Andreæ in Holborn, terras et tenementa quæ valent p ann. xli. et que ſufficiunt ad conſuetudines et ſervitia tam de pdictis prato et redditu ſic datis quam de aliis terris et tenementis ſibi retentis, debita et facienda, et ad omnia alia onera que dictus Johannes de Gray ſuſtinuit et ſuſtinere conſuevit. In cujus rei teſtimonium juratores pdicti ſigilla ſua huic inquiſitioni appoſuerunt.

"Eſcaet. de anno 8 Ed. II. p. 2 Memb. 10. Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Licet de communi conſilio regni noſtri Anglie ſtatutum ſit quod non liceat viris religioſis ſeu aliis ingredi feodum alicujus, ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat, ſine licentiâ noſtrâ et capitalis ind' de quo res illa immediate tenetur, finem tamen quem dilectus nobis in Chriſto Prior Sancti Bartholomei in Smithfeild, London, fecit nobiſcum, conceſſimus et licentiam dedimus p nobis et heredibus noſtris (quantum in nobis eſt) dilecto et fideli noſtro Johi filio Reginaldi de Grey, quod ipſe triginta acras terre, duas acras prati, et xs. redditûs cum pertinentiis in le Kentiſhton, et parochiâ Sci Andreæ de Holborne, extra barram veteris Templi, dare poſſit et aſſignare eiſdem priori et conventui ejuſdem loci, habendum et tenendum eiſdem priori et conventui et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ad inveniendum quendam capellanum divina ſingulis diebus in capellâ manerii ipſius Johis in Pourtpole extra barram predictam, p animâ ipſius Johis et animabus anteceſſor' ſuorum et omnium fidelium celebraturum imperpetuum. Et eiſdem priori et conventui quod ipſi pdictam terram, pratum, et redditum, cum pertinentiis, a pfato Johe recipere poſſint et tenere ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, &c. Volentes quod pdictus Johes vel heredes ſui aut pfati prior et conventus ſeu ſucceſſores ſui, ratione ſtatuti predicti, p nos vel heredes noſtros inde occaſionetur in aliquo ſeu graventur; ſalvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius ſervitiis inde debitis et conſuetis. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Weſtmon', 27 die Maii, &c.

"Midd. Eſcaet. de anno 17 Ed. II. No. 74. Pourtpole. Inquiſitio capta coram Eſcaetore Domini Regis apud Pourtepole die Sabbati xx° poſt feſtum Sancti Hil-

larii,

larii, anno Regni R. Ed. filii R. 17. p̄ ſacramentum Galfridi Penninges, &c. qui dicunt, &c. quod Johannes le Grey defunctus tenuit die quo obiit in dominico ſuo ut de feodo quoddam meſſuagium cum gardino et duodecim ſhopis annexis, &c. in Pourtepole extra barram London, &c. Dicunt etiam quod Henricus de Grey eſt heres ejus propinquior, et ætatis 40ª annorum et amplius. In cujus," &c.

Touching any office found after the death of the ſaid Henry, the next heir of John le Grey, I find none; but afterwards, that is to ſay, divers years after the deceaſe of the ſaid John le Grey, and the office found thereupon, it is recorded that another Reynold de Grey was owner of Portpool manor in fee ſimple, and of that eſtate, about anno 44 Ed. III. died ſeiſed, and left an heir behind him to inherit his poſſeſſions whoſe name was Henry, as by the record itſelf may appear.

" Midd. Eſcaet. de anno 44 Ed. III. No. 3. Inquiſitio capta apud Hoborne in comit' Midd' coram Eſcaetore Domini Regis, viceſimo quarto die Junii anno R. Ed. III. 44, poſt mortem Reginaldi de Gray. Juratores dicunt quod idem Reginaldus de Gray de Wilton ſuper Wee tenuit die quo obiit in comit' p̄dicto quoddam hoſpitium in Portepole juxta Holborne, &c. in dominico ſuo et de feodo, et quod p̄dictum hoſpitium, gardinum, &c. valent p̄ ann' in omnibus exitibus ultra repriſas et redditum reſolutum centum ſolidos, et ſic dimittitur ad firmam. Et dicunt ulterius quod idem Reginaldus obiit viceſimo octavo die Maii ultimo preterito; et quod Henricus Grey filius p̄dicti Reginaldi eſt filius et heres ipſius Reginaldi p̄pinquior, et eſt etatis triginta annor' et amplius. In cujus, &c.

" Midd. Eſcaet. de anno 20 H. VI. Inquiſitio capta apud Weſtmonaſterium in comit' Midd' die Veneris 20° poſt feſtum Sancti Leonardi, A. R. Hen. VI. 20, p̄ ſacramentum, &c. qui dicunt quod Ricardus Grey de Wilton miles, &c. obiit ſeiſitus in dominico ſuo ut de feodo de manerio de Portpole in Holborne vocat' Gray's Inne, cum p̄tinentiis," &c.

By all which ſeveral offices it appears, that the ſaid manor of Portpool, now Gray's Inn, or within the which a part of Gray's Inn is now ſituated, was antiently the inheritance of the Grays; but I do not find in any of the ſaid former recited inquiſitions that any Gray, lord or owner of the ſaid manor and meſſuage, did at any time reſide there, but they were the reputed owners thereof before or about the time the ſame became an oſtell for ſtudents and profeſſors of the common law; and at what certain time the ſame premiſes came to be demiſed by Reginald de Grey, in the 44th year of the reign of King Edward III. for the yearly rent of

100s.

100s. as is mentioned in the office then found after his deceaſe; and in the which office, the ſame being in former inquiſitions named *meſſuagium*, is thereby found to be *hoſpitium*, and in leaſe; whereby is manifeſted that that houſe, then and yet known by the name of Gray's Inn, was demiſed to ſome perſons of ſpecial regard and rank, and not to mean ones, or perſons of mean or private behaviour; but to ſuch as were united into a ſociety, profeſſing the laws, that in thoſe days began to congregate, and ſettle themſelves within the ſame, as an aſſociated company entertainining hoſpitality together; and then this grew to be of an higher title in denomination, and became to be totally termed by the intitulation of *Hoſpitium*; and ſo thereupon found by inquiſition to be *quoddam Hoſpitium* in Portpool.

And it alſo appears, that the ſaid Reginald de Grey demiſed the ſame meſſuage as aforeſaid, in the reign of King Edward III. within his life-time, and at his death was held for *Hoſpitium*; and by the jury before whom the ſaid inquiſition was taken, in the ſaid 44th year of Edward III. was found to be *hoſpitium*, and not *meſſuagium*: immediately whereupon the ſaid *hoſpitium* is called Gray's Inn, or *Hoſpitium Graiorum*, for that that oſtell had been ſo long, and by ſo many ſeveral deſcents in that name, as by the ſaid former inquiſitions is apparently ſeen, taken in the 19th year of Richard II. after the deceaſe of Henry, ſon and heir of Reginald de Grey; which name and title it hath not long regained, but from time to time retained, as well before as unto this day; entertaining within the ſame an honourable ſociety, by the name of Treaſurer, Readers, and Students.

It appears that one Richard Chigwell did infeoff the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's of certain houſes and rents in that prebend; and therefore it is apparent that the ſaid Dean and Chapter did, before the ſaid 22d year of the reign of King Edward I. (as before the making of the ſtatute of *Quia emptores Terrarum Ord'*, the 18th year of that King's reign) enfeoff the firſt-named Reginald Grey and his heirs of the ſaid manor of Portpool, who, as by record here recited, as other ſtrong circumſtance depending upon the whole, was the firſt Gray that obtained the ſaid manor from the church.

And now, to conclude, it alſo appears by another of the former recited offices, found after the deceaſe of the ſaid laſt-mentioned Reginald Grey, that Edmund Lord Gray, of Wilton, next heir to the ſaid Reginald, was ſeiſed of the ſaid houſe and appurtenances, and ſo ſeiſed by indenture, inrolled in the 22d year of the reign of King Henry VII.; and by fine, levied in the ſame year, did convey and aſſure the premiſes, by the name of the manor of Portpole, otherwiſe Gray's Inn, to the uſe of them and their heirs (in truſt only), for the fellows and ſtudents there

there for the time being, by virtue whereof the inheritance of this college is firmly ſettled in the honourable Society.

Touching the antient armorial, not only by tradition received, but alſo in Mr. Stowe's Appendix blazoned and authentically deſcribed, deducted from thoſe of the Lord Gray of Wilton, I have here (not diſſenting from that writer's opinion) ſet forth the ſame, *viz.* Barry of ſix, Argent and Azure, a bordure, quarterly, Or, and of the ſecond.

Of modern days, this honourable Society, neglecting the one, have ſelected the other with due appropriation, and no leſs approbation to themſelves, which they entertain for their proper heroic and collegiate armorials before any other. The honourable College of Gray's Inn doth bear for their coat, Azure, an Indian griffin proper ſegreant, with the laudable inſcription environing the ſame. The griffin is in faſhion twofold, or biformed, or, as it may be ſaid, double natured; in the fore parts participating with that of the eagle, and in the hinder with thoſe of the lion. This ayrie fowl, or earthly beaſt, is termed ſegreant, not volant or rampant, as ſome hold.

The number of admittances to this ſociety were 21 in 1521, and never ſo many as 30 *per annum* till 1530. Between that date and 1552 the ſmalleſt number was 16, and the greateſt 49.

1569 there were 59, 1571 69, 1580 82, 1587 95, 1594 98, 1605 114, 1608 120, 1619 200, they averaged at 100 during the reign of Charles I. 1660 68, 1667 57, 1671 90, 1674 65.

Theſe latter years ſhew that civil war, fire, and the plague, greatly depreſſed the profeſſors of the law. The firſt and laſt enemies of mankind not only thinned their ranks, but prevented the renewal of their numbers. This may account for the ſucceſs of Lord Chief Juſtice Jefferys.

There is a miniſter, a reader, a ſteward, four butlers, two cooks, and other inferiors, making twenty perſons in all.

Orders.

1556. Every gentleman admitted to pay a fine of 20s.
1566. Every gentleman admitted to pay a fine of 40s.
1567. The fine for every gentleman's admiſſion ſhall hereafter be 66s. 8d.

1571. Double readers' ſons ſhall be admitted without fine; but other readers' ſons pay half fines. Repeated 1579.

1578. Whatſoever fellow of this Society ſhall be put out of the ſame, and ſhall be afterwards re-admitted, ſhall pay for his fine 40s.

1581. Every perſon that ſhall be admitted of the Society ſhall perſonally preſent himſelf at Penſion *, and require to be admitted.

1588. 1658. All fines be paid before admiſſion.

1603. None but gentlemen by deſcent be admitted of the Society.

1626. All gentlemen that come from Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn, to crave the benefit of the fine of 53s. 4d. ſhall be admitted of the third table, and pay but 44s 4d. in that reſpect; otherwiſe to pay 4l. as others do, notwithſtanding they be of Staple or Barnard's Inns.

1627. 1629. Gentlemen admitted of the third table ſerve commons in the hall.

Students.

The regulations for the proceedings of thoſe were ordained at various periods.

Students bound to put caſes. Junior barriſters for not putting the caſe, for every default forfeit 2s. Caſes to be aſſigned on Monday nights continually. Whoever hath aſſigned the caſe once is excuſed for the whole term.

Exerciſes under the bar to be performed in the vacations. The gentlemen, &c. may keep their exerciſes in the library during continuance of commons, performing only one *moot* a day. This is an obſolete word, probably derived from the French, applied to the arguments held for improvement (pronounced in that language, or, more properly ſpeaking, *Law*-French) on doubtful or difficult legal queſtions.

Ordered, that the fourth butler ſhall always hereafter keep a book, wherein the exerciſes of the gentlemen under the bar ſhall be ſet down and recorded, in manner following. The gentlemen are not to come into the library to moot without their gowns, upon forfeiture of 12d. to the butler that attends that ſervice.

No banquets or ſuppers at moots, upon forfeiture of 5l.

* Council or Commons of Benchers.

Ordered,

Ordered, that from henceforth all ſtudents of this Society be admitted to perform, both in library and bar moots, according to their antiquities in admiſſion, and not otherwiſe.

That no gentleman of this Society ſhall, upon letter or otherwiſe, be admitted to the bar, unleſs he be his full time of admiſſion, and perform ſix grand moots in the Inns of Chancery in the time of reading, and as many in the library.

All gentlemen to be nine years admitted, and performed all their exerciſes, before any be called to the bar. Every gentleman to be ſeven years admitted, performed all his exerciſes, and twenty ſeveral terms at the leaſt, and a fortnight in commons in each term, according to the order dated 1655.

The gentlemen that petition to be called to the bar bring certificates for doing their exerciſes, and diſcharge of commons, caſtings into commons, fails, rent, penſions, and preacher.

Before any gentleman be called to the bar, examination be made of their admiſſion, exerciſes, and commons. Two barriſters only to be allowed at one election. Afterwards four were allowed. And not under ſix years continuance in learning, well affected to religion, and allowed a penſion. Barriſters called by readers contrary to orders diſallowed, and declared void.

No call to be in three years together, ſave only the reader may call two ſurveyors at five years ſtanding. 1629. Ordered, that the call to the bar be every ſixth term, and that by penſion only. 1661. Ordered, that the call to the bar be every firſt term.

Barristers.

No barriſter ſhall plead at Weſtminſter, or ſet his hand to any plea, unleſs he hath been allowed five years a barriſter. All barriſters to take the oath of ſupremacy.

Whoſoever is called to the bar ſhall be preſently charged with the keeping of their vacations, and the next following to be firſt. All barriſters are to ſerve five vacations, and continue in commons if they appear, or forfeit 3l.

Antients and barriſters that have been or ſhall be of the parliament houſe ſhall ſerve their vacations as others ought to do that are not parliament men *. All duties muſt be paid before any be called antients. Ordered, 1598, that not above twenty antients at the moſt be called. Judges Sons, by right of inheritance,

* Another term for the Council of the Society.

admitted antients. All antients bound to ſerve nine vacations from the time of their call. Antients ſhall ſerve out nine vacations though their puiſne have read, unleſs they afterwards do read. Antients ſhall ſerve out their vacations, though paſt their reading, if not fined or compounded.

Antients ſhall ſerve nine vacations, though their puiſne are called to the bench, and pay a fine of 3l. if abſent, if they appear to be in commons ſeven weeks in ſummer, and five weeks in the Lent vacations. Antienty ſaved to ſuch as ſhall read, though their puiſne read before them. Antients and barriſters degraded for non-payment of commons.

1555, 1561, 1565, 1567, 1624. Mr. Barkinge, Mr. Brand, George Gaſcoigne, Thomas Michelborne, and William Clopton, being called Antients, as of the former call, paid their reſpective fines for their vacations paſt, to complete the number of nine vacations of the ſaid former call.

Ordered, that the croſs table in the hall be a table only for the antients, which cannot conveniently have place at the upper table; and that no other ſhall ſit or take place at the ſame. And that the ſame croſs table, after the firſt meſs ſerved to the utter barriſters, ſhall be ſerved with meat next after the upper table, and before any other.

Benchers and Assistants.

None but ſuch as are to read, and aſſiſtants to the reader, ſhall be aſſociated to the reader's table. There ſhall be two aſſiſtants of antients that are next eligible to be readers, and they to ſit at the reader's table, and keep exerciſes as a reader; and they attend at readings in perſon, or forfeit.

A bencher that hath no voice in penſion ſhall not take place of any reader at the table. Any called to the bench *ex gratiâ* take place after preſent readers, and after all ſuch as ſhall read.

1619. Sir William Fiſh called to the bench, and have place according to his antiquity, without any reſpect to his knighthood. Sir William Fiſh having read, and Sir Euble Thelwale a voice in penſion, upon their petition, obtained an order to take place at the table or elſewhere, according to their knighthood, notwithſtanding the former order to the contrary, 1625.

1617. If any accept to be aſſiſtant, and refuſe to read when it come to his turn, then ſuch perſon *ipſo facto* out of the houſe, and not to be ever received again.

Moots.

Moots.

Every barriſter aſſigned to moot ſhall perform it *in propriâ perſonâ*. Moots to be performed according to antiquity. A barriſter, as he ſtandeth in antiquity, ſhall have liberty to chooſe his companion, with whom he will perform his moot. The names of the barriſters that are to be aſſigned to moot ſhall be preſented by the butler to the readers at the table in the hall, on Thurſday, at dinner, weekly; which being allowed by the readers, the butler ſhall warn them the ſame day; and if they refuſe to appear before the readers, on Friday at dinner, then next following, forfeit 20s. for being out of commons, and 20s. for their moot-fail; and ſome other aſſigned to moot, as the caſe ſhall require.

The fine for every moot-fail in term ſhall be 40s.

Treasurer.

None ſhall continue in the office of treaſurer of this houſe above a year; and then to give up his accounts unto the next treaſurer, and two ſuch other of the readers as ſhall be nominated to take the ſaid accounts by conſent of this whole bench.

No treaſurer to diſburſe any money without warrant from the penſion or reader's table: in like ſort bills of payment to be allowed.

Readers.

1589. No double reader hereafter ſhall be compelled to read thrice.

Antienty ſaved to ſuch as ſhall read, though their puiſne read before them.

Reader to ſee all duties diſcharged before he call any to the bar. No reader call more than two to the bar, and they ſeven years ſtanding. Readers calling barriſters contrary to order diſallowed, and declared void.

No reader record or diſcharge any one bound to keep his vacations, except his abode be the ſpace of a week of the readings at leaſt.

In the next term before any readings, ſome one ſtudent be appointed by the bench to be ſurveyor of the moots, to take order for the performance of grand moots.

Readers elect, after place taken, keep moots in the library, and in the readings in the hall, or amerced 10s. to be paid before he be admitted to ſit at the high table after his reading. Readers, at the firſt penſion after reading, preſent the names and number of exerciſes performed by the ſtudents in the time of his reading.

No order hereafter at any penſion ſhall be entered into the book of orders, and be effectual, unleſs ſubſcribed by the puiſne reader which ſhall be at the ſame penſion.

1619. Readers chambers not to be granted away to any.

1574. Every one that ſhall hereafter be choſen reader ſhall have allowance of one hogſhead of wine, whatſoever the party be, and every week during his reading the commons for eight perſons. From 1517 to 1535, eight perſons were allowed each a hogſhead, at 1l. 6s. 8d.; in 1552 it was 1l. 15s.

1585. No reader hereafter ſhall have allowance, either of reward, or of any other allowance in reſpect of veniſon, for above the number of 20 brace of bucks, and a leaſh of ſtags; and the ſame to be ſpent in the houſe.

1586. The reader is allowed this ſummer, for every week ten bucks, and not above.

Chapel.

It appears, as well by a decree of the Court of Augmentations, bearing date November 10, in the 33d year of the reign of King Henry VIII. as alſo by an exemplification thereof, made November 12, in the ſaid year, as alſo by another exemplification thereof, granted by the late Queen Elizabeth, dated at Weſtminſter, February 12, in the 4th year of her reign, that the treaſurer of the Court of Augmentations of the ſaid Revenue of the Crown, for the time being, ſhould yearly pay out of the ſaid revenues, to the treaſurer of the houſe of Gray's Inn, High Holborn, in the county of Middleſex, for the time being, the ſum of 6l. 13s. 4d. in recompence of a yearly ſtipend of 7l. 13s. 4d. which was duly proved before the ſaid Court of Augmentations to be iſſuing out of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, beſide London, and of right payable, *time out of mind* *, by the prior and convent of the ſaid monaſtery, and their predeceſſors, for the finding of a chaplain to celebrate divine ſervice in

* See page 240.

the

the chapel of Gray's Inn, for the ſtudents, gentlemen, and fellows of the ſaid houſe; which ſaid ſum of 6l. 13s. 4d. hath been conſtantly paid and allowed to the treaſurer of Gray's Inn for the time being, ever ſince the ſaid decree, out of the revenues of the crown. Feb. 28, 1661. Ex' p̄ Johan' Blomley in abſen' Aud'.

1518, 1520, 1524. Paid the prior of Sheen, for half a year's rent, due for Gray's Inn, 3l. 6s. 8d.

1569. 1655. Received out of the Exchequer, to find a chaplain in Gray's Inn, p̄dicto anno, 3l. 6s. 8d.

1583. The reader to have his diet and 20 nobles, quarterly to be paid.

1635. 1644. The reader allowed 6d. every term from every gentleman.

Minister.

1576. 1599. Mr. Cheeke be miniſter, if not diſallowed by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and Biſhop of London.

1581. The miniſter allowed 100 marks *per annum*.

1612. The preacher's roll to be gathered in term and vacation.

1617. Dr. Sibbs allowed five marks every term, paid out of the treaſury for increaſe of his penſion.

1644. 1663. The gentlemen out of commons, as well as thoſe in commons, to pay the preacher.

1647. Dr. Horton allowed 20s. a term, and if the contribution amounts to more to have it; and when commons are kept, his diet for himſelf and man, and a chamber.

1660. 1662. Every reader to pay termly to the miniſter's roll 6s. 8d.; every antient 4s.; a barriſter 3s. 4d.; and every ſtudent 2s. 6d.

1572. Every reader pay 16d. antient 12d. and ſtudent 8d. every term, to the dean of the chapel, for the maintenance and ſupport of the chapel.

1583. All gentlemen of the Society ſhall receive the communion in the chapel of this houſe every term. Subſequently, thoſe gentlemen that have forborne to communicate two terms forfeit 3s. 4d. If gentlemen receive not the communion in a whole year to pay 20s. or ſtand expulſed.

1617. 1641. Several gentlemen for not receiving the communion expelled the houſe, and not to be received again before they have paid the treaſurer 20s. a man.

1654.

1654. What money is given at the communion be diſtributed to the poor; and the charge of bread and wine at the ſeveral communions be borne out of the treaſury.

None under the degree of antients ſit in the two uppermoſt ſeats, on either ſide, next the reader; the four next for barriſters; and the reſt for the young gentlemen. No women to come into any part of the chapel.

Chambers.

All chambers be firſt ſurveyed by two readers, who ſhall report what the chamber is worth, that thereupon they may take ſuch compoſition as is fit before any grant be made.

No penſion ſhall be received from any gentlemen to renew their chambers before they firſt have a certificate from the ſteward and chief butler for diſcharge of all debts, as commons, caſtings into commons, preacher's roll, rent, and penſions.

1638. No chamber be granted under 10l. fine, and 20s. *per annum.*

1657. No leaſe above 21 years, except in caſe of building, and not to extend to repairs. By an order of 1617 chambers to be repaired at the tenant's own charge, except thoſe of readers.

1654. No enlargement of chambers without licence from penſion, upon forfeiture of the chamber.

1647. 1655. No women to lodge in the houſe; no family to be in the houſe; readers' chambers not to be granted away to any; chambers ſeized where no admiſſion is found; chambers ſeized, the leaſe being expired; fines for chambers not paid, ſeized to uſe of the houſe; all chambers liable to ſeizure to pay the houſe debts. In 1629, 1635, 1639, and 1644, four perſons had their chambers ſeized, to pay the ſteward's debts. 1611, 1614, 1615, and 1655, Meſſrs. Watkin, Greenwood, and Bownuſe, had their goods ſold, to pay the ſteward's debts for commons.

No aſſignment of any chamber be made before he or they attend the penſion, and have allowance from the bench, upon forfeiture of his eſtate that ſhall be buyer thereof; all aſſignments to be entered into the penſion book, or the grant void; no aſſignment but to fellows of the Society, upon forfeiture of the intereſt; a fine paid upon change of life.

Commons.

Viſus in villâ ſhall come into commons, or be caſt into commons. Every gentleman having chambers in the houſe ſhall be in commons eight weeks in the year, or forfeit his chambers. Gentlemen of the third table ſerve the hall.

No gentleman be admitted half commons or repaſts in grand weeks, but be put in whole commons. The ſteward ſhall put every gentleman into commons that takes meat in the hall, except they ſpeak to the ſteward or his man to be but a repaſt.

No gentleman go out of commons except he pay, and come to the ſteward's book to ſee his name eraſed.

No gentleman to be ſerved out of rank.

No commons to be ſerved to any gentleman's chamber, or elſewhere, except to readers.

The firſt half week ſhall end upon Tueſday noon, and the latter part of the week ſhall begin upon Wedneſday dinner.

Commons to be paid every fortnight; afterwards to be collected every week in the hall; and a third order is, that they ſhall be paid in advance.

If any gentleman go out of commons, and not pay, *toties quoties*, 13s. 4d. to the houſe.

1601. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Greenwood had their chambers ſeized, and they were expelled the houſe, for non-payment of commons.

Plate.

The particulars of this part of the MS. appears to be incomplete: the following are all the articles noticed.

1633. A flagon, weight 52 oz. 15 dwts. value 13l. 12s. 6d. Ex dono Roberti Dewhurſt, Cuſtodis brevium de Banco Regis.

1650. An ewer, weight 31 oz. 2 dwts. } value 26l. 9s 7d. { Ex dono Jeremiæ
A baſon, 71 oz. 8 dwts. } { Bettenham, lectoris
{ hujus Hoſpitii.

1650. A vaſe, weight 38 oz. 15 dwts. value 10l. 0s. 2d. Robertus Lewes arm. qui in hoc Grayenſis Hoſpitio annos quadraginta et octo in ſtudio juris municipu' exegit, hanc dictam argenteam eidem moriens teſtamento legavit.

1670.

1670. A chalice and paten, weight 62 oz. 5 dwts. value 16l. 1s. 7d. Ex dono Juſtinian Paget, arm. Cuſtodis Brevium, &c. in uſum Hoſpitii Graiienſis.

Two tankards, value 14l. 9s. 4d. Ex dono Allani Lockhart, arm. Prothonotarii, &c. in uſum Hoſpitii Graiienſis, A. 1670.

1672. A chalice and paten, weight 63 oz. 15 dwts. value 16l. 9s. 4d. Ex dono Johannis Plomer. This gentleman was very bountiful to the officers and ſervants of Gray's Inn, and left them a handſome ſum at his deceaſe. The writer of this account of the Society acknowledges many pecuniary favours he received from Mr. Plomer, which confirms the ſuppoſition that it was a compilation by the ſteward.

1673, June 15. An ewer, weight 31 oz. 8 dwts. A baſon, 116 oz. 10 dwts. } value 38l. 4. 5d. { Ex dono Ricardi Newdegate ſervientis ad legem.

A flagon, weight 56 oz. 8 dwts. value 14l. 11s. 4d. Ex dono Johis Gulſton arm. ſecundi Prothonotarii Curie Dñi Regis de Banco.

Annual Revenue 1674.

180l. 13s. 4d. Perquiſitiones curiæ communibus annis 451l. 2s. 10d. Summa totalis 631l. 16s. 2d.

Feod. et allocationes 605l. 12s. 4d. Remanent 26l. 3s. 10d.

This is on an average of ſix years.

Staple Inn

is an appendage to Gray's Inn, and governed by a principal and eleven antients, with a penſioner. It is an inn of Chancery. Tradition will have it, that the appellation of Staple was applied in conſequence of the ſite having been originally that of the *hall* for merchants dealing in wool, which is certainly known to be a *ſtaple* commodity of England; but I do not find one evidence in confirmation of the derivation. It is however probable that to this tradition they are indebted for their armorial bearing, Vert, a wool-pack Argent. If the reader will recur to p. 194. he will find Sir Edward Coke's ideas on the ſtaple; and it may be remembered, in addition, that the higheſt legal ſeat at preſent is a wool-ſack. The intention was certainly thus: Wool is the great foundation

dation article of our manufactures, both for the uſe of Britons and for exportation; it has been in conſequence the object of conſtant ſolicitude with our monarchs. They have iſſued decrees, and enacted laws, to promote its growth, and accelerate its diſtribution. The laws are guarded and enforced by our aſſiſtance; we will therefore evince our concurrence towards the general welfare of the ſtate by adopting the wool-ſack as our armorial inſignia, and intimate its importance by terming our reſidence the Staple.

This reſidence is ſuppoſed to have been an inn of Chancery in 1415; and probably was long before that time; but the earlier part of its hiſtory is involved in obſcurity. It was granted to the Antients, or Society, of Gray's Inn, 20 Henry VII. by John Knighton, and Alice his wife, in indentures of bargain and ſale; and they have remained in poſſeſſion till the preſent moment.

The entrance to Staple Inn is through an arch in the houſes immediately facing Gray's Inn lane. Thoſe houſes are very antient, of timber and plaſter, and probably were built between the reigns of Edward VI. and James I.

The court, garden, and hall, have each their claims to notice, and ſome ſhare of approbation: the firſt is clean, dry, and pleaſant; the ſecond prettily diſpoſed, with trees and walks; and the hall has four buttreſſes, of four gradations, with angular mullioned windows, and an enriched Gothic door, ſhaded, in a rather picturesque way, by ſhrubs and foliage.

The reader will again recur to the Middle Temple hall for his ideas of the roof of this; which is compoſed of ribs or arches of oak, with cornices and pendants, the prevailing taſte in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The twelve Cæſars have alſo obtained poſſeſſion, as in the Temple hall.

The pictures are portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, Lord Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor Cowper, and Lord Camden.

Barnard's Inn.

Another inn of Chancery, belonging to Gray's Inn. This houſe was in the reign of Henry VI. a meſſuage of Dr. John Mackworth's, dean of Lincoln, and is ſaid to have born his name; but Lionel Barnard having leaſed or occupied it, his name has been ſubſtituted. The above Dean's executor, Thomas Atkins, conveyed this inn to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; who were in return to found a chantry for the repoſe of the Doctor's ſoul, within the chapel of St. George, in the Cathedral of Lincoln.

The Society of Barnard's Inn are governed by a principal and twelve antients. Their armorial inſignia is, Party per pale indented, Ermine and Sable, a chevron Gules, fretty Or.

It is ſituated on the South ſide of Holborn, near Fetter-lane, and is a pleaſant if not an extenſive domain. The hall and adjoining buildings have nothing in their architecture to recommend them particularly to our notice; but a ſmall piece of ground, incloſed by railing, and judiciouſly diſpoſed with trees and walks, will give a pleaſant effect to the moſt uncouth and rude ſtructures. The hall has no other external adornment than two pilaſters on the ſide, which are of an order even more ſimple than the Tuſcan, with windows ſeparated only by their interpoſition in the whole length. The timbers of the roof are diſpoſed with more attention to their real uſe than ornament, of which it is deſtitute, if we except three carved pendants from it.

There are ſeveral portraits: Charles II. Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, and ſeveral of the principals, one of whom is commemorated by a buſt.

Lincoln's Inn.

As the Lord Chancellor of England exerciſes part of his high functions in the hall of this magnificent territory, it becomes neceſſary to give ſome account of the origin of the Court in which he preſides, and this will lead to that of ſeveral others. The reader will undoubtedly forgive my enlarging upon this ſubject, which is of all others moſt intereſting to Britons. He will learn from this recital how many centuries elapſed before the great and ſtupendous fabrick, framed of the beſt materials, and ſupported by the beſt exertions of men renowned for talents, was erected, and ſo firmly eſtabliſhed as we now enjoy it. It will be perceived beſides, that, although the Court of Chancery has become a theme for public cenſure, and proverbial for delay, the fault is not wholly to be attributed to thoſe who direct its movements. Many excellent regulations have been enacted by them at various periods, ſtrictly commanding the perſons pleading in it to ſimplify their cauſes as much as poſſible, and to do their beſt in bringing them to a ſpeedy deciſion. Thoſe of Lord Keeper Coventry and Sir Julius Cæſar do their memories immortal honour, which will be found in a ſubſequent page, and are undoubted proof how anxious the Court has always been to determine rapidly,

rapidly, and how much they are prevented by the avarice of pleaders and obſtinacy of clients.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth violent diſputes exiſted in this Court, which led to the thorough inveſtigation of its hiſtory, and the rights and privileges of the various officers who direct its proceedings. Some perſon, indefatigable in the cauſe of antiquity, and perhaps intereſted in the altercation, has taken the pains to collect all the arguments *pro* and *con*, and tranſcribe them in a large book, which Lord Oxford obtained, and depoſited in his invaluable library *.

The article from which the following abridgement was made is of very conſiderable length, and written in a nervous and elegant ſtyle, but I am unfortunately incapable of giving the author's name, which is no where mentioned. The concluding paragraph is pious, and well written.

" The Chief Judge of all Courts, in whom it is to give juſtice and mercy, and whoſe mercy is above all his works, deal with you, me, and us all, in mercy. Amen. From Ightham, in Kent, this eight of March, *anno* 1576."

This gentleman derives the term court from *curia*, as L. Valla obſerves, Men aſſemble together, ſome to adminiſter, and others to receive juſtice, therefore eminent writers uſe the word *curia* both for the place and the aſſembly.

Our Saxon anceſtors termed their courts Gemotes, meetings; as Halmote, Swanemote, and Folkmote.

Some are called Courts of Record, becauſe their acts are regiſtered, and the reputation of them is beyond doubt; others are inferior courts, becauſe they have no juriſdiction for ſums above 40s. and their decrees may be reverſed.

The Chancery is a court of record. Some courts of record belong immediately to the Monarch, and have their ſeats in privileged places, as the county palatine of Durham, the Biſhoprick of Ely, and many towns and boroughs, and thoſe have their origin either by grant from the King, by decree of Parliament, or by preſcription. Some of them have limited juriſdiction, as pleas of 100l. and the remainder hold pleas of any ſums.

The kings before the conqueſt held their high courts of juſtice within their palaces, as they acted as the immediate vicars of God, adminiſtering both juſtice and mercy.

* Harl. MSS. 2207.

Juſtice was adminiſtered in the inferior courts at home, and in leets, tythings of hundreds, lathes, and wapentakes, and trythings, which the provincials denominate Ridings; and in the two courts of the ſhire, one held half yearly, the other monthly.

The King adminiſtered juſtice within his palace in perſon, and by deputy. As proof, the following ſhort law by King Edgar is cited, which is inſerted in the book of Saxon Laws.

"Nemo in lite regem appellato, niſi quidem domi juſtitiam conſequi, aut impetrare non poterit. Sin ſummo jure domi urgeatur, ad regem, ut is onus aliquâ ex parte allevet, provocato *."

Which is confirmed by that of King Canute, folio 108. From thoſe it may be inferred, that clients ſhould ſeek for juſtice in the courts of their county; that they ought not to be withdrawn from them to the King's Court without good cauſe; that the King himſelf ſat in court, and therefore that court obtained the name of the King's Bench; and that this high court was one of law, juſtice, equity, and conſcience. All of which is expreſſed in the very letter of this ſhort law.

During the reigns of William I. and II. the county courts might have been preſerved in ſome degree; but that where the King preſided undoubtedly witneſſed nothing more than the decrees of tyranny.

Gervaſe of Tilbury, who lived and wrote near the æra of the Conqueſt, aſſerts that William had a Court of Exchequer in Normandy, which he introduced into England; and this is confirmed in ſome degree by the mention of a Court of Exchequer, as the ſupreme one, in the book of Cuſtoms of Normandy.

Henry I. ſon of the Conqueror, was a peaceable and learned prince, who wrote on the Engliſh laws; from which circumſtance he obtained the name of Beauclerc. It was in this reign that the laws began to emerge from the diſuſe conqueſt and rapine had occaſioned: Henry reſtored the county courts to their integrity, and the ſeats of juſtice to his own palace. This is collected from the charters, granted at the commencement of his reign, to the previouſly oppreſſed Engliſh.

It is clear that this reſtoration was made in the time of Henry II. his ſucceſſor; for Gervaſe of Tilbury, when an officer of the Exchequer, wrote a work, yet extant, on that court. Beſides, the Chief Juſtice, Ranulph de Glanvile, author of a book which has been printed, diſtinctly mentions the *two* courts of King's Bench

* Lambarde, Ἀρχαιονομία, p. 63.

and

and Exchequer; but, as neither notices the Court of Chancery, it may be inferred it was not then eſtabliſhed.

Gervaſe obſerves of the Exchequer, that it obtained its denomination, *Scaccarium*, from the reſemblance which the table in the Court bore to that of the cheſs-board. He ſays that the King did not preſide within it, but his chief juſtice, who was chancellor, and chancellor of the Exchequer, the barons, and ſome other officers, whom he names.

The other court was *Aula Regia*, where the King himſelf ſat, and his juſtices *à latere*, the chief juſtice, chancellor, marſhals, and conſtables. At theſe courts pleas were held of civil and common law, and thoſe of the Crown. The writs of both were in the ſame terms, and the teſt under the name of the chief juſtice. As the King and his great counſellors were preſent, and as that was the only high court, he and they mitigated the laws at their pleaſure, as the King had done previous to the Conqueſt, and as the Lord Keeper afterwards did.

This method of proceeding continued till the reign of Henry III. who granted, *anno regni* 11, the Great Charter of England; to obtain which, long and violent ſtruggles had been made. In the ſecond chapter of this are theſe words, *Communia Placita non ſequantur Curiam noſtram, ſed ſint in aliquo certo loco*; which is the very foundation of the Court of Common Pleas; which court had its name from the common pleas held in it. This removed part of the burthen from the King's Bench, where they were previouſly heard. After that period the form of the writs were changed to ſuit the new court, as Bracton's work will ſhew, who lived in the reign of King Henry III. But the King's Bench remained as before, for criminal cauſes, and thoſe of conſcience.

The gentleman who compiled this ingenious hiſtorical account is of opinion, that the Court of Common Pleas exiſted at the King's pleaſure, till the 28th year of his ſon's reign (Edward I.) who made an act of parliament to rectify Magna Charta; and yet it is evident, from Bracton, that both the King's Bench and the Common Pleas had ſeverally exerciſed their juriſdiction during the reign of Henry III. for he often mentions the juſtices *de Banco Regis apud Weſtm.* and in page 373 he ſpeaks of *Placita que ſequuntur Regem*, which muſt be underſtood of the King's Bench.

Page 331 he writes plainly of the Chancery, ſaying that certain writs, *De Pace*, muſt be enrolled in *Rotulo Cancell'*, and this undoubtedly is the firſt notice of the court, though the Chancellor is frequently mentioned. He is further of opinion, that

that there was not at that time a *court* of Chancery that had juriſdiction for holding pleas; for neither Gervaſe, Glanvile, nor John Britton, biſhop of Hereford, who lived in the reign of Edward I. (a man excellently converſant in our laws, and commanded by the King to comment on them), ſay a word of it, though the latter ſpeaks of the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, the Exchequer, the Marſhalſea, &c. &c. and of the juſtices of oyer and aſſize.

That this aſſertion may not reſt wholly upon the ſilence of authors, it will be proper to derive the name of the Chancellor, and to ſtate his powers. The word Chancellor is from the French, and that from *Cancellarius*, which is of Greek origin, ſignifying lattices, or croſſed bars, to incloſe any thing, and metaphorically to bound or incloſe within certain limits.

In this latticed form it was uſual to cancel a record, becauſe the *vacat* of a record was made by drawing a pen in horizontal and perpendicular lines over it; ſo that, in one ſenſe, he may be termed a Chancellor who makes a cancel on a record; and in another, he who confines the laws within their due limits, and mitigates their ſeverity, according to equity and conſcience.

The Chancellor is choſen for this high ſtation becauſe he is a man eminent for wiſdom and fidelity, and equal to the office of Counſellor for the Realm, and that of Speaker of the Houſe of Lords. He keeps the King's ſeal, and never ſuffers it to be carried out of his preſence *. Gervaſe declares that it was kept in the treaſury of the Exchequer, under the ſeal of the Chancellor, of which Court it has already been mentioned he was alſo Chancellor. He paſſes the original writs, keeps the records and the hanaper; beſides which, he has his court endowed with double juriſdiction; abſolute, pronouncing according to conſcience; and another more limited, where he decides according to law, as by bill, in the cauſes of the miniſters of his own court, *Sectis de Querelâ*, *Petitiones*, *Traverſis*, *Monſtrans de droit*, matters of recogniſance in wards and liveries, before the ſpecial court was erected for that purpoſe.

This gentleman thinks the term and office of Chancellor was introduced by the Normans, though he is not mentioned in the reigns of William or his ſon, aſſerting, that his authority was uſeleſs in a conquered country, and that it is probable Odo, the illegitimate brother of William, was Chancellor, though his ſuperior

* The Great Seal of England was once however ſo effectually carried out of the *preſence* of Lord Thurlow, that it never came into it again; in ſhort, it was fairly and decidedly ſtolen from his houſe in Great Ormond-ſtreet, 1788.

dignity

dignity cauſed him to be ſtiled *Vice Dominus Regni*, as William of Malmeſbury obſerves.

The Biſhop of Durham was called *Regni Procurator* in the reign of William Rufus, but Matthew Paris in that of Henry I. (another ſon of the Conqueror) mentions Ranulph as Chancellor, who fell from his horſe, and died in the King's preſence, at Barkhampſtead.

Henry II. had Thomas Becket for his Chancellor.

Richard I. William Longchamp, biſhop of Ely.

The office at that time was Chancellor of the State, and Keeper of the Seals.

Ralph Nevil refuſed to reſign the Seals to Henry III. on the plea, that the Chief Juſtice, the Chancellor, and the Treaſurer, held their offices from Parliament, and not from the Monarch; but Thomas à Becket ſent the Seals to Henry II. when he was promoted to the ſee of Canterbury. The Chancellor then had charge of the records, at leaſt of all things paſſing the Great Seal; but it is probable he did not poſſeſs the power of making original writs till the erection of the Court of Common Pleas, much leſs had he juriſdiction to hold pleas. But at the time mentioned, or ſoon after, he was veſted with thoſe powers, and at ſome period within the reign of Edward I. becauſe the ſtatutes of his time are the firſt that notice the making of writs in the Chancery.

"So that Edward I. was a noble patron of our laws, not only that he was the firſt that enacted a ſtatute of Magna Charta, but had determined to play the Juſtinian alſo with the laws of England, and wiſhed to collect them into books." One of thoſe books our author ſuſpects to be Britton's.

It is therefore extremely probable that Edward brought this court into a ſettled ſtate, although his father had begun the work through the importunity of the barons; "but more likely the Court of Chancery, eſpecially concerning the juriſdiction in holding ordinary pleas, ſhould be derived from the King's Bench, as the Common Pleas was. We are taught that errors committed in the Chancery ſhall be reverſed in the King's Bench as in a ſuperior court, the Chief Juſtice of which may deliver a man by *Habeas Corpus*, if the Chancellor commit him to the Fleet for diſobeying his injunctions that he ſhall not ſue in the King's Bench; if an iſſue is joined in the Chancery, it is to be tried in the King's Bench, for want of power in the Chancellor to do it."

An antient book of ordinances for the King's houſehold, written in the time of Edward II. mentions that the judges had their exhibitions, liveries, and neceſſaries, at the diſcretion of the Steward and Treaſurer of the King's houſe.

"I read

" I read alſo in Matthew Paris, that the houſe of the Rolls (where you lie, and which is the very ſeat of the Chancery) was built in the days of Henry III. and at his charge, and not to lay the records in, but to receive ſuch Jews as were converted to Chriſtianity." This gentleman was at a loſs to find when the Rolls were firſt brought to this *domus converſorum*; but Newcourt has ſupplied the hiatus by fixing the date at 1377, when William Burſtall was appointed Maſter of the Rolls.

The officer termed Maſter of the Rolls, whoſe appellation might with propriety be changed to *Keeper* of them, preſides as Judge in the court of Chancery in the Chancellor's abſence. The other members of this court are, twelve maſters in Chancery, ſix attorneys or clerks in Chancery, clerks in court, two examiners, who each have clerks, four regiſters, the clerk of the crown, prothonotary, clerks of the hanaper, petty bag, ſubpœna, patents, affidavits, curſitors (officers erected by Lord Chancellor Bacon), and alienation.

" RULES made by the Right Honourable Thomas Earl Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, with the Advice and Aſſiſtance of the Right Honourable Sir Julius Cæſar, Knight, Maſter of the Rolls, in the Term of St. Michael the Archangel, in the eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles, for the Redreſs of ſundry Errors, Defaults, and Abuſes, in the High Court of Chancery.

" That bills, anſwers, replications, and rejoinders, be not ſtuffed with repetitions of deeds or writings *in hæc verba*; but the effect and ſubſtance of ſo much of them only as is pertinent, and material to be ſet down, and that in effectual and brief terms.

" That long and needleſs traverſes of points not traverſable nor material, cauſeleſs recitals, tautologies, and multiplication of words, and all other impertinencies occaſioning needleſs perplexity, be avoided, and the antient brevity and ſuccinctneſs, in bills and other pleadings, reſtored; and upon any default herein, the party and counſel under whoſe hand it paſſeth ſhall pay the charge of the copy, and be further puniſhed as the caſe ſhall merit.

" When the defendants have anſwered the plaintiffs, their counſel are ſeriouſly to adviſe of the anſwer, and if they find that upon the anſwer alone, without further proof, there be ſufficient ground for an order or decree to proceed upon

upon the anſwer without further lengthening the cauſe; or, if it be needful to prove one or a few particular points, to reply unto theſe points, and not to draw into pleading or proofs any more than thoſe neceſſary charges. The defaulters herein to be puniſhed by paying the charge of the copy, or otherwiſe, as the caſe ſhall require.

"That interrogations for examining of witneſſes be drawn only upon points material, and not upon matters which are either confeſſed in the pleading or are impertinent, and needleſs to be proved.

"That the articles which are uſually thruſt into the beginning of every ſchedule of interrogation, as it were of form or courſe, touching the witneſſes knowledge of the parties, plaintiff, or defendant, of the lands, towns, or places, in the pleadings, and the like, be not ſo needleſſly uſed as they are; but if, in croſs examinations, or for other ſpecial reaſon, it ſhall be neceſſary to miniſter any ſuch queſtion, every man is left at liberty to do therein as much as ſhall be pertinent and needful, in a due and fitting place. And if any ſhall offend againſt this, the party and ſuch as drew the interrogations ſhall be puniſhed, by paying as much as the other is by that means overcharged in copies, and further as the caſe ſhall merit.

"When the parties are at iſſue, and do proceed to examination of witneſſes, either in court or by commiſſion; as the interrogations are to be pertinent and material, ſo the witneſſes are to be ſorted by thoſe that produce them, that they may be examined upon ſuch interrogations as are proper and fit for them, and not to examine a multitude of witneſſes upon a multitude of queſtions altogether unknown to them, as is too frequently done; upon pain, that where any groſs abuſe or default therein ſhall be made appear to the Court, the defaulter ſhall pay as much as the other ſide is by that means overcharged in copies, and ſhall be further puniſhed if the court ſee cauſe.

"When a commiſſion is awarded to examine witneſſes, if, by the default of him that hath the carriage of the commiſſion, or his commiſſioners, nothing is done, he ſhall bear all the charges that the other ſide was put unto about that commiſſion; either for fees of Court, bringing or entertaining commiſſioners or witneſſes, or otherwiſe, to be aſcertained by the oath of the party of him that diſburſed the money for him, and ſhall renew the commiſſion at his own charge.

"When a commiſſion is awarded to examine witneſſes, and the one ſide produceth and examineth all his witneſſes, and the other ſide doth not, but

prayeth a new commiſſion; if it be granted, he ſhall bear all the charges of the renewed commiſſion, both in court and in the country, as well for the charge and entertainment of his own commiſſioners, as for the commiſſioners on the other ſide. And the other ſide ſhall be permitted to croſs-examine the witneſſes produced by him that reneweth the commiſſion; but if he will examine any other witneſſes of his own, then he ſhall bear his own part of that charge. The charges herein mentioned to be aſcertained by the oath of the party, or of him that diſburſed the money for him.

" He at whoſe inſtance a commiſſion to examine witneſſes, after a former commiſſion over-ruled and *retorned*, is once renewed, and he by whoſe default, or by default of his commiſſioners, a former commiſſion was not executed, and thereupon it is renewed, ſhall at his peril examine all his witneſſes by that renewed commiſſion, or examine them in court, by the end of the term wherein that renewed commiſſion is returnable, without any further delay.

" When witneſſes in a court upon a ſchedule of interrogation are ſworn, there ſhall no new interrogations be put in to examine the ſame witneſſes; but the witneſſes ſhall be examined only upon ſuch interrogations as were exhibited before the witneſſes to be examined were ſworn. Neither ſhall any witneſſes be examined in court after the day of publication they were ſworn before, ſo as a copy of the rule of publication be delivered to the examiner, whereby he may take knowledge of publication.

" When witneſſes are examined in court, they ſhall perfect and ſubſcribe their depoſitions unto ſuch interrogations as they have anſwered, before they depart from the examiner or his deputy, and ſhall not be permitted to make any alteration thereof at any time after, without leave of the Court, unleſs it be in ſome circumſtance of time or the like, or for making perfect of a ſum upon view of any deed, book, or writing, which the witneſſes ſhall ſhew to the examiner before he admit ſuch alteration.

" The ſix clerks, who are the only attorneys in this court, ought to inform themſelves continually of the ſtate and proceedings of their client's cauſe, whereby they may be able to defend their clients, and to give account to the Court, as attorneys in all other courts do, and not to leave the care and knowledge thereof to their under clerks, who attend not in court. And the clients, and ſuch as follow their cauſes, are to acquaint their attorneys for that purpoſe.

" Such

" Such as deſire to have their cauſes ſet down for hearing muſt repair to the ſix clerk that is attorney in the cauſe, at leaſt ſix days before the end of the term; that the ſix clerk may inform himſelf of the ſtate of the cauſe, of the long or ſhort dependance thereof in court, of the antiquity of publication, of the weight or value of the cauſe, and all other the circumſtances material, to inform the Lord Keeper, or Maſter of the Rolls, at the time of ſetting down of cauſes. And the ſix clerk may not refuſe, but offer the ſame to be ſet down, if he be attended in ſuch due time as aforeſaid; nor come unprepared to inform the Lord Keeper, or Maſter of the Rolls, of the nature and circumſtances of the cauſe, as aforeſaid; and neither he nor any of his under clerks, nor any other, are to take any fee, gratuity, or reward, for the ſame.

" The regiſtrars in drawing up orders ſhall uſe convenient brevity, according to the manner of antient times. He ſhall mention the material reports, affidavits, and former orders, upon which any new order is grounded to have been read; but ſhall not repeat them. They ſhall not, unleſs it be by ſpecial direction of the Court, mention any reaſons but ſuch on which the Court reſted in making the order, and thoſe with brevity and clearneſs. And if they deliver a draft or copy of any order to be peruſed by counſel, if it be not brought back within 24 hours, they ſhall enter the order, without attending any longer for an anſwer from counſel; only they ſhall forbear the entry of decrees and diſmiſſions until they be ſigned, that the Lord Keeper, or Maſter of the Rolls, may reform them, if there be cauſe, at the ſigning.

" Whereas the exceſſive and unneceſſary length and charge of writs *de executione decreti* have been complained of; from henceforth, unleſs the party that ſueth for the writ ſhall deſire that the whole decree, as it is ſigned and inrolled, be therein ruled, the writ, if it be only for payment of money, ſhall make no other recital but to this or the like effect: " Cum p̄ quoddam decretum in Cur' Cancell' n'ra 10 die A. Regni n'ri, ordinat' et adjudicat' exiſtit, quod tu ſolveres, A. B. c. lī. legal' monetæ Angliæ, tibi p̄cipimus et firmiter injungend' mandamus quod prefat' C. lī. p̄fat' A. B. debit' modo ſolvas; et hoc nullatenus omittas p̄iculo incumbend'." And if the money by the decree be payable at certain days or places, then the ſame days and places to be expreſſed in the writ without any further recital. And if the decree be for doing other things, to be performed by the party or parties to whom the ſaid writ is directed, then no more ſhall be recited in the writ but the very decretal order, unleſs the decretal order do in

ſuch manner refer to a report or certificate, which are to be performed by the parties to whom the ſaid writ is directed, it will not appear what is to be by them performed; and in that caſe ſo much of the report or certificate as is to be performed by the ſaid parties ſhall be recited, and the order confirming the ſame, and no more, unleſs it be deſired by the party ſuing out of the ſaid writs. And the fee thereof to be paid ſhall be after the rate preſcribed in the table of fees, and no more.

"Every demurrer ſhall contain the cauſe of the demurrer, and the counſel who ſet their hands are to be beware that thoſe cauſes be not trivial. And where a demurrer of plea is grounded upon the ſubſtance and body of the matter, it ſhall be determined in open court, without reference; and the Regiſtrar, at the inſtance of the party demurring, ſhall, without any fee, put it unto the parties of cauſes after the hearings, aſſigning a ſpeedy day to every one, in order as he cometh to require it. And if the Defendant who demurred make no ſuch inſtance to the Regiſtrar within eight days after the plea or demurrer is put in court, the ſame, without any motion, ſhall be diſallowed of courſe, as put for delay, and the defendant ſhall pay ordinary coſts; provided that the Regiſtrar do not, without ſpecial warrant, put above two of thoſe demurrers into the paper upon one day.

"If a demurrer be grounded only upon one error or miſtake in the bill, no reference ſhall be made thereof for a week after it comes in; but the Plaintiff, without any motion, ſhall be permitted of courſe to amend the ſaid overſlip or miſtaking, paying to the Defendant, or his attorney, to his uſe, coſts, as the ſix clerk (not toward the cauſe) ſhall think fit. But if the Plaintiff in that time do not amend or alter it, then, if the Defendant doth nothing therein within a week following, by getting it ruled or referred, it ſhall be diſallowed of courſe, without any motion, as put in for delay, and the Defendant ſhall pay ordinary coſts; but, if (the Plaintiff not amending it as aforeſaid) it be ruled againſt him, upon reference or otherwiſe, he ſhall pay the ordinary coſts.

"When a Plaintiff excepteth to a Defendant's anſwer, he ſhall ſet down his exceptions in writing, and deliver it to the counſel whoſe hand is to the anſwer, or to the Defendant's attorney in court. If the Defendant do within a week ſatisfy the Plaintiff of the invalidity of his exceptions, or amend the anſwer in the ſame time, or agree with the Plaintiff or his attorney or ſolicitor to amend it by ſuch a time as ſhall be agreed on between them, and do amend it accordingly, without

without putting the Plaintiff to obtain a reference or make a motion thereabout; then the Defendant ſhall pay no coſts. And if any Plaintiff ſhall paſs or procure a reference within this time, or before this Court taken, the reference ſhall be void, as obtained ſurreptitiouſly; but if the Defendant do neither ſatisfy the Plaintiff, nor amend his anſwer, in manner aforeſaid, then, if upon reference or otherwiſe his anſwer be ruled inſufficient, he ſhall pay coſts according to the courſe of the Court.

"The Maſters of the Court ſhall prefix convenient (but not overlong) days for hearing of ſuch matters as are referred to them; and at the days prefixed ſhall proceed, without admitting any feigned or dilatory excuſes, eſpecially that counſel are otherwiſe employed, or cannot attend, or are not inſtructed, there having been notice and time enough allowed for the like; and, after three days, ſhall ſpeedily draw up their report, for the eaſe of the Client's attendance, which cannot but draw great charges.

"If the caſe be ſuch that the Maſter cannot proceed in the abſence of either party, or his counſel without juſt cauſe abſenting, the Maſter is preſently to certify the Court of the defaulters, that they may be puniſhed, by commitment, coſts, or otherwiſe, as the caſe ſhall merit.

"And if the Maſter do uſe, or willingly admit, any groſs delay, the reference is to be renewed, and the Maſter rebuked by the Court.

"The Maſters of the Court are not, upon the importunity of counſel or clients, to make ſpecial certificates of matters wherein the Court expects an opinion from them; nor are to do it but where their own judgments, in reſpect of difficulty, leadeth them to it, occaſioning for the moſt part a needleſs trouble to the Court, and delay and expence to the party.

"No reference ſhall be made to a Maſter whether an injunction ſhall be granted or not; but the ſame to paſs upon the opinion and judgment of the Court, if the Court think the matter informed ſufficient for an injunction; but if it be doubtful of the truth of any point of the information, the Court, when it cannot otherwiſe be fully done, may be certified thereof by a Maſter, who is then to certify, not only whether the information be in ſubſtance true, but if there appear other matter to confeſs or avoid, or otherwiſe balance that information, he muſt not conceal it, but give the Court a clear and true information.

"No references are to be made either to Maſters or others, unleſs it be by aſſent on both ſides to hear and determine the cauſe upon all the proofs, or otherwiſe;

wiſe; but when the Court hath heard it, and reduced it to particular points, eſpecially if thoſe points have relation to accounts, or matters of that nature, the Court may fitly leave ſuch to be reduced to certainty by a Maſter.

"The Regiſtrar ſhall, within ten days after the end of every term, certify to the Lord Keeper what references depend in the hand of any Maſter, and how long they have depended, that, if any of them have depended over long, the Court may require an account of them from the Maſter, and quicken them to a ſpeedy diſpatch.

"When a Maſter certifieth the ſufficiency or inſufficiency of an anſwer, plea, or demurrer; if either party reſt not in the report, but trouble the Court to determine it; if the Maſter's report be confirmed, he that oppoſeth it ſhall pay double coſts.

"Whereas the Maſters of the Court do ſometimes, by way of inducement, fill a leaf or two of the beginning of their reports, and ſometimes more, with a long particular recital of the ſeveral points of the orders of reference, they ſhall forbear ſuch iterations, the ſame appearing ſufficiently in the orders without any other repetition than this, "According to an order," or, "By direction of an order," of ſuch a date; ſhall fall directly into the matter of their report, ſetting down the ſame clearly, but as briefly as they can, for the eaſe both of the Court and of the parties.

"That Counſellors be careful what motions they make, and eſpecially that they move not things that may be had of courſe without motion; nor for ſuch things as cannot be granted, as being againſt the conſtant rules of the Court, or common juſtice; nor yet for ſuch things as, being granted, ſerve to little or no purpoſe. And, before they move the Court, they be ſure to be well informed and inſtructed, leſt, if the orders obtained by them upon information be after avoided, their client or themſelves be deſervedly puniſhed with coſts, or otherwiſe.

"When an order is made, eſpecially if it be upon hearing of counſel on both ſides, or after day to ſhew cauſe given and none ſhewed, there being a timely notice, both ſides are to reſt in it, without troubling the Court with new motions to croſs it, unleſs the Counſel that moves it be ſure that the matter he hath to croſs it be weighty and important, and will be well proved upon the motion. Such as ſhall do contrary are to be puniſhed with good coſts, and otherwiſe, as the Court ſhall find cauſe.

"That

"That no counſellor put his hand to bill, anſwer, or other pleading, unleſs it be drawn by himſelf, or at leaſt peruſed by himſelf in the paper draught, before it be engroſſed; and that the counſellor that puts his hand to any ſuch ſhall be anſwerable for all things therein, either againſt theſe orders, or any other the orders or rules of the court, except only ſuch things as are not to be miſliked but for untruth, for which the client if he informed it, or ſuch as cauſed it to be put in without his warrant or information, ſhall be anſwerable.

"If any counſellor ſhall preſume to move for any *formâ pauperis* that is not ſo admitted, and ſhall under that pretence move a ſecond motion; the Regiſtrar ſhall enter neither of his orders, and ſhall within four days acquaint the Lord Keeper, or the Maſter of the Rolls, with the cauſe, that he that did it may be condignly puniſhed.

"Counſellors, before they take on them to inform, by motion or otherwiſe, that any thing is contained in the bill, anſwer, pleadings, proofs publiſhed, or in any deeds or records, ought to be careful in peruſing the ſame themſelves, and not to reſt upon the affirmation of the client or his ſolicitor, who cannot ſo well judge of them, and whoſe part it is to produce thoſe things unto the counſellor; but it is the counſellor's part to direct how far forth the ſame are to be preſſed or urged to the court, and they are to ſuſtain the blame and puniſhment, if either wittingly or negligently, for want of reading, they abuſe the court thereon.

"For avoiding a multiplicity of idle petitions, drawn by perſons altogether ignorant of the order and courſe of the court, or the true eſtate of the petitioners' buſineſs, that petitions, before they be preſented to the Lord Keeper or the Maſter of the Rolls, be ſhewed to that ſix clerk who is the petitioner's attorney in court, or to his deputy, and by him approved and ſubſcribed; for which no fee ſhall be taken. And this is not to be underſtood of petitions indorſed and ſigned by counſel, nor of petitions containing any matter of complaint againſt the attorney or his under-clerk.

"All the clerks of the court, in copying, ingroſſing, or other writing, ſhall do the ſame fairly, orderly, and clerk-like, not doing it waſtefully, nor in leſs ſkins or rolls of parchment, or leaves of paper, than ought to be, thereby increaſing their own and their maſter's profit, or the ſubject's charge; and if the maſter of the office, upon complaint to him, do not right thereon, the Lord Keeper, or the Maſter of the Rolls, ſhall puniſh both the maſter and the clerk, and yield recompence

recompence to the complainant, upon complaint made to either of them, within two terms after the offence done."

The enſuing whimſical extract is *verbatim* from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, 1605.

"Six Clerks, eſſential parts of the maſter of ..... 11 R. 2. *ſex et non plures*, enacted, officers to them and their ſucceſſors: 8d. a ſheet, a right, as well as fees to offices of inheritance; they have uſed to take 8d. time out of mind ...., examiners 12d.; themſelves write, ſet down all examinations, many not publiſhed .... they loſe their labour. 39 Eliz. a Commiſſion to ſurvey every court, the abuſes and exactions, a jury empanneled, 17, had their charge; 40 Eliz. their verdict, Star-chamber; .... 12d. ever uſual; a patent; 12d. for filing of every bill of any man but his copy ..... 8d. a ſheet againſt the law, that patent daſhed, and ſwept out of the houſe, the houſe made clean, and all rectified by the Judges; ..... Preſcription, a ſtrong defence; fees taken in Hen. VII. time, Hen. VIII. time, by cuſtom their right; the copyholder would be glad to have a bill that no more might be paid than was in Hen. VIII. time, the farmer the tenant ..... The Counſel withdrawn Sir John Parker, *Malus uſus abolendus* 40,000l. in the Chancery for writing and copying, 6 clerks, 6 offices, in every office 20 clerks, every clerk 100 ſheets a day, 100 days in the year, 117 days in 4 terms, allow the 17 and the vacations and yet 40,000l. ..... Mr. Bond, Nihil eſt tam incredibile: quod non dicendo fiat probabile .. *An*tiquity into *Ini*quity ... cuſtom the mother of errors many times .. number of lines and ſyllables .. if cuſtom prevail for 8d. a ſheet, yet ſome law for the lines .. Mr. Moore. No bill in the Star-chamber above 15 ſheets, if any put in he ſhall pay for it himſelf .. no policy to diſcredit cuſtom and preſcription in parliament," &c. &c.

Having thus explained the nature of the court held in Lincoln's Inn-hall, I ſhall proceed to an account of the Society and their buildings. It is neceſſary, however, to premiſe, that nothing new can poſſibly be ſaid on this part of the ſubject. To account for this aſſertion, the reader need only be reminded of Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*. Where that learned Antiquary has preceded, every *modern* Hiſtorian muſt be contented to compile from his pages, aſſiſted by ſome few manuſcripts which have eſcaped his notice. One of thoſe (heraldick) contains the following conciſe yet ſatisfactory hiſtory of Lincoln's Inn. "Lincoln's Inn beareth, Sapphire, 15 feremolins Or, a canton of the ſecond Azure. Lion rampant Purpure. The lion rampant Purpure, in a field Or, is the proper coat of Lacy Earl of *Lincoln*."

"It is an antient ally unto the Middle Temple, and is ſituated in a ſtreet or lane known by the name of New-ſtreet, and now Chancery-lane, being once the manſion of a gentleman called William de Haverhall, treaſurer to King Henry III. who, for diſloyalty to his ſovereign, was, by the ſaid King, attainted of treaſon; ſo that thereby his houſes and lands came to the Crown; and thereupon the King gave this houſe unto Ralph de Nova villâ, vulgò Neville, Chancellor of England, as appeareth by an antient record; who was alſo Biſhop of Chicheſter, and kept his habitation or abode there. The houſe came afterwards to the hands of Henry Lacey, earl of Lincoln; by reaſon whereof it was called Lincoln's Inn. The ſaid Earl deceaſed there in 1310; nevertheleſs this houſe did after continue to the Biſhop of Chicheſter until the reign of Henry VIII.; and then the intereſt thereof came, by conveyance, to Juſtice Sulgard and others; who during his life, and after his poſterity, held the ſame, until the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth; and then Sir Edward Sulgard, knt. to whom the ſame did deſcend, ſold the inheritance of this houſe to the Benchers and Society there.

"There is no memory of any flouriſhing eſtate of the ſtudents and profeſſors of the common-law reſident in this college till the reign of Henry VI. when it appeareth, by the rolls and remembrances of that houſe, the ſame then began to be famous; but now of late years the ſame hath been much enlarged, with ranks of goodly buildings; the firſt whereof began at the coſt of Sir Thomas Lovel, knt. then or before a fellow of that houſe, by erecting that fair gate-houſe, of brick and free-ſtone, whereupon is engraven the arms of Lacy earl of Lincoln, together with his own."

The great quadrangle is formed by the gate-houſe, the hall on the Weſt ſide, the chapel on the North, and chambers on the South. The firſt is ornamented on the front with glazed bricks, diſpoſed in lozenges; in the centre a pointed arched entrance; and above it are the arms mentioned in the Manuſcript, with the date 1518. The gate is flanked by two ſquare projections or towers; but, as almoſt all the windows have been moderniſed, the venerable character of the ſtructure is greatly injured. The Hall, ſeen through the arch from Chancery-lane, has the appearance of a monaſtick building, occaſioned by the buttreſſes and pointed windows; and this effect is improved by the ſide of the chapel, elevated on an open crypt of three arches, ſeparated by buttreſſes of ſix gradations, with large windows filled by painted glaſs. The arches of the cloiſters are richly

covered by tracery, quatrefoils, and geometrical figures, in the manner of Henry VIIth's chapel, and are correct imitations of our antient florid ſtyle.

The Chapel was deſigned by Inigo Jones; but, unfortunately, this celebrated architect was incapable of producing a complete ſpecimen of *faithful imitation*: a flaſh of genius now and then appears, but it has a diſproportion or a deformity to counterbalance the effect. Mountain, biſhop of London, conſecrated this fane in 1623, whoſe windows abound with multitudes of emblazoned arms, in painted glaſs, of noblemen and treaſurers, to the preſent period, mingled with figures of the prophets and apoſtles. Of the new roof and Eaſt window, deſigned by Mr. Wyatt, and erected about 1791, I ſhall ſay nothing: when the publick are divided in opinion upon this gentleman's abilities in reforming our antient ſtyle of building, they will be ſo obliging as to judge for themſelves.

Henry Colfer, eſq. in 1658, founded a ſermon, preached in this chapel on the firſt Wedneſday of every month. The preacher receives 12l. *per annum.* And he left 8l. for charitable purpoſes.

Dr. Warburton, biſhop of Glouceſter, who was preacher to the Society, founded a lecture in 1768; to be pronounced on the firſt Sunday after Michaelmas term, and the firſt before and after Hillary term, annually, for proving the truth of the Chriſtian religion from the completion of the prophecies in the Old and New Teſtament.

The Society appoint a preacher and chaplain; and divine ſervice is celebrated on Sundays and holidays.

The ground under the cloiſters was the burial place of the Society, but ſince 1791 it has been reſerved for the benchers only.

The Hall, erected in the reign of Henry VII. is 62 feet in length, and 32 in breadth. The building has little to recommend it, as the architecture partakes of that degenerated ſtyle which was the precurſor of the total diſuſe of the grand ſuggeſtions of our anceſtors. Perhaps the moſt remarkable object within it is the painting of Paul before Felix, by Hogarth; placed there about 1750, in conſequence of a legacy by Mr. Wyndham. It would be unfair to criticiſe Hogarth's hiſtorical pictures; they were not his *forte*; nor can it be denied that his figures partake of that clumſy form which diſtinguiſhes the better claſſes of people in "Marriage à la Mode." But, in ſpeaking thus ſlightly of his ſerious performances, let me not be underſtood to cenſure the ludicrous and moral efforts of his pencil: they are certainly beyond all praiſe.

Stone-

Stone-buildings, ſo termed becauſe they are compoſed of that material, are ſituated parallel with the Weſt ſide of Chancery-lane; their Eaſt front, and the Weſt ſide of the Six Clerks and Regiſtrar's-office, whoſe principal front is in Chancery-lane, formed an oblong court. But thoſe buildings are only part of a vaſt range, projected by the Society, and deſigned by Sir Robert Taylor. The garden front conſiſts at preſent of a ruſtic baſement, with arcades and windows, at the North end of which is a wing conſiſting of ſix Corinthian pillars, ſupporting an entablature and pediment. The cornice of the wing is continued through the whole length of the front, which terminates in a baluſtrade; but the two ranges of windows are entirely plain. It will be perceived from this that the facade is not of the moſt ſuperb deſcription; but when viewed through the foliage of the garden, and the long line thus broken by the intervention of trees, it has a very pleaſing effect; and this is particularly obſervable from Serle's-court.

The chambers within Stone-buildings are magnificent, and ſell or let at very high prices. The leaſes commenced in June 1780, for 99 years, and three lives named at the time, with power to nominate a fourth at the deceaſe of the laſt ſurvivor. They are transferable for a fine of 10l. Thoſe in the antient buildings are held on ſingle lives, and are transferable for 10l. on the ground-floor, and leſs for the upper ſtories, except the firſt floor.

The ſite of Serle's-court, or New-ſquare, was originally called Fickett's-field, or Little Lincoln's Inn-field. It appears that Henry Serle and a perſon named Clerk had ſome claims, which were ſettled by an agreement, dated in the 34th year of Charles II. between them and the Benchers of the Society. That fixing the ſpecific property of the parties, Mr. Serle was permitted to build on the field. The chambers in this ſquare are freehold, but ſubject to certain reſtrictions inſerted in the agreement between the Benchers and Serle. The whole of the chambers within the juriſdiction of the Society entitle the holders to a vote for members of parliament for Middleſex and Weſtminſter.

The Council-chamber of Lincoln's-inn is a very handſome apartment. The Library, on the ground-floor of Stone-buildings, contains 8000 volumes, depoſited in four rooms; to increaſe which, each maſter of the bench contributes 11 guineas; and every ſtudent, when called to the bar, 5l.; the Maſter of the Library (a bencher, elected annually) purchaſes ſuch books relating to juriſprudence as are not commonly found in libraries. It is open every day, from 10 o'clock till 2, for the uſe of the members of the Society. There are ſeveral

landſcapes, by Brughel, on copper; and a marble buſt of Cicero. Beſides which, the walls are adorned with portaits of Lord Chief Juſtice Sir Richard Rainsford; Sir John Franklin, a maſter in Chancery; Judge Hales, who gave his manuſcripts to the Society; and Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield; with many pictures by Italian maſters, and ſome drawings.

The fine, or entrance money, to the Society of Lincoln's inn is 22l. 2s.* 16l. of which is expended in the purchaſe of ſtamps. The ſtudent gives a bond, in conjunction with a member of the Society, or two houſe-keepers, under a penalty of 100l. that he is a proper perſon for admiſſion, and for the punctual diſcharge of the dues, which amount to about 6l. *per annum.*

In conſequence of an agreement entered into by the four inns of court, in 1798, a depoſit of 100l. is required before the ſtudent commences his terms for the bar; which is repaid when he is called, but without intereſt. They are exempt from this exaction if intended for the Iriſh bar; or if they are members of the faculty of Advocates in Scotland; or if they have kept two years terms at either of the Engliſh univerſities, or that of Dublin.

Thoſe who remove from other inns of court to this are allowed, on producing a certificate, the ſame ſtandings, and advantages of terms they have kept, paying admiſſion-fees.

Terms are kept by attending at the hall, at 4 preciſely, to dine; but if the ſtudent leaves the hall before thanks are returned, the ſteward eraſes his name, and he loſes the benefit of that day's attendance.

The chief porter gives a plain black gown to each member who dines; for the uſe of which he pays 2s. 6d. the firſt term, and 1s. for each afterwards.

The dinner is ſerved in meſſes, for four perſons. The expence of a whole term in 1802 was 1l. 4s. and dinners 1s. 9d. each.

The exerciſes take place after dinner. And once a year, in Hilary Term, a Latin oration is pronounced by a Tancred ſtudent; who is ſo called from Chriſtopher Tancred, eſq. This gentleman bequeathed a conſiderable ſum of money, in 1754, for the education of twelve youths: four in divinity, and four in medicine, at Cambridge; and the remainder to ſtudy common law at Lincoln's-inn.

The Benchers after dining retire to the council chamber on council days, and there commence buſineſs.

* Lane's Guide to Lincoln's-inn, 1803; a work highly uſeful, and full of information.

Before

Before a ſtudent is called to the bar, his name muſt have been five years on the books of the Society, unleſs he produces a certificate from either of the univerſities before mentioned of his having taken the degree of M. A. or B. LL. If ſo, three years are ſufficient. Within this period he muſt keep twelve term commons in the hall; and perform nine exerciſes, but three of which can be made in one term. There are none of thoſe allowed on grand days, nor when there is a call to the bar. When a ſtudent is qualified for the bar, he muſt give notice to the ſteward of his wiſh to be called. After which his name is fixed on he ſcreen of the hall two weeks, and he petitions the Benchers at a ſpecial council. If he is approved, he is generally called the next day, when he takes the oath of allegiance and ſupremacy, which are adminiſtered by the ſteward, before the Benchers. He is then called, and ſigns the regiſter of it before them; who then leave him to the company and congratulations of his friends.

The ſtamps required on this occaſion are, the regiſter 28l. and the bond 1l.

A general order prevents an attorney, ſolicitor, clerk in Chancery or Exchequer, from being called, unleſs they have diſcontinued their practice two years. No perſon in deacon's orders, or under 21 years of age, can be called. When a barriſter has been ſeven years ſuch, he may be called to the bench; and is uſually invited according to ſeniority.

Each proprietor of chambers pays 6s. *per* term to the preacher; and every member, not a proprietor, 2s. 6d.

Every member pays 5s. 4d. *per annum* as penſion; and each ſet of chambers in Stone-buildings pays 4d. ground-rent on the original coſt of the building; which is inſured; and of the premium two-thirds are paid by the proprietors, and one-third by the Society. The place being extra-parochial, the taxes are very inconſiderable.

The following ſtatement, extracted from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, may prove an uſeful concluſion to the hiſtory of Lincoln's-inn.

"Mr. Thomas Grint (in the year 1774) informed the Committee, that Lincoln's-inn is a ſociety intruſted with the education of young gentlemen ſtudying the law, and is regulated and governed by the Benchers thereof. That every member of the Society inhabiting Serle's-court is admitted during life, paying a certain fine, and fees to the Society; which are called freeholds, ſubject to the orders and regulations of the Bench; and that they all belong to members of the Society, who never paid any parochial due. That the witneſs has known a perambulation

ambulation of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, and the perambulators have come into the district of Lincoln's-inn claimed by the Society. That the last time the parish went this perambulation was in the year 1771; and the witness believes they went in the customary mode of perambulating parishes. That the Society have no particular fund for the support of the poor, except the general fund of the house; that no poor's-rates are collected; and that there are no churchwardens, overseers of the poor, or constables, nor any officer to whom a justice of the peace might direct his warrant.

"That there is a chapel belonging to the Society; but the witness never knew any children christened there. That marriages have been performed in the chapel before the late act of parliament for preventing clandestine marriages; but none since. That there is a burial-place for those who die within the limits of the Society, but no fees are paid to the parish; and he never heard that the minister of the parish claimed any fees.

"Being asked how many inns are claimed by the Society of Lincoln's-inn, he said only one now, Thavie's-inn being sold; which is become separate property from the Society. And he apprehends they have the same power of alienating Furnival's-inn, and the district of Lincoln's-inn.

"That the witness knows of no children being born in Lincoln's-inn, no families living there; and never knew of any children being dropped there.

"That the preacher and reader belonging to the Society are paid by the Benchers; and the sacrament is administered every month. That there is a register of burials kept there. And the witness never heard that any pew or gallery in the churches of St. Clement Danes, or St. Andrew's Holborn, was appropriated for the use of the Society of Lincoln's-inn.

"That the limits and bounds of the inn are lighted, watched, and cleansed, by the direction, and at the expence, of the Benchers.

"That persons belonging to the Society have many times been relieved by the Benchers out of the general fund of the Society. And that one Isaac Johnson, a superannuated porter, at this time receives 2s. a week; but he is the only person at present who receives a weekly allowance; and that it was a voluntary act of the Benchers. That other persons have sometimes received 5 or 10 guineas at a time; and the witness never knew any of the officers or servants of the inn applying for relief and being refused. That no person has ever been returned upon the Society from any parish as a pauper, having gained a settlement; and the witness knows

knows no inſtance of any perſon gaining relief from a ſettlement there. That no perſons are permitted to reſide within the diſtrict of Lincoln's-inn but what are of the Society. That the Stamp-office is within the diſtrict; but the ſervants employed there do not live in the Inn, except the houſe-keeper, who is not a member. That the Commiſſioners of the Stamp-office pay dues to the Society; for the houſe; and many of the chambers are purchaſed by the Crown, for the uſe of the Stamp-office, in the names of ſome of the members of the Inn; and whenever they drop, they apply for a freſh nominee, that being the terms they are held upon. That they are obliged to hold them in the name of a member of Lincoln's-inn; and the Commiſſioners have been charged with part of the fund. And, being aſked whether there is any legal proceſs of enforcing payment of their ſhare towards the fund, he ſaid, all perſons who are admitted give bond for ſecuring the payment of it; and that no rate is paid by them to the pariſh of St. Andrew's, Holborn. That this fund is aſſeſſed upon the members who are admitted to the chambers, and made out in their names; and paid annually by the Commiſſioners, in the names of thoſe gentlemen who are admitted to the chambers. Being aſked whether he ever knew of any charge or demand being made by the pariſh of St. Clement Danes, or St. Andrew Holborn, relative to the paving rate, he ſaid, there was in the year 1771 or 1772; that he could not recollect the ſum exactly, but believed it was about 25l. 2s. 6d.; and apprehended it was laid for Serle ſtreet and Carey-ſtreet. That the anſwer of the Benchers to this demand was, that it ſhould be collected and paid by the occupiers of thoſe chambers on the Weſt and South ſides of Serle's-court, excluſive of the annual dues paid to the houſe.

"That the gates of the Inn are ſhut at 11 o'clock every night; and he never knew the conſtable of the night, or watchman, demand an entrance for ſearch of vagrants, or exerciſe any juriſdiction in the inn, after the gates were once ſhut. Neither did he ever know the parochial beadles come into the Inn in the day-time to take up vagrants or beggars, to remove them into other parts of the pariſh.

"That he was appointed one of the aſſeſſors of the land and window-tax by the Benchers; and collects the ſame in Serle's-court, as part of the Inn. And he produced to your Committee the books of aſſeſſment on Lincoln's-inn, in the years 1740 and 1748, for the land and window taxes. Then an act, made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for granting an aid to his Majeſty by a land-tax, was read,

read, whereby it appeared, that the ſaid Society have been conſidered by the Legiſlature as a ſeparate body, and are taxed accordingly. The witneſs farther informed your Committee, that the Society of Lincoln's-inn collected the land-tax for Thavie's-inn, under the act of parliament; but that none is collected by them for that place now; and that hitherto the ſum collected upon Thavie's-inn has been paid out of the fund of Lincoln's-inn, according to the act of parliament; and that that ſum muſt be paid by the ſaid Society."

The Heraldic manuſcript, quoted before, ſays of Thavie's-inn, "It is probably conjectured, that this houſe is of all others of that deſcription the moſt antient. It was in the reign of Edward III. the dwelling-houſe of John Thavy, citizen and armourer; and was then by apprentices of the law rented of him, as by a record remaining in the Huſtings-court in London appeareth; but ſince that time this houſe hath been purchaſed by the Benchers, or Antients, of Lincoln's-inn, that was about the reign of Henry VII. to entertain there a ſociety of ſtudents and profeſſors of the common law. It bears, Azure, two garbs Or, bands guelfe; on a chief Sable a letter T Argent."

The ſite is now an elegant ſtreet.

"Mr. Robert Pardoe informed your Committee, that there was a claim lately made on the Society of Lincoln's-inn by the pariſh of St. Clement Danes; and four gentlemen of the Inn were ſummoned before the juſtices, to ſhew cauſe why the poor's rate ſhould not be paid. That he attended with thoſe gentlemen upon the juſtices, and, by order of the Benchers, told them, that the gentlemen of the Inn did mean to diſpute their right of taxing them; and, therefore, they might come and diſtrain upon one or two gentlemen, and the Society would try their right. Accordingly, diſtreſs was made. Upon which notice was given of bringing an action to try this right. But no action has been brought."

Mr. Grint being farther examined, ſaid, "he could not tell what burthen it would be to the gentlemen of Lincoln's-inn to bear parochial offices; but has heard that ſtudents at law practiſing are exempt from parochial offices; and that there are members of the Society who live out of the Inn, and rent houſes, and pay parochial duties."

This report led to the bill declaring Lincoln's-inn extraparochial.

Part of this domain, called Cotterel's garden, abounded in antient times with rabbits. In the 8th year of Edward IV. 12th of Henry VII. and 24th of Henry VIII. the ſtudents were prohibited from ſhooting at them with bows and arrows.

Furnival's-inn;

"The manſion of Sir William Furnival in the reign of Richard II. as by record appeareth. His heir general was married to the Lord Talbot, created earl of Shrewſbury by Henry VI. by reaſon whereof this manſion came to the family of the Talbots earls of Salop; and afterwards, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was purchaſed by the Benchers of Lincoln's-inn, for the reception of a Society of ſtudents of the common law, from George Lord Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury. It bears, Argent, a bend, between 6 martlets Gules, with a bordure Azure."

Furnival's-inn is ſituated on the North ſide of Holborn-hill, near Gray's Inn-lane, and has an extenſive front of brick; the architecture of which is ſaid to have been deſigned by Inigo Jones. It conſiſts of a plain baſement, on which are ten Compoſite pilaſters, with a fillet on each about one-third of their heighth. Thoſe ſupport a regular entablature and an Attick. The windows are 71 in number, and the roof is extremely heavy. This circumſtance has perhaps occaſioned the derangement of the whole façade, which ſeems ſufficiently ſerious to ſuggeſt the propriety of immediate rebuilding. The Hall barely deſerves notice, and really belongs to no known or acknowledged claſs or ſtile; but the adjoining houſes, with high gables, and the trees, give the place a pictureſque appearance.

We will now proceed to the various other buildings uſed by the Profeſſors of the Laws of the land, in order to confine the ſubject to one diſtinct portion of this work.

The Rolls-office, or Chapel,

is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Fetter-lane, in the midſt of a rural and pleaſant area, partly formed by the neighbouring gardens of Clifford's-inn. On this ſite Henry III. founded an hoſpital or convent for the reception of converted Jews; himſelf forgetting the probability that wary Iſraelites might deceive him and his prieſts, allured as they muſt have been by the eaſy and idle life offered to their acceptance in the *Domus Converſorum*, with the enjoyment of the revenues of 700 mark *per annum*, and large forfeited poſſeſſions. However, whether their motives were ſincere or otherwiſe, it is certain that the place was ſoon crowded with converts. Edward I. equally blinded by zeal, gave half the eſtates of ſeveral Jews, who were hanged for clipping the current coin, to this houſe; and the remainder

mainder to the Society of Friers Preachers; whoſe efforts were doubtleſsly redoubled, in preaching converſion to the deſcendants of Iſrael, by ſo liberal a donation.

" 21 Henry III. The King granted to the Domus Converſorum, London, 20s. *per annum* from the church of St. Dunſtan, oppoſite the New Temple, London *.

In 1320 a petition appears among the Records of Parliament of which the following is a tranſlation:

" To our Lord the King and his Council, ſheweth theſe poor converts of London, that for three years they have not received any alms or grant from the Exchequer, *which has cauſed the death* of many of them, at the ſame time that the living remain in a ſtate of mendicancy; therefore, dear ſire, for pity, for mercy, liſten to the voices of the poor converts, that they may not be compelled to paſs away from their houſe through want. Ita reſponſum eſt: Le Roy voet eſtre certifie per le Gardeyn, et adonques en dirra ſa volunte †."

And among the " Petitiones de annis incertis, temp. Edw. I. & II." is the following:

" A ñre Seigñr le Roi & a ſoun Conſeil muſtrent les Convers, q̃ com' le Roi ad ordine a les avaunditz Conv̄s CCIIli. IIII deñs, a receivre par an de l'Eſcheker, a deux t̄mes, a lour ſuſtenaunce, & ceo p̱ ſa Chartre conferme. Et de ceo ad le Rei maunde a ſun Treſorer ſovent a fere la livre de la dite ſum̃e a les avaunditz Conv̄s, q̃ reen ne ad livre paſſees VIII aunz & plus; par quele defaute il i ad mors plus de XX en poi de temps de meſeiſe, & ceux q̃ vivent vivent a graunt meſchef. Par q̃i les avaunditz Conv̄s p̃ent a nr̃e Seigñr le Roi, pur la ſavacioñ des almes le Roi Henr' & la Reigne Alianore ſa Compaigne, auqueux Dieu face m̃ci, ſi lui pleſt q̃ la ſum̃e avaundite a la ſuſtenaunce de les avaunditz Conv̄s vuille fere liverer, kar il Treſorer ne put hom̃e trere nun den'. Pur Dieu, Sire, en p̃ignex pite.

" Adeant Theſ', Canc', & Bar' de Sc̃cio; & faciant put viderint inde faciendū, et ſup̱ hoc h̃eant B̃re de Cancellar' dc̃is Theſ', Canc', & Bar' dirigend' ‡."

In the 18th year of Edward III. the Jews were univerſally expelled from the kingdom; in conſequence of which bigoted act, the Houſe of Converts became ſtill more neglected; but they appear to have retained their reſidence till 1377, when a royal mandate ordained the houſe a receptacle for valuable records, or *rolls* of parchment; and hence the preſent name. The term Maſter explains the office of the great Law Dignitary who preſides over the Rolls. He beſides hears cauſes in Chancery during vacations at the chapel; near which he reſides, in a

* Cat. Rot. Pat. † Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 378. ‡ Ibid. p. 465.

large

large and elegant houſe. His officers attend at ſuitable hours, for the purpoſe of making ſearches for thoſe who wiſh to conſult the records. The Maſter appoints a preacher, and ſervice is performed at the uſual times within the building; which is ſaid to have been deſigned by Inigo Jones. There are buttreſſes at each angle, an arched door, and a tall pointed window; and a cornice and pediment, of Grecian architecture, with an angular window in the tympanum.

A monument in this chapel, by Torregiano, is intended for Dr. John Yong, and was inſcribed:

"Dominus Firmamentum meum.
"Jo. Yong, LL. Doctori, Sacror. Scrinior.
ac hujus Domûs Cuſtodi, Decano olim Ebor.
Vitâ defuncto xxv. Aprilis; ſui fideles executores hoc poſuerunt 1616."

The name of the artiſt is ſufficient to proclaim the excellence of the reclining effigies, which is every thing that could be wiſhed.

There are ſeveral other monuments, particularly that of Edward Bruce, Baron Kinloſs, 1610, and Allingtons, &c. &c.

An act was paſſed, 12 Charles II. which empowered the Maſter of the Rolls for the time being to make leaſes for 41 years, or leſs, in order to rebuild the old houſes belonging to the Rolls-office. After the premiſes were let, the Maſter was reſtrained from making any new or concurrent leaſe, until within ſeven years of the expiration, or taking leſs than the firſt rent, nor for a longer term than 21 years. It is ſingular that none of the leaſes granted for 41 years, after the paſſing this act, by Sir Harbottle Grimſtone, could be found in 1756.

Sir Joſeph Jekyll was appointed Maſter, July 13, 1717. Upon his entering upon the office he found the houſes generally in a ruinous condition. In conſequence of which he rebuilt nine, in 1719, after a deſign of Collin Campbell, eſq. and, a few years after, thirty others. The nine coſt between 5000l. and 6000l. and the 30 about 25,000l. When the plans and elevations of ten of the 30 were laid before him, he enquired how long houſes built according to that eſtimate would ſtand. The two Biggs, ſurveyors, declared they would exceed the leaſe in duration, or 41 years. Upon which Sir Joſeph, much to his honour, obſerved, "He would have them built as ſtrong and as well as if they were his own inheritance;" and immediately added ſuch means of ſtability as amounted to 350l. each houſe more than the eſtimate. The annual rent of the above 39 houſes was

1780l.; the total amount of the rent of the houſes in the liberty of the Rolls, as charged to the poor-rates in 1762, was 7282l.

In the year 1772, the Houſe of Commons appointed a committee to examine into the ſtate of the public records at the Rolls-chapel. Their report informed the houſe that they had found many of them greatly injured by damp, by being placed too near the wall; ſome obliterated; and the whole liable to be loſt, by the practice of the clerks taking them home to make extracts. In conſequence of this enquiry, every practicable remedy was immediately applied.

The Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple.

I ſhall firſt give a ſummary of what Sir William Dugdale has ſaid of this grand feat of profeſſors; and then introduce the reader to the contents of two anonymous manuſcripts preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum.

In the reign of Henry II. the Knights Templars removed from the South ſide of Holborn to Fleet-ſtreet, the ground of which New Temple extended from White Friers to Eſſex-ſtreet. Of this, part was granted to Sir William Paget, ſecretary of ſtate to Edward VI. The above fact of the removal is proved by the date of the church, 1185. In the commencement of the reign of Edward II. the order was ſuppreſſed; when the poſſeſſions of the Knights came to the Crown; which gave this ſite to Thomas Earl of Lancaſter; who forfeited it by rebellion. Having thus again reverted to the Monarch, it was granted to Adomare de Valence, earl of Pembroke; and, after his death, to Hugh le Deſpenſer, junior, for life; who being attainted of treaſon, 1 Edward III. the place would have again been in the Crown, but the decree of the Great Council of Vienne, in 1324, having made a general grant of the poſſeſſions of the Templars to the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, Edward III. was induced to preſent the Temple to that order; the Prior and Convent of which conveyed it to a ſociety of lawyers, who emigrated here from Thavies-inn, for a rent of 10*l. per annum.*

Thus far is mere tradition, as Wat Tyler, and his infatuated aſſociates, deſtroyed all the records of the place; but Dugdale quotes ſome lines from Chaucer, which certainly confirms the fact, that lawyers reſided there in the reign of Edward III. As the Society increaſed, they ſeparated into the Inner and Middle Temple, jointly holding the premiſes till the diſſolution of religious houſes; and till

till 30 Henry VIII. after which they held under the Crown till 6 James I. when they received a grant, by letters patent, dated at Weſtminſter, Auguſt 13, and made to Sir Julius Cæſar, chancellor and under treaſurer of the exchequer, and others the treaſurers and benchers of the two houſes, for the purpoſes they are now uſed, at a rent of 10l. *per annum* from each Society.

The Heraldic Manuſcript obſerves, "The ſaid two Temples, or Templars-inn, be the moſt antient, and were at the firſt foundation thereof of one entire houſe, or hoſtel; but became afterwards divided into three ſeveral manſions, or hoſtels. This houſe was firſt founded by an order of religious ſoldiers, called Templars; that is, Templers ſo called, for that they were placed in a houſe adjoining, near the Temple at Jeruſalem; by vow and profeſſion to bear and wage war againſt the Pagans and Infidels, and keep from ſpoil and profanation the ſacred ſepulchre of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, attempted by Turks, Saracens, and Argarins, and other barbarous miſcreants, purſuing with malice and hoſtility Chriſtians, and infeſting Palaſtine, or the Holy Land, with cruelty, homicide, and bloodſhed. Theſe Knights Templars in England purchaſed certain lands in Fleet-ſtreet, bordering upon the ſhore of Thames, and thereupon built a large and magnificent edifice, and a round ſynagogue, like a chapel or temple, as the ſame is now ſtanding; and, by Heraclius, patriarch of Jeruſalem *anno* 1185, the ſame was dedicated to God's ſervice, where theſe Templars by the ſpace of 100 years lived in great honour and opulency, enjoying large revenues, and fair poſſeſſions in the kingdom (and the prelate of that order was ever a lord baron of England). From other parts of Chriſtendom was this, at an inſtant, or, as it hath been truly related, in one day, ſuperviſed, and fatally diſſolved, by the ſentence of Pope Clement I. (Frenchman), to ſatisfy the avarice of Philip *le Beau*, the French king, and of ſome other princes; their offences of prophanation wherewith they were charged were hereſies, idolatry, &c.; but their caſtles and territories, at a council holden at Vienne, were conferred upon a more religious order of knighthood, then called the Joannites. This ſuppreſſion was confirmed by a parliament held in the 7th year of Edward II.

After their ſuppreſſion their houſe came to Thomas Plantagenet, earl of Lancaſter, who being charged with high treaſon, the ſite fell to the Crown; which granted it to the Earl Hugh le Deſpencer of Glouceſter, who was alſo attainted of high treaſon. Upon which it came to Adonar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, of the Luſignan family in Provence; but he lodged therein a ſmall ſeaſon, ſo that

that in the reign of King Edward III. the ſage and worthy profeſſors of the common laws of this land obtained a long leaſe of this houſe for 10l. yearly rent. A third part, called Outward Temple, one Dr. Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, in the days of King Edward II. procured the ſame, for a reſiding manſion-houſe to him and his ſucceſſors, biſhops of that ſee, and was called Exeter-inn, until the late reign of Queen Mary, when the Lord Paget, her principal ſecretary of ſtate, obtained the ſaid third part, called Exeter-houſe, to him and his heirs; and then did re-edify the ſame. After whom, the ſaid third part of the Templars' houſe came to Thomas, late duke of Norfolk; and from him conveyed to Sir Robert Dudley, knt. earl of Leiceſter; who bequeathed the ſame to Sir Robert Dudley, knt. his ſon. And laſtly, by purchaſe, came to Robert, late earl of Eſſex, that died in the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, and is ſtill called Eſſex-houſe.

And, not to omit what is written touching the antiquity of their coat of arms, that the ſame was, and is yet to be ſeen, quartered in an old manuſcript, written many years paſt, of the foundation of that order, and which now of late was in the cuſtody of that right honourable and thrice virtuous gentleman, Lord William Howard; it is to be underſtood, that, before the ſaid order of Knights Templars aſſumed to themſelves arms of the ſaid coat armour, they did embrace, as to them appropriate, this enſign, an horſe galloping, whereon two men did ſit; the which enſign was engraven in their ſignet, or common ſeal.

The Temple is now, by the princely donation of King James our late ſovereign, under the Great Seal of England, granted to that Society for ever.

The Society of the Inner Temple, or Houſe of Court, have lately aſſumed to themſelves Pegaſus; whereof I relate no more, for that the ſame is vulgarly known to all. To this Inner Temple was alſo appropriated divers learned lights from time to time, which in number, continuance, and gifts of nature, exceeded every other the ſaid inns of court, and therefore was antiently termed the Inner Temple *bon* Pleader; which unto this day (in the reign of James I.) is with all eſteemed of above the others.

The Inner Temple beareth, Argent, on a plain croſs Gules, the Holy Lamb, the ſtaff or flag A. with a red croſs."

A manuſcript, numbered 971 in Ayſcough's Catalogue, appears to have been written in conſequence of ſome infringement of the liberties of the Society. After a long flouriſh, the author proceeds as follows: "Their honour, and the conſervation

conſervation of their rights and privileges, muſt needs be neceſſary, and more than a little valued, by the ſons of wiſdom, and all the well-wiſhers to our Engliſh laws and liberties; and therefore, in ſo public an affront as was not many years ago offered unto that of the Inner Temple, by Sir William Turner, then lord mayor of London (which muſt have been in 1668), and ſome of the aldermen and citizens thereof, with a deſign to violate their rights and privileges, could not but ſummon my thoughts together, and call my memory to an accompt, to furniſh me with any thing of evidence and argument that might ſerve for a juſtification of what the gentlemen of that inn of court had ſo ſtoutly aſſerted. In the inquiry and ſearch whereof I find the lands upon which the New Temple, compriſing the Inner and Middle Temple, was built, with its precinct and appendices, to have been antiently ſome of the lands belonging to the honour and earldom of Leiceſter; and, by a grant of King Henry III. unto his ſon Edmond, called Crouchback, in *anno* 49 of his reign, of the honour and earldom of Leiceſter, *tenendum de rege in capite*, and in the 55th year of his reign, confirmed the ſame, with views of frankpledge, and all the liberties to the ſaid honour and earldom belonging; and to be quit and diſcharged from all ſuits of courts to the ſheriffs or hundreds; and commanded the ſheriffs of Middleſex, and all other ſheriffs and ſtewards in whoſe bailiwicks any of the lands of the ſaid honour and earldom of Leiceſter might be, nor with any of the tenants thereof, they ſhould not at all intermeddle, nor ſuffer their bailiffs to intermeddle."

The enſuing diſpute will ſtill more completely develope the hiſtory of the Temple. The original ſtatement of it is contained in the Harleian Manuſcript, No. 830.

"The particulars wherein the Maſter of the Temple finds himſelf grieved. That all precedency within the precincts of the New Temple, London, is now denied him, contrary to antient cuſtom and order (he being Maſter of the Temple), and the honour of the houſe, and the practice whereof they themſelves have been eye-witneſſes. That his place in the hall is denied him in the Inner Temple, and his diet; which place the Maſter of the Temple hath ever had, both before the profeſſion of the law kept in the Temple and ever ſince, whenſoever he came into the hall, and his diet whenſoever he came into the hall. That tythes are not paid him, whereas by patent he is to have *omnes et omnimodas decimas*, all and all manner of tythes; and he hath no manner of tythes at all, nor any thing in conſideration of them.

"That

"That whereas, in lieu of obligations (Q. *oblations?*) he is to have of every fellow in both the houſes 1s. 6d. *per annum*, he hath of the Inner Temple houſe but 14l. 10s. *per annum*, and of the Middle houſe 17l. *per annum*, whereas it comes to about 20l. *per annum* in every houſe.

"That whereas, when they bought the fee-farm of the Temple, in the 6th of King James, they covenanted to provide a houſe and manſion for the habitation of the Maſter of the Temple, and to maintain his houſe for ever at their own proper coſts, there is no ſuch thing done, nor any conſideration to the Maſter of the Temple until it be done. They ſuffer the buildings of the Maſter of the Temple, which are not in his own hands, to fall to the ground, neither repairing them themſelves, nor cauſing the gentlemen to repair them, ſo that in ſhort time they *will* fall to the ground. They permit the gentlemen that keep in the chambers of the Maſter of the Temple to aſſign over their chambers one to another without the licence of the Maſter of the Temple, to his great damage, and expreſsly contrary to an order they themſelves made to the contrary. They deny all eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction to the Maſter of the Temple, which was acknowledged by their predeceſſors (they being ſubject to no other juriſdiction), and the Maſter of the Temple appointed by the King's Majeſty, maſter and warden of the houſe, and church of the New Temple, London, *ad regendum, gubernandum, et officiandum, domum et eccleſiam.*

"They deny all authority to the Maſter of the Temple to ſend for any gentleman that ſhall be delinquent in cauſes eccleſiaſtical, though he hath often profeſſed he will proceed againſt ſuch according to the antient orders of the houſe, not according to the cauſe of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline.

"They deny the rolls of the buttery to him; which he comparing to the communion books which are yet in his cuſtody, may ſee who do not receive the communion, and admoniſh them privately of it.

"That when both houſes meet in the church the Maſter of the Temple is not acquainted therewith, nor called to the ſame; whereas, in every pariſh church, the parſon of the pariſh is the prime man in the veſtry, and in the ſocieties the maſter of the houſe, both which the Maſter of the Temple is.

"That, whereas the Maſter of the Temple is not at all bound to preach (it being a perfect donative), neither any of his predeceſſors (excepting only the laſt) preached without conſideration, but only on Sunday mornings in the term time, on Eaſter-day, and Whit-ſunday, and Chriſtmas-day, and the Low Sundays,

Sundays, in readings, they will give him no conſideration in the Inner houſe for his ſupernumerary ſermons in the forenoon, nor his ſermons in the afternoon, contrary to their own covenants and promiſe.

"That the officers of the Inner Temple are commanded to diſreſpect the Maſter of the Temple when he comes to the hall. That the Bench of the Inner Temple have ſent expreſs meſſage to the Maſter of the Temple to forbear to come into the hall at meal-times; which if it be granted, then it follows, that if at any time they may debar the ſaid Maſter of the Temple, then they may at every time; and if from one public place, then from every public place; and ſo by conſequence either confine him to his chambers, or exclude him the Temple.

"That they ſuffer the church to go to ruin, not repairing it according as they are bound."

"The anſwer of the Middle Temple, for as much as concerneth them, to the Maſter of the Temple's articles.

"If by precedency he means the Maſter to be the prime man, and to have priority of place of all the members of that houſe, and others within the limits thereof, they utterly deny ſuch pre-eminency to be due unto him. There is amongſt them no diet due unto the Maſter, nor place in the hall, only as they have invited him, or perchance he caſually hath come unto them. They have ſometimes (in courteſy, and not otherwiſe) placed him in a chair at the upper end of the Bench table; yet have they not always ſo done; for conſtantly in reading times, and at their other feaſts, he hath had no place amongſt them but as others of his own rank promiſcuouſly.

"Dr. Micklethwaite, and his predeceſſors, Maſters of the Temple, have ſued out their own patents, and might obtain general words; but never had any tythes, nor demanded any till now. They deny it him as a right, in lieu of obligations, or otherwiſe; but in their good wills, and of courteſy, they have given other the maſters, and ſo him, ſuch a contribution from every commoner, which comes not to more than hath been paid him. He hath convenient places and lodgings of abode, and more and better convenienced than either of his predeceſſors, Maſters of the Temple, had or demanded. The buildings are their own inheritance, and not his; the lodgings allowed him are in good repair, and ſo are they carefull to maintain the reſt to them belonging.

"The

"The gentlemen do diſpoſe of their chambers no otherwiſe than according to the order of the houſe to which they are ſubject; and the buildings called the Parſon's buildings are their own inheritance, and therefore under their own order and government: with which the Maſter is not to intermeddle; and with them there is no order to the contrary.

"Their predeceſſors have acknowledged no ſuch juriſdiction, nor hath any of his predeceſſors exerciſed or claimed any ſuch juriſdiction. No preceding Maſter hath ever claimed the liberty or uſe of their rolls for any purpoſe; but for the matter itſelf, they admit none of their company into commons before he enter into bond to receive the communion ſo oft as by the laws and ſtatutes of this realm he ought to do. If he receive not twice every year, being in commons, by their orders he is to be expelled the Society. None are called to the degree of the bar but ſuch as receive the communion. Notwithſtanding, if the Maſter pleaſe to admoniſh any gentleman of this, or any other neglect, he may do it without their let, as he ſhall ſee occaſion.

"The church is the antient ordinary meeting-place of committees appointed by either houſe, as a place of moſt indifferency between thoſe neighbour houſes, when they have occaſion of conference or intercourſe each houſe with other. Their buſineſſes are private, and ſuch as they are not to impart to any but to their own companies. No Maſter, therefore, hath excepted againſt, or claimed or deſired to be preſent at, any ſuch meeting.

"They can promiſe unto him nothing: yet they have voluntarily, freely, extended unto him their bounty; which if they did not, they conceive they were not thereto compellable. The church is in good repair."

"The title of the Temple church and the Two Temples.

"Theſe houſes and church were antiently the poſſeſſion of the Templars; which order was founded *tempore Edvardi Primi.* This order diſſolved by death, 1 Junii, 2 Edward II. The poſſeſſions of the Templars were given, by act of parliament, to the order of St. John of Jeruſalem in England, and to the Prior and Brothers of the ſame order, Philip Tame being prior then of that order, 17 Edward II.

"Magiſtro et fratribus Militiæ Templi VIIIlī. per annum ex Scaccario, ad ſuſtentand' III capellanos et le III populos *. R. Ciceſtrie † Epus, cancellarius Hen. III."

* Probably lay ſervants.

† Ralph de Nevil, biſhop of Chicheſter, and lord chancellor.

The

The widow of Robert de Vetere ponte * "conceſſit diverſas terras, et reddit Deo et beate Marie, et fratribus Militie Templi, ad inveniend' unum capellanum divina celebratur' in domo illorum."

6 Edward II. The King granted to Adamar de Valence, earl of Pembroke, "locum et domus vocat' Novum Templum, London', et terram que vocatur Ficketts croft juxta London', et oñia alia teñta et reddit', cum pertin', que fuerunt Templariorum, in civitate et ſuburbiis London';" habend' to him and the heirs of his body.

8 Edward II. "Rex remiſſionem et quietam clamantiam quas Adamarus de Valentiâ, ad requiſicõnem Regis, fecit, &c. Thome comiti Lancaſtrie, de mñis de Novo Templo, London, et de oñiis terris, teñtis, et reddit', cum ptin', que quondam fuerunt Templariorum, in ſuburbiis London', et in com' Middleſex, et que ſunt de feodo comitis Lancaſtrie, ut de honore Leiceſtrie."

2 Edward III. "The King committed dilecto clerico ſuo Will'o de Langford, cuſtodiam Novi Templi, London'; et omnia reddit', cum ptin', que quondam fuerunt Magiſtri et fratrum ordinis Militiæ Templi, in civitate ñrâ London' et ſuburbiis ejuſdem, et que p forisfacturam Hugonis le Deſpencer junioris, nuper inimici et rebellis Regis, in manibs Regis exiſtit; habend' uſque ad finem decem annorum; reddend' 24l. per annum. Ita quod predcus Willus oñes domus dei Templi reddit ſumptibus ſuis propriis in adeo bono ſtatu vel meliori quoad preſent' exiſtunt, & ſuſtinet uſque finem termini."

In officio Remembratoris Theſaurarii Scaccarii, xi. 13, it is recited, "q^d inter recorda de anno 3 Edward III. the Prior and his brethren were reſtored to the church, and places ſanctified and dedicated to God, by reaſon whereof William Langford was abated xiil. ivs. id. for his ſaid rent." And out of the ſame record it appeareth, "that the Prior and his brothers had infeoffed Hugh le Deſpencer, and his heirs, of the Temple; and that, 12 Edward III. the King, for 100l. promiſed by the Prior towards his expedition into France, did grant the reſt of the manor and lands not ſanctified to the Prior and Friers of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, and his ſucceſſors, together with the church, church-yard, and cloiſters."

* Robert Vipont, or de Veteri Ponte, was living in 1217. The lands given by Idonea his widow were 13 bovates at Oſtrefeld. See Mr. Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. p. 942; where ſeveral curious particulars concerning the antient orders of Knights Templars and Knights Hoſpitallers are collected.

Stowe, in page 755 and 756, in the Survey of London: "The Hoſpitalers, in the reign of Edward III. for a certain rent of 10l. *per annum*, granted the Temple, with the appurtenances, to the ſtudents of the common law in England, in whoſe poſſeſſion the ſame hath ever ſince remained. And the Temple church had a Maſter, and four ſtipendiary prieſts, with a clerk. Theſe, for adminiſtration of divine ſervice there, had ſtipends allowed them out of the revenues of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem."

32 Henry VIII. cap. 24. "The corporation of the Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem was diſſolved, and their poſſeſſions given to the King, and thoſe of that religion diſcharged of their obedience. And by the ſame act it was provided, that John Mapleſden, clerk, ſub-prior of the ſaid religion, William Ermſted, clerk, maſter of the Temple, London, Walter Lyneſey, and John Winter, chaplains, ſhall have, receive, and enjoy, during their lives, all ſuch manſions, houſes, ſtipends, and wages, and all the profits of money, in as large manner as they then lawfully had the ſame; the ſaid Maſter and two chaplains doing their duties and ſervices there as they had been accuſtomed to do. The act of 32 Henry VIII. cap. 24, giveth the leaſt of the confreres 10l. apiece; and Armeſtead's wages, as followeth, is but 8l. *per annum*; which ſheweth that he was a meaner man than the confreres."

The remainder of this paper, being appropriated to the reciting of dry authorities, is omitted, as unintereſting and tedious. The following is eſſential, as "A note of the ſtate of the church of the Temple."

"The miniſter and preacher there hath the place by the donation of her Majeſty, by letters patent, without any admiſſion, inſtitution, or induction; and is called the Maſter of the Temple. But his patent is 'Cuſtos domûs et p̃or'e diſſolut' ſibi et aſſ' ſuis ꝑ termino vite ſue;' and in that patent he hath granted unto him 37l. *per annum* out of the Exchequer; and for that he is to find a curate and a clerk to ſay divine ſervice.

"The houſe of the ſaid rectory King Edward VI. granted to Mr. Keilway and his heirs; whoſe ſole heir, Sir John Harington, of Rutlandſhire, married; and they conveyed it to Sir John Roper; and he the one half to my Lord Chief Juſtice, his Honour that now is, and nine other benchers, then of the Middle Temple, and their heirs; and the other half to as many other then benchers of the Inner Temple.

"The

"The ſame houſe, newly increaſed and builded at the charge of both Societies, is now converted into chambers; which both the houſes have ſince allowed to the ſaid Maſter and preacher, for the increaſe of his living, beſides other collections and benefits he hath of the gentlemen of the Societies of both the Temples.

"The Queen's Majeſty hath out of both the Societies, yearly, 20l. 10l. of each Society; for the collection whereof ſhe alloweth a fee to a bailiff. And that is accompted as part of the poſſeſſions late of the Priory of St. John of Jeruſalem. And ſo her Highneſs doth pay yearly out of her revenue, more than ſhe receiveth from the Temples, 17l. to the Miniſter; and uſed to bear the charges of the reparations of the Bridge and Temple-ſtairs; which once in her time coſt her 100 marks. For which ſhe only hath the benefit of the placing of a chaplain to pray and preach there; whoſe living were but ſmall, if he had not the profit of the ſaid houſe and chambers, and the ſaid collections and benefits from the gentlemen of the ſaid Societies."

The preceding different authorities ſufficiently explain the deſcent of the poſſeſſions of the Knights Templars. It now only remains to mention that the buildings occupied by the Knights muſt have periſhed by degrees, as the Societies increaſed in numbers. Courts after courts have ariſen in ſucceſſion, till every inch of vacant ground was filled by high houſes; each floor, and almoſt every room of which, have different tenants. Of thoſe, the row termed Paper-buildings is the moſt convenient and airy, commanding in front a conſiderable area, and the back windows a fine view up the river Thames, bounded by Weſtminſter-hall, the Abbey of St. Peter, St. Stephen's-chapel, and part of the Bridge, over a fore ground compoſed of the Temple-garden. Paper-buildings were originally erected in the 6th year of James I by Edward Hayward and others.

The terrace before the Inner Temple-hall is regularly and excellently paved; and, facing the South, is always dry. This advantage attracts many viſitors, who paſs their leiſure hours in converſation there with their friends, and in admiring the trees, walks, flowers, and moving ſcenes of the river; but a more inviting and retired promenade is that of the Fountain-court, where a ſtream of water is forced to a conſiderable height, and falls again into a neat circular baſon, ſurrounded by rails, and very beautiful trees, through which the antique walls and buttreſſes of the Middle Temple-hall have an highly pictureſque effect; whence the eye deſcends down a flight of ſteps to a handſome railing, incloſing a garden,

den, filled in the moſt pleaſing manner by large groupes of trees, arranged near excellent gravelled walks, bordered by flowers. Such are the embelliſhments peculiar to the precincts of the Temple. Of the quadrangular paſſages and alleys nothing recommendatory can be ſaid with propriety, as they are certainly ſuited only to abſolute convenience, without one pretenſion to good lights or good air.

The Societies are at preſent compoſed of mere plodding matter-of-fact men of buſineſs, in which circumſtance they ſeem to deſerve much better of the community than did their more volatile predeceſſors, who were ordered by their parliaments, 13 Henry VIII. not to play *ſhove or ſlip groats under* a penalty of 6s. 8d.; and ſubſequently, to deſiſt from knocking with boxes, or calling aloud for gameſters, during the Chriſtmas commons, which were held for three weeks, when the lords and gentlemen of the Societies were in the habit of going beyond their precincts, for the *legal* purpoſes of *breaking open* houſes and chambers, and "*to take things* in the name of rent or diſtreſs." For which mad proceedings the Societies were juſtly abhorred ſo recently as in the reign of Charles I.

According to Dugdale, they were addicted to dangerous rencontres with weapons; and this may ſafely be inferred from orders iſſued, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the fellows ſhould carry no other weapons into the hall *than a dagger or knife*, as if thoſe were not more than ſufficient to accompliſh unpremeditated deaths. Twelve pages of his folio work are occupied in deſcriptions of their plays, revels, and dinners; the beſt and moſt correct ideas of which may be formed by viſiting our preſent pantomime exhibitions on the ſtage, except that the performers in the *legal ſpectacles* were the *graveſt and moſt learned men in the kingdom*, and that good ſubſtantial eating and drinking were ſubſtituted for the unreal mockery of our theatrical ſcenic feaſts. Theſe and other abſurd cuſtoms being utterly aboliſhed, and almoſt forgot, in all the different ſocieties of lawyers, is an evident and irrefragable proof of our improvement in manners; and the extreme ſtillneſs and quiet of the receptacles of counſellors and ſtudents throughout London, fully evince the care, and propriety of conduct, obſerved by the principals; at the ſame time ſhewing, that the leiſure hours of the profeſſors are devoted to the ſtudy of polite literature, and the hiſtory of this and other nations.

The

The Church.

It is much to be regretted that the two Societies do not join to follow the example of the preſent enlightened Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter at the Abbey of St. Peter, by removing the houſes from the front and ſides of their intereſting church, whoſe rich Saxon door is frequently obſtructed by filth and offal.

The part uſed for divine ſervice is four pillars in length. Thoſe are cluſtered, and extremely light and airy. The ribs from them are however very plain; and make but one interſection in each vault. The intervals, being filled, on the North, South, and Eaſt walls, by lancet-ſhaped pyramidal windows, with iſolated columns, give an incredible lightneſs to the ſtructure.

The altar-piece is Corinthian, and very heavy. The pulpit, before it, is richly carved; and the organ, though exquiſitely fine toned, is very plain.

Monuments.

In the North-eaſt corner is a Compoſite tomb, with the effigies, laying at length, in prayer of Edmund Plowden, eſq who died 1584. The moſt curious emblem on this monument is a *now* headleſs man, naked, and ſitting aſtride on a ſcull, pointing to it with one hand, and reſting the other on a book, which ſupports an hour-glaſs.

A ſmall tablet on the Eaſt wall is to the memory of "Henry Lovibond, of the Middle Temple, who died Aug. 9, 1727, one of the maſters of the high court of Chancery, aged 51."

Another, near it, commemorates Thomas Lake, eſq. barriſter, of the above Society, 1711, aged 54. One or two near it are illegible, from the interſecting rays of light.

Several others are, as it were, *ſtuck* againſt the wall, under the South-eaſt window of the church; the firſt of which is to James Sloane, eſq. of the Inner Temple; died 1704, aged 49.

The ſecond is to Sir Samuel Dodd.

Clement Coke. Anne Littleton.

Sir John Witham.

On the South wall, Crokins Dodd, armiger, 1712, aged 24; and John Dodd, eſq. 1719, aged 27.

Another is to Edward Jennings, eſq. born 1647, died 1725, aged 78.

"In the vault beneath are depoſited the remains of the honourable Daines Barrington, bencher, who died March 14, 1800, aged 73 years."

Alexandro

Alexandro Forreſter, juriſconſulto; ingenio, literis, moribus ornatiſſimo; obiit anno Domini 1787, ætatis ſuæ 76.

Immediately under the above very plain tablets are the cumbent effigies of a biſhop * *in pontificalibus*, bearing the paſtoral ſtaff in the left hand, and the right in the attitude of benediction. A canopy ſurrounds the head, and the execution is very correct.

A large tablet, to Sir Thomas Robinſon, bart. 1683, aged 65.

A ſpread eagle, bearing a ſhield, is to the memory of Thomas Williams, 1645.

Another very large monument, with a long Latin inſcription, is to Jeffery Gilbert, eſq. who died 1726, aged 52.

A very ſmall tablet is thus inſcribed:

" In cœmeterio propè ſepultus jacet Henricus Blackſtone, arm^r^,
Novi apud Oxonienſis Collegii Soc^s^,
cujus fidem, gravitatem, juriſque ſcientiam interiorem,
propenſo omnium favori commendaverunt
eximia morum ſuavitas et modeſtia.
Immaturus annis, pietate ſpectatus,
deceſſit Junii die primo, P. N. C. 1801.
Monumentum hoc Parentes ſuperſtites poſuere."

William Morton, Mary Gawdy, John Denne, John Williams.
John Vaughan, Jacob Howell, Thomas Agar.

On the North wall, a kneeling effigies, under a canopy; and before a deſk:

" Salve, Lector.
Martinus jacet hîc; ſi neſcis cætera, quære
Interea tumuli: ſis memor ipſe tui.
Vale, Juriſconſulte.
Accedit totum precibus quacunque recedit,
Litibus eternum ſic tibi tempus erit."

He was recorder of London, and is repreſented in his official robes.

A large tablet:

" Juxta poſitum ſpe reſurrectionis beatiſſimæ requieſcit quod mortale fuit Samuelis Prime, equitis aurati, necnon aliquando ſervientis ad legem primarii. Veri rectique, dum vixit, cultor fuit inculpatus et indefeſſus. Patrociniorum

* Sylveſter de Everdun, biſhop of Carliſle, 1236—1255. Nichols, *ubi ſupra.*

tamen,

tamen, ut cunque ad utilitatem privatam fructuoſorum, tandem pertæſus in magiſtratibus petendis parum ambitioſus, e cauſarum forenſium ſtrepitu annum agens ætatis 57 receſſit. Poſtea annum agens 76, pulverulentas has ſedes cum æthereis commutaturus placidè obdormivit. Natus 12 calend Septemb. A. D. 1701. Obiit 6 calend. Mart. A. D. 1777."

Near it,

"In the vault belonging to the Middle Temple lie the remains of George Watts, A. M. formerly preacher of Lincoln's-inn, and afterwards Maſter of the Temple. Both which eminent ſtations he filled with ſuitable abilities. Candid to the merit of others, not vain of his own. He died the 19 day of April, 1772, aged 67 years."

Gyles Eyre, eſq. is thus remembered:

"Hic juxta ſitus eſt Egidius Eyre, armiger, parochiâ de Box Wiltonienſi oriundus; ſerviens ad legem regiæ majeſtati. Viguit jurispatrii ornamentum, clientium ſpes et tutamen, amicorum decus et deliciæ. Feliciſſimo ingenio, ſuaviſſimis et incorruptis moribus, ſolidâ eruditione, acerrimo judicio; in colloquendo comus et facetus, in cauſis conſultandis ſagax et expertus, in orandis gravis, ornatus, brevis, perſpicuus. Eximiis hiſce dotibus inſtructus honores meruit, non ambivit; haud impar ſummis. Morbo aſthmatico correptus poſt forenſes labores inſigniter exantlator quinquageſimo ſexto ætatis anno, æræ Chriſtianæ 1739, animam exhalavit.

Egidius Eyre, armiger, filius natu maximus, parenti deſideratiſſimo M. P."

George Treby.

THE ANTIENT CHURCH

is a complete circle, the area of which contains ſix cluſtered pillars, with fillets on the ſhafts, and Saxon capitals. Plain ribs and vaults from thoſe to the exterior wall form a circular aile, with ſingle pillars, anſwering to the cluſtered. Each arcade originally had long arched windows, except where the great arched door is ſituated, and where the arches open to the new church. A range of pointed arcades extend round the baſement; but the pillars between them are Saxon. A groteſque head projects over every pillar, and the mouldings are pierced into dentils.

The upper part of the church has ſix ſlender columns continued from the cluſtered ones; and ribs from them ſupport a flat roof. Over the great arches of the aile are interlaced arcades, with a door or aperture in the centre of each diviſion; ſtill higher are ſix ſmall arched windows.

Between the two pillars on the North ſide, within an iron railing, lay five effigies, of which the two Northern are croſs-legged. On the oppoſite ſide are five others, or rather four others, all croſs-legged, and one coffin-ſhaped ſtone. Theſe are the moſt intereſting ſet of monuments in London: in ſhort, they are without a parallel within it, and well worth examination. They are engraved in Mr. Gough's truly ſplendid publication the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain;" the firſt, croſs-legged, Geoffrey de Magnaville, earl of Eſſex, 1148; the ſecond William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke, 1219; the third, and moſt elegant of all, is aſcribed by Dugdale to one of the family of Roſs, who died 1227, and is here buried; in the ſame group is included a tomb, ridged with a croſs, over William Plantagenet, firſt ſon of Henry III. 1216; the ſon of William Marſhall, of the ſame name and title, 1231, is one of the ſecond group; and another of the figures of that group is aſcribed by Camden and Weever to Gilbert Marſhall, earl of Pembroke, killed at a tournament at Hertford, 1241. The others are not certainly known. Mr. Gough mentions "an anecdote communicated to him on good authority, that application was made by a Hertfordſhire baronet * for ſome of theſe croſs-legged knights to grace his new erected parochial church; but the Society of Benchers diſcovered their good ſenſe, as well as regard to antiquity, by refuſing their compliance."

In the South wall of the chancel is an elegant monument of Sylveſter de Everdon, biſhop of Carliſle from 1246 to 1255; when he was killed by a fall from a mettleſome horſe.

On a pillar, a tablet, ſurrounded by trophies, to William Cock, eſq. of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and a volunteer at the battle of La Hogue, 1692; his conduct in which obtained him the patronage of the Hon. George Churchill, brother to the great Duke of Marlborough. In conſequence he had the command of ſeveral ſhips of war in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George I. and died Nov. 26, 1724. aged 49.

On another, Sir Samuel Baldwyn, 1683, aged 65; Charles Molloy, 1768, aged 22; and Sir Thomas Hanmer, 1687–8, aged 36.

On a third, Philemon Hemſley, of Queen Anne's county Maryland, eſq. 1752, aged 24.

John Ellis, 1686, aged 22.

On the walls, an illegible inſcription to George Plant, M. A. 1745, aged 64.

William Churchill, 1709, aged 51.

* Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XLIX. p. 376.

The

The following inſcription is by the elegant Hiſtorian of the Pellew Iſlands:

"Siſte paululum quicunque hoc adis Templum, adoleſcens, et cineres heu! præmaturos Henrici Keate adoleſcentis admodum contemplare; tuorum haud immemor! Hoc ſepulcrale marmor quale quale eſt, quod et fratris ſervet memoriam, et te caducam moneat vitam, poni curavit frater mœſtiſſimus. Obiit anno ætatis ſuæ 22, ſalutis 1758."

A very long inſcription for William Petyt, eſq. 1707, aged 71.

Edward Eaton, 1687; Thomas and William Jolliffe, 1671, and 1680; George Wylde, 1679, aged 81; Henry Wynn, eſq. 1671, aged 69; Sir John Sympſon, 1681, aged 51; John Selden, 1684; Rowland Jewkes, 1665.

"M. S. Johannis Wilkes, qui obiit Mar. 9, A. D. 1800, æt. 23.

Ante diem, Juvenis, cecidiſti, ſola voluptas
Patris, et æthereos mens viget inter agros,
Deſpicias, et, ſi tibi ſint mortalia cura,
Æquo animo doceas funera ferre patrem.
At non de memori labetur pectore morum
Gratia, non verâ cum pietate fides,
Non quodcunque tibi blandum vel amabile nato,
Non formæ, aut vultus dulcis imago tui;
Dum veniet ſuprema dies, et, morte ſubactâ,
Ipſe Deus puro veſtiet igne pios,
Siſte, pater, lachrymas; te poſcunt gaudia cœli,
Te natumque pari junget amore Deus."

Sir John King, 1677, 38. William Freman, 1701. One not legible.

"P. S. Georgius Harcourt, hujus nuper ſocietatis ſocius, et Ricardus Jenner, inter primos pharmacopœus; ambo ſuaviſſimis moribus unicuique chari, ſibi invicem dilectiſſimi, vitâ jucundi et morte non diviſi obierunt; ille 6 idus Nov. A. D. 1731, ætatis ſuæ 26; hic 11 calend. Dec. A. D. 1735, ætatis ſuæ 31. Hoc marmor his nominibus inſcribi juſſit idem Ricardus Jenner, ut tumulus quem amorem non potuit extinguere, neu poſſet unquam celare."

"Hic jacet David Graham; vir eo acumine ingenii, eâ animi celſitudine, ſuavitate morum, vitæ ſanctimoniâ; ea ſcientiâ literarum, peritiâ juris, loquendi elegantiâ; ut, inter principes ætatis ſuæ, comparandus fuerit quam paucis, poſtponendus nemini: Quem vivum dilexerunt omnes, ſuſpexerunt, coluerunt; defunctum verò proſequuntur, deſiderio civitas, amici fletu, veneratione quotquot uſpiam ſint boni. Obiit Feb. 12, 1770. Præpropero exitu abreptus, annum agens à natalibus 43."

A large pedeſtal, niche, and buſt, dedicated to Samuel Mead, 1733, aged 63.

A pedeſtal ſupports the effigies, in a reclining poſture, of John Hiccocks, a maſter in Chancery, 1726, aged 58.

A pretty little tablet, ſupported by Hope and Charity, is thus inſcribed:

"Major autem horum Charitas. Hic ſitæ ſunt exuviæ mortales Antonii Champion, unius è ſociis Medii Templi, armigeri, et ab antiquâ inter Cornubienſes proſapiâ oriundi; qui Noviomagi in comitatu Suthriæ natus, quinto die menſis Februarii, anno æræ Chriſtianæ 1725. A pueritiâ literarum elegantiarum ſtudio deditus, poëſis præſertim captus illecebris, in hâc nobliſſimâ ac prope divinâ arte, proculdubio dum vixit inclaruerat, niſi ſingularis viri admodum eruditi verecundia lucem averſata excultiſſimi et uberrimi ingenii fructus in publicum proferre vetuiſſet. Vitæ integerrimus, ſenator per annos quatuordecim; reipublicæ non ſibi conſulens, amicus certus et fidelis; urbanus idem et facetus convictor; candidam et benevolentiſſimam animam Deo reddidit vigeſimo ſecundo die menſis Feb. anno 1801."

On the pavement, Luke Benne, eſq. 1752, aged 55; William Trollope, eſq. 1802, aged 69; Corbet Price, eſq. 1735; John Stacy, apothecary, 1754, aged 58; Martha Carthew; family of Blew; John Grymes, 1740; Maria Bearcroft, 1759, aged 21; Stanhope Otway, eſq. 1750; Frances Daw, 1735, aged 33; William Daw, eſq. 1760, aged 71; and ſeveral ſtones which have had effigies, croſſes, &c. in braſs. The lady of John Hare, eſq. has eſcaped, though the ſtone is broken into ſeveral pieces. She is in the attitude of prayer; and in the dreſs of Queen Elizabeth's time. She died 1601.

Masters of Temple ſince 1700.

1706. Thomas Sherlock, M. A.

1748. Richard Terrick, D. D.
1753. Samuel Nicolls, D. D.
1763. Gregory Sharpe, D. D.
17... George Watts, A. M.
1772. Thomas Thurlow, D. D. afterwards biſhop of Durham.
17... William Pearce, D. D. now dean of Ely.
1797. Thomas Rennell, D. D. preſent maſter.

The Inner Temple-hall

is very inconſiderable in ſize; and has been altered, burnt, and rebuilt, from the days of Edward III. to the preſent. The front facing the Thames is of Portland ſtone,

ſtone, with three buttreſſes, and a ſemi-ſexagon turret. The roof ſupports a ſmall cupola. The entrance is through a very large door, in a Weſtern wing, or projecting building, with pillars and a pediment. The inſide is elegantly decorated, and the paintings good. Thoſe are, the portraits of William III. Mary, Coke, and Littleton; and the ſtory of Pegaſus, the performance of Sir James Thornhill.

The library conſiſts of upwards of 10,000 books and manuſcripts; and is ornamented with portraits of George II. Queen Caroline, Lord Hunſdon, Judge Twiſden, Finch Earl of Nottingham, Sir Martin Wright, Lord Chancellor Harcourt, &c. &c.

The MIDDLE TEMPLE-HALL

is an iſolated brick building, ſtrengthened by buttreſſes, and thoſe quoined with ſtone; elevated upon vaults, and whoſe ichnography is in the ſhape of a T. A flight of ſteps, at the North eaſt corner, leads through a handſome paſſage to the ſkreen, the doors of which, elaborately ornamented with carvings, admit the profeſſors to their hall or dining-room. This is wainſcotted as high as the baſes of the windows; under which is an enriched Tuſcan cornice, and four ranges of pannels on each ſide, the greater number filled with the emblazoned arms of treaſurers in ſucceſſion.

The ſkreen conſiſts of five diviſions in breadth, two of which are the arched doors. The remainder are bounded by ſix Tuſcan pillars, whoſe intercolumniations contain each two caryatide buſts, and four pannels. The entablature of theſe pillars has a ſtrange intruſive enriched frieze on their capitals, excluſive of the uſual members. The Attick has ſix pedeſtals, terminating in Ionic caryatide buſts, which ſupport a ſecond entablature. Between thoſe are elegant little niches, with five ſtatues, ſeparated by pannels. Over each niche are groteſque figures, aſſiſtant ſupporters of the upper entablature, with two pierced arches between them and the caryatides. The whole of this laboured ſkreen, and the numerous carvings, are of oak. Behind it, on the Eaſt wall, are ſeveral complete, but *not real*, coats of mail, with lances, halberts, ſhields, and guns, arranged on their ſides, and above them. In the centre, a pointed window of five mullions contains the date of the building, 1570; and ſeveral coats of arms in painted glaſs, with which every window in the hall abounds, many indifferently, but the majority finely executed.

The roof is moſt ingeniouſly contrived, and contains an amazing quantity of ſtrong oak timber. Small pedeſtals, reſting on ſtone brackets, inſerted in the

piers,

piers between the windows in the North and South walls, ſupport ſegments of large circles, or ribs, that aſcend to projecting beams from the great cornice above the windows; thoſe are the baſes of other ſmall ſegments, which ſuſtain beams of a ſecond cornice; and thus again to a third row of ſegments, and a cornice; and from this the centre part of the roof is ſupported, on ſmall pillars. The reader will perceive that the outline of each great rib, from the piers to the ſummit, is a pointed arch, divided into three unequal-ſized eſcallops; and theſe are connected, Eaſt and Weſt, by arched ribs from every projecting beam to the next. A great number of ſmall ribs and pillars are arranged under the whole aſcent of the roof; but in a manner too complicated to be underſtood unleſs examined. Every great rib is ornamented with three pendants; and an aperture under the lantern admits ſufficient light to render the parts diſtinct. I may with truth aſſert, that London cannot produce another inſtance equally curious and ſingular.

The twelve Cæſars, and ſome other buſts, are placed on the cornice of the wainſcot; and the Weſt wall ſupports a centre picture of Charles I. on a white horſe, paſſing through an arch, attended by an equerry, who carries his helmet. The King is repreſented in armour; and the general excellence of the colouring and drawing is ſuch as to have rendered it almoſt a diſputed point whether it is not an original by Vandyke. This grand painting totally eclipſes the adjoining portraits of Charles II. Queen Anne, George I. and George II. though they all poſſeſs ſome merit.

The finely-executed South bay window deſerves attentive examination, as it is entirely filled with painted glaſs, moſt minutely executed, repreſenting the arms of a great number of illuſtrious perſons, ſurrounded by rich and beautiful ornaments. Merely to name thoſe, and others diſtributed throughout the Hall, would fill ſeveral pages. Many of them are engraved in Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales, 223–229.

The Library is in a ſtate of comparative neglect, South of the Hall; and contains many books, the bequeſt of Sir Robert Aſhley, 1641. A pair of globes, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, are preſerved within it; and a portrait, ſuppoſed to be that of the above gentleman.

The Parliament-chamber of the Society has nothing particular to recommend it at preſent; but was uſed in the reign of James I. by committees of the Houſe of Commons, for their ſittings.

It has already been mentioned that certain regulations were recently adopted by the principals of the four inns of court. The heads of thoſe being noticed under the article *Lincoln's-inn*, makes it unneceſſary to ſay any thing of the rules of the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple.

The

The grand entrance, and the only one worthy notice, to this united ſeat of the law is the Middle Temple-gate; which is a remarkably well-proportioned edifice, near Temple Bar, of brick, with a Ruſtic baſement, and four Ionic pilaſters of ſtone, ſupporting an entablature and baſement.

Above the firſt-floor windows is the following inſcription.

"Surrexit impenſis Societ. Med. Templi, 1684."

Mr. Nichols has obligingly favoured me with a manuſcript, containing the following information.

1739. The front of the Temple Exchange Coffee-houſe, in Fleet ſtreet, having been pulled down, the ſtone, with the following inſcription, which was in the middle of the old front, is again ſet up about the middle of the new front.

"Ecce
flagrantis urbis domus ultima,
reſtauratæ prima:
quod felix fauſtumque ſit
et urbis et domo,
tum auſpicato erigentibus
Elizabethæ Moore fundi dominæ
et
Thomæ Tuckey inquilino."

CLIFFORD'S-INN.

The Heraldick Manuſcript ſays, "This houſe, albeit it followeth in an after-rank from the former, yet is the ſame worthy to be of the foremoſt, as being reputed the chiefeſt in reputation, and for the convenience and quiet ſituation thereof; it may challenge well the ſuperiority for worth and good government thereof. It was ſome time the houſe of Macolyne de Herſey, and came to the King for debts; and was, after ſome time, the houſe of the Lord Clifford, as by inquiſition taken that year, and remaining on record, doth appear. Vide Inquiſitionem 18 Edw. III. poſt mortem dicti Rob. Clifford."

Sir William Dugdale adds, that the Earls of Cumberland deſcended from this family of Clifford; and that Robert de Clifford received a grant of the inn from Edward II. for a ſervice of one penny. After it had been demiſed by Elizab h Lady

Lady Clifford to the ſtudents of the common law, Nicholas Sulyard, the principals and the Seniors, received another grant, in fee farm, for 600l. and 4l. *per annum*.

The Inn is ſituated near St. Dunſtan's church; but the buildings have no architectural decorations. Several near the hall poſſeſs, however, a venerable exterior; and the area having trees diſperſed through it, the place is rather pleaſant.

The Hall is in the Gothic ſtyle, with pointed windows, mullions, and quatrefoils. Within, the greateſt curioſity is the Rules of the Society, written in the reign of Henry VIII. and illuminated with gilt capitals.

Clement's-inn.

"The houſe was ſome time a meſſuage belonging to the pariſh church of St. Clement Danes; from whence it took its denomination. Near this houſe is that fountain called the *Mentes*. The anchor is engraven over the gate of the firſt entry into this houſe, and is an hieroglyphick, figuring thereby that Pope Clement (as he was Pope) was reputed to be *caput eccleſiæ Romanæ*, figured by the anchor, for the Roman prieſthood, or anchorage of Chriſtendom; and the capital, or text C, the ſacerdotal dignity thereof properly depending upon the popedom.

"Some hold that the device of an anchor was rather invented upon this reaſon: Pope Clement, as Jacobus de Voragine writeth, received his martyrdom by being bound to a great anchor and caſt into the ocean, by commandment of the Emperor Trajan."

Dugdale derives the term from the vicinity of the Inn to the church, or St. Clement's well. He ſtates it to have been an inn of Chancery in the reign of Edward II. 2 Henry VII. Sir John Cantlow granted it, by leaſe, for 40 marks fine, and 4l. 6s. 8d. rent, for 80 years, to two perſons named Elyot, in truſt, for the uſe of ſtudents in the law. 20 Henry VII. it paſſed from Cantlow to William Hollis, lord mayor of London; and afterwards to the Earls of Clare.

The Hall is ſituated on the South ſide of a neat but ſmall quadrangle. It is a Tuſcan diminutive building, with a very large Corinthian door, and arched windows, erected in 1715. Another irregular area is ſurrounded by convenient houſes, in which are the profeſſors chambers. Part of this is a pretty garden,

garden, with a kneeling African, of conſiderable merit, ſupporting a dial on the Eaſtern ſide.

In the Hall are portraits of Preſident Blackwell, Sir Mathew Hale, Sir Edward Coke, Sir Thomas Rich, Lord Coventry, and Lord Keeper Coventry.

Lyon's-inn

is a neat building, with an enriched cornice and pediment, a handſome door-caſe, and feſtoons under the front windows.

The three inns abovementioned belong to the Inner Temple.

New-inn

is an appendage to the Middle Temple, and differs but little from a common houſe.

This and Lion's-inn are ſituated in Wych-ſtreet.

St. Andrew's Holborn *continued.*

Sir William Harpur, knt. and Dame Alice his wife, by deed of gift, dated April 22, 1566, conveyed to the Corporation of Bedford, and their ſucceſſors, for ever, a meſſuage called the School-houſe, with its appurtenances, ſituated in the town of Bedford, and 13 acres, and 1 rood, of meadow-ground, in the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn, towards the maintenance of the maſter and uſher, and for other uſes, mentioned in letters patent, granted Auguſt 15, 1552, to the mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, of the town of Bedford, by Edward VI. empowering them to erect and eſtabliſh a free grammar-ſchool, &c. &c. This land at the period of the gift brought but 12l. *per annum*; but in 1764 the reſerved rents were 3000l. *; and, from the recent falling-in of the leaſes, may be fairly ſuppoſed now to amount to upwards of 5000l. *per annum.* This ground is the ſite of ſeveral excellent ſtreets, particularly Bedford-row, which is uncommonly ſpacious and well-built, Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, &c. &c. &c. Sir William Harpur was a native of the town of Bedford; whence he migrated to London; where, by induſtry and virtue, he attracted the eſteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, who rewarded him by gradations with the poſſeſſion of civic

* Petition of the Corporation to the Houſe of Commons.

offices, till he filled the laſt and greateſt, that of lord mayor, in the year 1561 *.

The total of the yearly rents of the houſes, in that part of the pariſh which lies above the Bars, and the pariſh of St. George the Martyr, as charged to the poors-rate, amounted, in 1762, to 48,436l.; and the Raker was paid 700l. *per annum* for cleanſing the ſtreets, excluſive of Red Lion-ſquare.

The following paper is printed from a manuſcript in the hand-writing of Samuel Carte, eſq. an eminent ſolicitor in Chancery.

Omnes jurat. 25° Die Octobris 1693, coram Jo. Ediſbury.

The joint and ſeveral anſwers of Thomas Manningham, doctor in divinity, John Nicoll, eſq. Peter Gelſthorp, Thomas Harris, Hugh Buxton, Robert Toothacre, Richard Evans, Robert Greenoway, Robert Papworth, Edward Miller, Humphrey Pickfat, Edward Tew, Iſaac Logſden, and William Deverge.

Imprimis, So far as concerns the veſtry, the deponents anſwer, That they have been a ſelect veſtry by ancient cuſtom time out of mind, which (as they believe) was confirmed by the Biſhop of London, and his official, 12 Elizabeth, which recited a former confirmation thereof in the year of our Lord 1492 [7 Henry VII.]

That the ſelect veſtry have all along preſerved their old cuſtoms and power, which they and their predeceſſors have uſed and employed ever ſince the confirmacion in Queen Elizabeth's reign, except for ſome time during the late uſurpation, and the civil wars. That, by the irregularities of thoſe times, ſome were added to the then veſtry. But at all other times they kept and obſerved their old cuſtoms, and (after the Reſtoration of King Charles the Second) were reduced to the old number, beſides the rector and the two churchwardens, as it was in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

That the rector and ſelect veſtry for the time being did, on the death or removal of any veſtry man, all along, chooſe another in his room; and the veſtry have no otherwiſe been choſen or ought to be.

That, by antient cuſtom, uſage, or confirmation, the ſelect veſtry of the ſaid pariſh were impowered (from time to time) to chooſe churchwardens for the ſaid pariſh; and new veſtrymen, as the old ones ſhould die or remove; and a regiſtry kept of them.

That the veſtry have of right choſen ſextons, pewkeepers, and bearers.

* See the diſtribution of this money, Beauties of England and Wales, vol. I. p. 11.

That

That, as for fines in not ſerving of offices within the pariſh (except for ſerving the office of churchwardens, which the veſtry only ſet) are not ſet by the veſtry. And thoſe of the churchwardens, not raiſed by compulſion, but voluntarily given, for their eaſe and quiet.

That Dr. Stillingfleet did chooſe William Charles pariſh clerk of the ſaid pariſh; which was allowed of by the then veſtry, and was not contrary to the conſent and approbation of the reſt of the pariſhoners of the ſaid pariſh.

That the churchwardens did give up a juſt account of what was uſed by them as churchwardens, or in arrear to the ſaid pariſh, to the pariſhoners of the ſaid pariſh, on public notice given in the ſaid pariſh church; who did (upon ſcrutiny) paſs the ſame, and allow thereof; and paid to the ſucceeding churchwardens what reſted on their account; and were diſcharged from the ſame.

The keys are kept by the churchwardens, and under the management of the veſtry.

That the queſt-houſe (as the deponents believe) is only for the uſe of a ſchool, and the inqueſt, and other meetings, for that part of the ſaid pariſh that is within the liberty of London, and not for that part of the pariſh within the county of Middleſex, which have a queſt-houſe of their own, at Middle Row, above the Bars.

That Sir John Leman, knt. and alderman of London, and Cornelius Fiſh, eſq. chamberlain thereof, did, by their deed, dated March 27, 1621, convey to George Duckett, D. D. and rector of the ſaid pariſh, and to Richard Williams, and others, and their heirs, in truſt, one meſſuage and three ſhops (then divided into thirteen meſſuages) within the ſaid pariſh; and another houſe, called the Church-houſe, the kitchen, ſhop, and cellar, and 23 rooms, or little tenements, with a yard to the ſame; and piece of land in the ſaid pariſh, then uſed as part of the ſaid church-yard; and three tenements, and a tenter-yard; and divers pieces of land, called the Garden-plot, lying in Shoe-lane; which ſhould be employed, according to the diſcretion of the rector, churchwardens, and twelve veſtrymen, of the ſaid pariſh (for the time being) towards ſuch works of charity, and for ſuch uſes of the pariſhoners of the ſaid pariſh, and for repairs of the fabrick of the church, in ſuch ſort as the ſame was employed for the moſt part of ten years then laſt paſt. That a ſmall part of the premiſes ſo conveyed by the ſaid Sir John Leman and Cornelius Fiſh, to the ſaid Dr. Duckett and others, and their heirs, in truſt as aforeſaid, were the gift of Sir John Thavie, in truſt for the ſaid pariſh. And that the ſame Thavie's gift was, in the reign of King Henry VIII. valued but at 16s. a year. And that the ſame, by the Statute of Mortmain, became forfeited

to the Crown. From which the ſame came to the ſaid Sir John Leman and Cornelius Fiſh, who conveyed the ſame in truſt, as aforeſaid.

N. B. This is an abſtract of the anſwer given in by Dr. Manningham, and the veſtry of St. Andrew, Holborn.

Mr. Manlove, in Charterhouſe-yard, was concerned in the cauſe; but I know not whether for or againſt the veſtry.

On ſearching the bill-books in the Record-room over the Six Clerks-office, Chancery-lane, that for the year 1693 was ſaid to be loſt, which occaſioned a recourſe to the entries in the ſeveral ſtudies of the Six Clerks; by the help of which (in 1 Pars, from 1691 or 2 to 1696, to the beſt of my remembrance) was this day, June 3, 1730, diſcovered an original information of Sir Edward Ward, knight, attorney general to their majeſties William and Mary, at the relation of Harriſon, Duncomb, and others, againſt the rector, ſelect veſtry, pariſh clerk of St. Andrew's, and others, charging abuſes in reſpect to the deviſe of Thavie, and other charitable bequeſts ſpecified in the information; and alſo in reſpect to the levies for rebuilding the church, and auditing the accounts thereupon; the inequality of the diviſion of money collected, &c. between the pariſhioners of London and Middleſex ſeverally; the excluding the Middleſex pariſhoners from meeting in the queſt-houſe, whereby they were forced to meet in public-houſes; a miſapplication of money ariſing by bells, burials in chancel and church, &c.; an illegal election of veſtrymen; a limitation of their authority, as not extending to ſeveral particulars which are charged, to be aſſumed unwarrantably; a right of pariſhioners to chooſe pariſh clerk, &c. veſtrymen, paſs accompts, &c.; and a meeting (*nuper* Ticketts) in Gray's Inn-hall; a choice of a new veſtry; *per* Sir William Wogan, ſerjeant at law, ... Gooding, eſq. Con. Phipps, eſq. &c. and praying an account. To which information are annexed, the anſwers of Dr. Manningham and others, &c. from which the foregoing is extracted; which, on peruſal, and compariſon of it with the original, appears to me to be done exactly, ſo far as the contents of ſuch extract reached; but it contained divers other minutes; particularly, it declined the juriſdiction of the court as to the rates or aſſeſſments to the church, as cogniſable only before the ordinary, and as having paſſed their accounts regularly, upon proper notice given in the church by the pariſh clerk. To which anſwer two ſchedules are annexed: the firſt a copy of votes or orders of regiſtry, or referred to in the anſwer. In all which appeared a previous notice by the pariſh clerk in the church, &c.

ST.

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR RECTORY.

The Church

is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Queen's-ſquare; a perfectly plain and moſt inelegant brick-building; but the inſide is of the Compoſite order, and the enrichments are beautiful. This church was built in the beginning of the laſt century, by ſubſcription, and intended for a chapel of eaſe to the church of St. Andrew; but the Commiſſioners for building fifty *new* churches conceiving that an *old* chapel might make a *new* church, they prevailed upon Dr. Edmund Gibſon, lord biſhop of London, to conſecrate it as ſuch, September 26, 1723.

Rectors.

J. Marſhall, M.A. who had been preacher to the chapel, died 1730.

—— Green, M.A. *circa* 1732.

William Stukeley, D.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A. According to the Univerſal Magazine, a ſingular coincidence of circumſtances attended the death of this gentleman, in March 1765. Mr. Harris, the lecturer of St. George, had juſt deceaſed; in conſequence of which an election was appointed. The candidates were, Mr. Hollingbury, of the Charter-houſe, and Mr. Floyd. The latter had a majority of one vote, till Mr Serjeant Eyre arrived from his houſe in Queen-ſquare, whence he was brought in a chair, in conſequence of previous indiſpoſition. Mr. Eyre's vote given, the candidates had equal numbers. Thus ſituated, Dr. Stukeley exerciſed his right of voting a ſecond time, as rector of the pariſh, which he gave to Mr. Hollingbury, who was immediately declared duly elected. All this was in the common courſe of events. But mark the cataſtrophe of *an eccleſiaſtical conteſted election:* the Rector caught a violent cold in the veſtry-room, that terminated in a paralytic ſtroke, and that in his death, aged upwards of 84. The Serjeant fell in the ſame room, exhauſted by illneſs, was carried home, and expired in a few days afterwards.

1765. Stephen Eaton, A.M. archdeacon of Middleſex; the preſent rector, 1804.

Another ſingular occurrence is mentioned in the London Chronicle, relating to this church. Mrs. Thorpe, pew-opener and ſearcher of the pariſh, aged 100 years

years and upwards, and her ſon, aged 70 years, were found dead together, in the ſame room, Jan. 7, 1771. The ſon had never been ſeparated from the mother from the day of his birth; and their ſouls fled hence together, "*in their deaths not divided.*"

There were, at the enumeration a few years paſt, 721 houſes, 2522 males, 3751 females, total 6273 perſons, in the pariſh of St. George.

Anthony Freeman, clerk, 1732, mentions 666 houſes.

Red Lion-ſquare was thus named from the ſite, Red Lion-fields, and contains two acres. The area is a parallelogram; and without any other embelliſhment than iron railing, with graſs in the incloſure. A large and handſome obeliſk in the centre, which was pretended to have covered the bones of *Oliver Cromwell*, whereas the whole embelliſhment was promoted by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants, at the ſuggeſtion of Mr. Dillingham, a neighbouring apothecary, and ſeveral clumſy ſtone buildings from the corners, were removed a few years paſt; ſome of them to the entrance of Durhams, the ſeat of John Trotter, eſq. at South Mims, Middleſex; which is the only improvement the inhabitants have thought proper to introduce before their plain but ſubſtantial houſes. It is ſituated at a ſhort diſtance from the North ſide of Holborn; and ſeveral ſtraight and good ſtreets, from and near it, communicate with

Queen-ſquare, another parallelogram; the houſes on three ſides of which were erected between 1709 and 1720. The name is from Queen Anne, whoſe ſtatue is placed in the midſt of an exceedingly pleaſant garden *.

Ormond-ſtreet, commencing on the Eaſt ſide of Queen-ſquare, and terminating at Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, is very wide, and contains a number of fine houſes, the reſidence of titled and opulent perſons. Indeed, all the ſtreets within the pariſh are ſpacious, dry, and clean, and the houſes large and convenient.

"A Survey of London," 8vo. 1742, ſays, "This pariſh being of a modern erection, it has few or no antiquities therein; however, it will not be amiſs to acquaint the reader, that the ſpacious church thereof was built upon the Eaſtern bank of a cow-pond, and that the obſervables at preſent are, the Devil's and Lamb's conduits: the former, which ſerves Chriſt's Hoſpital with water, is incloſed by a wall at the North-weſt angle of Brunſwick-court, Queen-ſquare; and the latter at the lower end of Conduit-ſtreet, Red Lion-fields, which ſupplied

* See other particulars in vol. I. p. 6.

Lamb's-

Lamb's-conduit on Snow-hill with water, is lately rebuilt, at the charge of the City." The New View of London, 1708, ſpeaks of Lamb's-conduit as being "at the North end of Red Lion-ſtreet, near the fields, affording plenty of water, clear as chryſtal, which is chiefly uſed for drinking. It belongs to St. Sepulchre's pariſh, the fountain head being under a ſtone marked S. S. P. in the *vacant ground* a little Southward of Ormond-ſtreet, whence the water comes in a drain to this conduit; and it runs thence, in lead-pipes, to the conduit on Snow-hill." (See a print of it in vol. IV.)

It is barely neceſſary to remind the reader that ſuch things have been: the conduits, the ſpring-head, and the vacant ground, are all concentered in one ſpell of oblivion. There is, however, at preſent, in Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, a private houſe, called Lamb's Conduit-bath, where hot and cold immerſions may be experienced for a trifling ſum; and the wall of a houſe near it ſupports a kind of pump, now utterly uſeleſs, built by the Corporation of London many years paſt.

The pariſh of St. George poſſeſſes a large and excellent burial-ground, North of the Foundling-hoſpital garden, incloſed by a ſtrong brick wall, which *was* iſolated, but will not be ſo much longer, as Brunſwick-ſquare and a new ſtreet have recently been attached to the Weſt ſide. In this cemetery are many handſome memorials for the dead, and inſcriptions to ſome perſons of eminence.

ST.

ST. ALBAN'S, WOOD-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN.

THE pariſh of St. Alban contains 106 houſes, 140 families, 343 male, and 339 female inhabitants; but neither this, nor the pariſh of St. Olave united to it ſince 1666, contain either airy or ſpacious ſtreets, though there are certainly many excellent houſes on their borders. In ſhort, they are inhabited by perſons whoſe whole attention is applied to buſineſs, and who are ſatisfied if their ſtreets are ſufficiently wide to permit themſelves and their carts to paſs each other.

The church of St. Alban is a rectory, in the alternate gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and Eton-college. St. Olave is alſo in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

Rectors ſince 1700.

1694. John Adams, D. D. reſigned in 1711. He was afterwards a prebendary of Canterbury cathedral, rector of St. Bartholomew's, chaplain in ordinary, and provoſt of King's college, Cambridge. He publiſhed many ſingle ſermons *; and died 1722.

1711, Oct. 6. Richard Sayer, A. M. by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; curate of St. Swithen's, and rector of St. Mary Aldermanbury; publiſhed a ſermon on the caſe of Naboth, and eight at Lady Moyer's lectures 1711.

1743, June 11. John Berriman. This rector was one of the oldeſt incumbents in London, and died in December 1768.

The Hon. and Rev. John Aylmer, M. A. inſtituted Dec. 28, 1768.

1791, Sept. 4. John George Norbury, M. A. Died 1800.

1800, Nov. 27. Edward James Beckwith, M. A. by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The parſonage-houſe of theſe united pariſhes adjoins the church, and is now rebuilding; but, being abſolutely the South-weſt corner of St. Alban's church, it has neither yard nor garden, and muſt neceſſarily be a moſt unpleaſant, if not unwholeſome reſidence.

* Iſa. xxxii. 17, 1695; Pſ. xxxiii. 1, 1695, thankſgiving; Dan. iii. 28, Nov. 5, 1696; Pſ. lxvi. 1. 1700, *on a Quaker's recantation*; Math. xxv. 35, 1702, Eton ſchool feaſt; Acts xxviii. 5, 6, 1705; Hoſ. xi. 9, 1707, before the Queen; John, vi. 1708, in Lent; Rev. ii. 10, 1708, funeral of the rev. Mr. Steyner; Jer. iii. 15, 1708, at the conſecration of Biſhop Fleetwood; Pſ. v. 11, 1709, thankſgiving; Iſ. xlix. 23, 1711, on the acceſſion, before the Commons; John, xi. 17, 1710, at the conſecration of biſhops Robinſon and Biſſe; Iſ. lvii. 15, 17.. ; Job, xiii. 6, 17...

The

The church of St. Olave was burnt in 1666, and never rebuilt. The ſite is now a burial-ground. By the act of 22 and 23 of Charles II. the two livings were made of the annual value of 170l. in lieu of tithes. By another act, in 1804, they are now worth 283l. 6s. 8d.

The preſent church of St. Alban was erected after a deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and coſt 3165l.

Tonſtall mentions, Mr. Ralph Lapton, rector of St. Alban's, benefice 18l. goods 90l. fined 4l. 10s.

Sir William Smythe, ſtipend 7l. 6s. 8d. goods 10l. fined 34s.

Sir Thomas Greenwood, ſtipend 6l. 13s. 4d. goods 8l. fined 28s.

And Sir Edward Hicks, rector of St. Olave's, benefice 6l. goods 13l. 6s. 8d fined 26s. 8d.

Chantries, St. Alban's.

"John Shadworth, by his laſt will, gave 7l. 16s. 8d. to ſupport a prieſt and obit *per annum.*

John Andrews, by will, gave for a prieſt and obit 13l. 4s. 8d. *per annum.*

Sir Richard Illyngworth, knt. gave, by will, for a prieſt and obit, 17l. *per annum.*

It appears from an old manuſcript, contained in the Harleian MS. 604, entituled, "A Remembrance of the Charges and Receipts of the Chantrys of *Chalton* and Illyngworth," that there was one more than is mentioned in the official book. "Firſt, it is to be underſtood that Chalton and Illyngworth gave their lands to have obits kept for them, for ever, on St. Edmond's-day." The Lord Mayor, if preſent, was entitled to 6s. 8d. and the ſheriffs 3s. 4d. each. The rector, and other prieſts, had ſmall payments; and the prieſts of theſe chantries 7l. 6s. 8d. each *per annum.*

"And the yearly value of the lands that belong to the ſame two chantries is 30l. 4s. 8d. So the receipts are more than the payments, every year, by 13l. 4s. 8d.; which, if the lands be well guided, were ſufficient every year to bear the vacations and reparations."

Illyngworth left 13s. 4d. *per annum* to each of the four orders of friers, for a ſolemn maſs and dirge, to be ſung on St. Edmond's-day.

John Andrews, "as touching the lands of Chalton, bequeathed" to the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of Mercers (if they attended the maſs and obit) 6s. 8d. In default, to the poor.

The ſame paper informs us, that a perſon of the name of Woodcocke gave 6l. 13s. 4d. *per annum* for an obit; and that Henry Payne gave a houſe, on condition that his name, and his wife's, ſhould be inſerted in the bead-roll for the prayers of the pariſhioners every Sunday, and for the expences of ſuſpending and lighting a lamp before the high croſs in the body of the church. The will is, that every year a new torch ſhould be bought, and garniſhed, to bear about the ſacrament on Corpus Chriſti day; and after that to ſerve at high maſs ſacrings, every day enſuing, the year following, &c. &c.

There was but one chantry in the church of St. Olave. "William Tattorne gave, to the brotherhood of 60 prieſts, one tenement, wherein they dwell, to the intent that they ſhould keep an obit in the ſaid church, 3l. *per annum*."

Baptisms.

1591. Thomas, ſon of the Lord Windſor, baptiſed at his houſe.

1594. Elizabeth, daughter of the Lord Windſor, born Jan. 4, and baptiſed at his houſe, Feb. 1.

1597. Elizabeth, daughter of the Lord Windſor, baptiſed in his houſe, Jan. 30.

1599. The Lord Windſor had a daughter baptiſed in his houſe, named Grizzell, Sept. 14.

1599, March 17. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaloner.

1601, July 2. James, ſon of Sir Thomas Chaloner.

1606, Feb. 19. Henry, ſon of Sir David Fowler, knt. baptiſed in the houſe of the ſaid Sir David; Prince Henry being his godfather.

1607, Sept. 7. William, ſon of the Lord William Sands.

1609, June 24. Robert, the ſon of Sir David Fowler.

1610, Aug. 31. Anne, the daughter of Sir David Fowler.

1611, Jan. 12. Jane, the daughter of Sir Maximilian Dalliſon.

1613, April 22. Philip, ſon of Sir Maximilian Dalliſon.

1613, Jan. 5. Rodolphus, ſon of Sir Philip Carey.

1614, May 9. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Maximilian Dalliſon.

1615, June 20. Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Carey.

1618, Aug. 10. Edward, ſon of Sir Philip Carey.

1623, Oct. 7. Philip, ſon of Sir Philip Carey.

Marriages.

Marriages.

At St. Olave's, 1572, Nov. 4, *Cornelius Jhanſon* *, and Joan Warde.
1664, Sept. 16. Arthur Hazelrige, eſq. and Mrs. Mary Loungworth.

Burials.

1600, June 29. Grizzell, daughter of the right. hon. the Lord Henry Windſor.

1617, June 24. A chriſom of Sir Philip Carew's.

Very many fragments of perſons who had been executed for their crimes, and afterwards diſſected at the Barber Surgeons-hall, in the vicinity of this church, were buried in the church-yard.

The old church of St. Alban's contained ſeveral monuments to eminent perſons, particularly that of Sir Richard Illyngworth, baron of the Exchequer; Chatworth, mayor 1443; Woodcocke, mayor 1405; Chalton, mayor 1550; Sir John Cheke, 1557; and others to aldermen. The moſt antient was that of William Linchlade, mercer, 1392.

The church of St. Olave contained a monument to Sir John D'Arcy; and another to the daughter of Lord Windſor, perhaps the above Grizzell.

There are but two monuments in the preſent church of St. Alban's; one of which is dedicated to the memory of Richard Wynne, eſq. 1688; and the other to Benjamin Harvey, eſq. major of the Yellow Regiment of Trained Bands, who gave the font. He died 1684, aged 44.

The chancel pavement contains a ſtone inſcribed to Catharine Bull, 1776, aged 54, wife to Henry Hollis Bull, eſq. and daughter of Edward Davis, eſq. alderman of Bread-ſtreet ward, and ſheriff of London.

The church of St. Alban's muſt have been an intereſting antient building previous to the year 1633. From Stowe's deſcription the windows and arches appear to have been of Saxon architecture. He mentions that Roman bricks were uſed in building the walls; which were probably taken from the dilapidated parts of

* Is this an accidental concurrence of names? or was this man father to the celebrated painter, who lived in the Black Friers, and whoſe firſt works in England are dated about 1618? He left England about 1648. A ſiſter of Cornelius Janſſen, *the elder*, was ſecond wife of Nicaſius Ruſſel, of Bruges, jeweller to James and Charles I. Walpole, vol. II. p. 7, 4to.

the City wall. And the ſtone appearing to be the ſame with a tower then ſtanding at the North end of Love-lane, led him to ſuppoſe it coëval with the palace of King Adelſtane, of which the tower was a part. It muſt be acknowledged that the name of Adel, or Addle-ſtreet, confirms his ſuggeſtion.

At the period above named the church threatened deſtruction to its frequenters; and Inigo Jones, with others, declared "that they muſt ſuddenly pluck it down, or it would ſuddenly prevent that labour, and fall to the ground of itſelf." They had leſs difficulty in plucking it down than they had in rebuilding it, which proved a work of much difficulty and perplexity to the pariſhioners; and, when completed, they had the mortification to ſee it involved in the common ruin of 1666.

As St. Alban's is one of the few attempts made by Sir Chriſtopher Wren to imitate our antient pointed ſtyle of architecture, I ſhall endeavour to deſcribe it minutely.

The walls are of ſtone, and have been ſtuccoed. The Eaſt end is obſcured at the South-eaſt corner by a veſtry-room. The chancel is higher than a chapel on the North ſide; and this projects on the corner with embattled walls.

The windows of the tower are moſtly pointed. The loweſt has two mullions, and three trefoil arches, with two quatrefoils above them; the two next are circular, with cinquefoils; two ſtill higher are lancet-ſhaped; and the laſt two trefoil arches within each. The buttreſſes at the angles are ſmall, and not unlike pilaſters; and one aſcends from the ſecond ſtring in each face of the tower, ſupported by a lion's head. Pinnacles terminate all the buttreſſes; and the battlements are *oval* piercings. The principal front is in Wood-ſtreet; and the entrance is a clumſy door, bounded by pillars, and the pointed mouldings, with foliage. A large window above has two ranges of five trefoil arches, the mullions of which are fancifully interſected in the arch.

It has already been obſerved, that the rector's reſidence is taken from the South-weſt corner of the church: in conſequence of which, there are but two arches of the South aile open; and the laſt Weſtern arch of the North aile is occupied as a belfry. The pillars forming the nave and ſide ailes are in cluſters of four each: three of thoſe are continued from the pointed arches to the roof of the nave, which is interſected by ribs bound by octagon fillets. The key-ſtones and interſections are covered by roſes and other flowers. There are five double cleresſtory windows.

The

The Eaſt window of the chancel is large and pointed, with three compartments of trefoil arches. Above them a roſe.

The altar piece conſiſts of four compoſite fluted pillars, with ſmall divided pediments and vaſes between them; and the royal arms over the tablets; and beneath them are rich carvings of feſtoons and ſcrolls. The table is inlaid, and the pavement marble.

The pulpit ſtands againſt the South-eaſt pillar, large, and finely ornamented with carvings. The deſk before it, that appropriated to the clerk, ſupports a brazen ſpiral pillar, on the capital of which is a balcony of the ſame materials. In this is a curious hour-glaſs, framed in a canopy of braſs, ſupported by four pillars, adorned with fleurs de-lis and croſſes on the top, and with angels and maſks on the ſides.

The organ was built by ſubſcription, in 1728, and ſtands in a gallery at the Weſt end of the middle aile. The caſe is adorned with carvings of mitres, the crown, violins, and flutes.

The gifts to this pariſh are as follows.

William Peele gave 10l. for ever, to the poor.

Suſan Ibell, 3l. 6s. 8d. for purchaſing coals.

Gilbert Keate, eſq. gave 40l. to be lent to two young men, for four years, without intereſt.

Richard Hudſon, 1l. 6s. for bread, *per annum.*

Richard Wynne, eſq. 20s. *per annum,* to eight poor people.

Benjamin Hervey, eſq. a marble font.

Babington Staveley gave 50l. to purchaſe an annuity, or freehold houſe, for ſix poor people.

Richard Wynne, eſq. ſon to the above Richard, gave 20l. to the poor; which, added to other gifts and ſubſcriptions, were applied to the purchaſe of a houſe in Water-lane, Fleet-ſtreet; the coſt 117l. 2s. The rent given at Chriſtmas.

John Davis, 1704, gave a bell; 30l. 9s.; 5l. to the poor at his death; and 20s. *per annum.*

A houſe named the George, and others, at George-yard and Snow-hill, belonged to the pariſh before the Reformation; the rents of which were applied to the repair of the church, and relief of the poor. They were ſeized, under the ſtatute of ſuperſtitious uſes, on the 15th of May, 4 Edward VI. but were ſued for, and recovered, by an award, Feb. 14, 1611, and the rents applied to the original uſe.

Barber Surgeons Hall.

A charter dated in the 1ſt year of Edward IV. ſtates the ignorance and negligence of perſons practiſing ſurgery; and incorporated the Barbers, impowering them to make ordinances for their government; and gave them the ſuperintendance of all perſons practiſing ſurgery, the inſpection of their inſtruments, plaſters, &c. and the power of puniſhing offences.

An act of Parliament 32 Henry VIII. recites, that there were two diſtinct companies of Surgeons in London; one termed the *Barbers* of London, and the other *Surgeons* of London *; that the Barbers were incorporated, and the Surgeons not. This act therefore, for the general improvement, decreed that thenceforth the two ſhould be united, and form one corporate body; that no Barber in London ſhould practiſe the faculty of Surgery, nor Surgeons that of Barbery.

Charles I. in the 5th year of his reign, granted a charter to the united Company, in which he recites the above act, and a charter of James I. permitting them to exerciſe juriſdiction over all perſons practiſing Surgery within ſeven miles of London; directing that two of the four governors, annually choſen, ſhould be ſurgeons; and that ten Examiners, all ſurgeons, ſhould be appointed for life; who were authoriſed to examine profeſſors of the art, in preſence of two or more Governors, and licenſe them under their ſeal, if judged qualified. *So lately as the year* 1744 *this examination was continued*; and the Maſter every ſecond year *a Barber*. The Maſter ſigning the diploma virtually diſqualified the Surgeon; for it certainly never was intended that a man, who was forbid to practiſe the faculty of ſurgery, ſhould be permitted to aſſiſt at an examination of that which he did not underſtand. In this embarraſſing ſituation the Surgeons determined to apply for a ſeparation. In doing this, evidence was produced, which exculpated the Barbers from further interference than ſeemed abſolutely neceſſary. There were four public lectures on Anatomy; two at the expence of the Company, and the other at that of the Surgeons. But the ridicule of the circumſtance lay in the joint appointment of demonſtrators of Anatomy and Oſteology by 15 barbers and 15 ſurgeons, the court of aſſiſtants. It is ſtrange that ſo many years ſhould have elapſed after the Barbers confined themſelves to mowing the beard and dreſſing wigs,

* The *Raſor* and the *Minutor* were two diſtinct characters in the antient monaſteries; where the monks underwent a regular courſe of bleeding *(minuendi)* every year, the whole choir together, in ſilence, with pſalmody; and there was beſides *chirugicus expertiſſimus*. Du Cange, v. *Minuere*.

that

that the Surgeons ſuffered an honourable and intereſting profeſſion to be tied to one conſigned to obloquy and contempt. A ludicrous yet diſtreſſing occurrence happened through the coalition; Mr. Veil Stewart was licenſed as uſual by "the Myſtery and Commonalty of Barbers and Chyrurgeons," and received an appointment as ſurgeon of his Majeſty's ſhip the Looe, from which he was ſomehow ſeparated, and in returning home was captured by the French, in a merchant ſhip, carried to Breſt, and there committed to the common priſon; whence he petitioned to be removed to an hoſpital, as a king's officer. The linguiſt, opening the warrant from the Navy office, declared he could not interfere, as it deſcribed him as a kind of neutral, neither Barber nor Surgeon.

Mr. Wheeler, clerk to the Company, declared the following facts to the Committee of the Houſe of Commons: "That it doth not appear that any barber *ever paid* the fine of 40l. for not ſerving the office of maſter or warden, becauſe *they ſerve thoſe offices*. That the expences of the anatomical lecture are borne by the Surgeons; but, as to the other lectures, it appeared by an account that the annual expence of the Company on account of the lectures amounts to about 103l. towards the defraying of which the Company receives the intereſt of 510l. given by Mr. Alderman Arris, for a Muſcular Lecture; and alſo an annuity of 16l. bequeathed by Mr. Gale for a lecture on Oſteology. That the maſter and ſtewards of Anatomy, who are choſen for two years, ought to provide four bodies in that time; but they ſometimes do not procure above one or two, and that the Company and ſtewards alternately find the others. That the Barbers cannot follow their buſineſs in London without being free of the Company; and that they commonly receive about 10l. with an apprentice; and the ſurgeons from 100l. to 250l. As to the number of apprentices to each buſineſs bound at the hall, it was admitted that the former had 84, and the latter but five, laſt year. The Company then poſſeſſed 25l. *per annum*, rents upon leaſes; in quit-rents and annuities 23l.; and receipts of intereſt and dividends 51l.; to which is to be added their portion of the annual receipts from the eſtates in Ireland, granted by James I. to this and other Companies, amounting to between 60l. and 70l.; and the ground on which the hall-parlour and theatre of anatomy ſtand; all which were burnt, except the theatre, by the great fire of 1666, and rebuilt by the Corporation."

Each party made their propoſals on their final ſeparation. That of the Surgeons inſiſted upon Dr. Gale's annuity of 16l. and Alderman Arris's 510l. being inveſted in them upon truſt, to be applied to the purpoſes of the donors; offering

ing to relinquiſh all the remainder of the real and perſonal eſtate belonging to the united Company, except the uſe of the theatre, diſſecting-room, and gallery, &c. for three years, at an acknowledgement of one guinea *per annum*.

The Barbers, in anſwer, declared they ſhould loſe an income of 249l. *per annum* upon an average, beſides the perſonal ſervices of the Surgeons; but, being actuated by a ſenſe of public benefit, they conſented to accept of *every thing*, except the reſervations of the Surgeons, on condition that the Surgeons take a leaſe of the hall, parlour, theatre, &c. for ſuch days as they commonly uſed them, at a rent of 80l. *per annum*, which they conceived a *reaſonable* rent, conſidering that the repairs and taxes averaged at 125l. *per annum*; and that the Surgeons pay 100l. towards the expences the Barbers have been put to on this occaſion.

The Company of Barbers contrived to retain the hall; but it is too large for their purpoſes, and certainly the theatre is quite an uſeleſs appendage to them.

The entertaining author of "The London Tradeſman," 8vo. 1757, ſays, "I own I cannot underſtand the connection there is between a barber and a ſurgeon; nor can I too much condemn the folly of truſting thoſe bunglers to perform one of the niceſt, though common, operations in ſurgery. I never ſaw a good ſurgeon but was under ſome apprehenſion when he was about to let blood; yet theſe fellows, for three-pence, breathe a vein at random, without the leaſt heſitation, or the ſmalleſt notion of the danger of a miſcarriage. They uſe lancets which ought more properly to be termed horſe-flimes; and, if they miſs to prick an artery every time they let blood, it is more owing to chance than any precaution of theirs. When we conſider that ſuch an accident may happen to the moſt ſkilful ſurgeon, and conſequently that the ignorant barber is much more liable, and is utterly incapable to remedy the miſchief when done, I apprehend it is a degree of madneſs to truſt them upon any conſideration."

Such are the changes of a few years, that this gentleman's apprehenſions now appear quite futile; indeed, I very much doubt if a *hairdreſſer* (in modern times) could be found in London, who would *undertake* to breathe a vein, though many of them *draw blood*.

Barber Surgeons hall is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Monkwell-ſtreet; and part of the building croſſes the ſite of the City wall, extending into a burial ground belonging to the pariſh of St. Giles Cripplegate.

Inigo Jones was the architect of the hall; but as the fire of 1666 deſtroyed every part except the theatre, we muſt ſpeak of that only as his production. This was originally fitted with four degrees of ſeats, elliptically diſpoſed; and the decorations

Monument of **FRANCIS BEAUMONT** Esq.
at the Charter-house. p. 734.

Monument of **WILLIAM LAMBE,**
at Lambe's Chapel, p. 841.

decorations were figures of the ſeven liberal ſciences, and the twelve ſigns of the Zodiack; to which they added the ſkeleton of an oſtrich, the gift of Dr. Hobbs, 1682; a buſt of Charles I.; two human ſkins, male and female, ſtretched on wood, placed in the theatre, 1645; the ſcull of a mummy, given by Mr. Loveday, 1655; the ſkeleton of a culprit, named Atherton, given by Mr. Knowles, 1693; and a repreſentation of the diſpoſition of human muſcles.

The court-room, decorated in the ſtyle of many already deſcribed, contains the celebrated picture of Henry VIII. delivering their charter to the Company, painted by Holbein. It is in good preſervation, and repreſents the King ſeated on his throne, ſurrounded by the uſual attendants on monarchs, and the maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants, on their knees, receiving his gift. Thirteen of theſe figures are appropriated portraits; five are not known. The whole was engraved, at the Company's expence, in 1736, by B. Barron, and dedicated to Richard Earl of Burlington and Cork.

There is a portrait of Inigo Jones over the door, preſented to the Company about 1780.

Another repreſents the Ducheſs of Richmond, in the character of Agnes; which was copied from a whole length at Windſor.

The following pictures are mentioned in the New View of London, 1708; Charles II.; Sir Charles Scarborough; Alderman Aris, who founded the muſcular lecture; Dr. Grew, lecturer on anatomy; and Mr. Liſle, barber to Charles II.

Lambe's Chapel.

This was originally the Hermitage of St. James *on* the wall, which it literally is. It belonged to the abbey of Gerendon in Leiceſterſhire *, whoſe abbot and convent appointed chaplains for celebrating offices for Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, and Mary de St. Paul, his lady, within it. After having, for ſeveral ages, ſerved the double purpoſes of the reſidence of a recluſe and a chantry chapel, it was ſuppreſſed, in the reign of Edward VI. and ſold to the worthy citizen whoſe name the preſent building bears, William Lambe, one of the choir of the King's chapel, and a member of the Clothworkers' Company. This gentleman died in the year 1577, and left the chapel, with other tenements, valued at 50l. *per annum*, to the above Company, who have four ſermons preached there before them, on the feaſts of St. John the Baptiſt, St. Michael the Archangel, St. Tho-

* See Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of that County, vol. III. p. 841.

mas Apoſtle, and that of the Bleſſed Virgin; after which there are charitable diſtributions, the produce of the benevolent Lambe's gifts.

The building is comparatively modern, and not an atom of the hermitage is viſible; the date 1612. The church-yard of St. Giles Cripplegate affords a view of that part of the chapel which is higher than the City wall, but it is as plain as œconomy could make it. The South ſide is in a dirty narrow court, ſituated at the North end of Monkſwell-ſtreet; ſo named from a well belonging to the hermitage originally on the ſite.

The inſide is extremely plain, with a pointed window of one mullion at the Eaſt end, and an angular cieling. The wall of the chancel is painted with repreſentations of Corinthian pilaſters and entablatures; and Moſes peeps from the ſpace behind the two tablets of the Decalogue, on the South wall, in an intercolumniation; the Creed and Paternoſter are in thoſe on the ſides of the Eaſt window; the baſement is wainſcotted in ſmall pannels; and the maſter's chair, with a table before it, occupies the place of an altar; between the top of the chair and the baſe of the window is a ſmall niche and pediment, with a buſt of Mr. Lambe, in the habit of his time (as in the annexed Plate *), moſt glaringly painted, red, black, &c. &c.

There is a pulpit and reading deſk againſt the North wall; and the North windows contain four very pretty little paintings of Apoſtles in black and white, ſhewn alſo in the Plate kindly lent me by Mr. Nichols.

Parish Clerks.

Their hall, on the Weſt ſide of Wood-ſtreet, is now occupied by a whalebone cutter, except a ſmall room, which is uſed for the purpoſes of their buſineſs, and to improve themſelves in the art of ſinging; but the apartment is far too ſmall for the organ, purchaſed 1737.

This room contains a tolerable portrait, in a black furred gown, ſmall ruff, and collegiate cap, of "William Roper, eſq. a worthy benefactor to this Company of Pariſh Clerks. "*Refecta*; *et ornata A. D.* 1788; *Joanne Garth præfecto, Ricardo Reily, Gulielmo Davis, cuſtodibus.*"

This gentleman gave to the Company a freehold eſtate in Candlewick-ſtreet, 1567; and 1568 another in Bermondſey-ſtreet; ſubject to the payment of 4l. to four priſons on All Saints-day for ever.

* The monument of Francis Beaumont, in the ſame plate, has been already deſcribed in the firſt volume of this work, under the Charter-houſe, vol. I. p. 424.

The

The North window is adorned with the arms of Charles II. in painted glaſs; and two portraits, very correctly executed, of John Clarke, pariſh clerk of St. Bartholomew the Leſs, maſter 1675, aged 45; and Stephen Peckhurſt, of St. Mary Magdalen, Fiſh-ſtreet, maſter 1685; between which are two pretty little ſquares, repreſenting David performing on his harp, ſurrounded by a circle of winged infants, who dance to the inſpiring ſtrains; and St. Cecilia at the organ, accompanied, in full concert, by a groupe of angels, performing on various inſtruments. Over the chimney is a miſerable old picture of the flight from Egypt.

There is an old nameleſs portrait of a clerk on the ſtair-caſe, and a decayed picture of our Saviour raiſing Lazarus.

The importance of this *antient fraternity*, for they are mentioned as ſuch in the reign of Henry III. has greatly diminiſhed ſince the Reformation. Previous to the above fortunate event they certainly poſſeſſed liberal educations; and we have it on record, that they were very expert in repreſenting dramatic ſcriptural myſteries; *now*, the profeſſion is uſually united to one extremely neceſſary, but not very pleaſant, *the undertaker*. Why this coalition ſhould be permitted I confeſs I am at a loſs to conceive. The office of pariſh clerk is certainly a ſacred one; the man who profeſſes it ſhould be ſeparated from the uſual purſuits of the world as much as the prieſt, after whom he repeats great part of the moſt ſolemn act we perform; on the contrary, he is often the ſpruce man of buſineſs, and in *many inſtances* a richer and more important perſon than the prieſt; that *he buries* fifty to one, let the hearſes and ſix, coaches and four, lids of feathers, and *truncheon* men, to the tune of a dozen, teſtify for my aſſertion, for the uſe of which the charges are *extremely moderate*. The prieſt buries for a few ſhillings, the undertaker (frequently) for upwards of 100l.; the prieſt pronounces the awful ſervice of death with fervour, the clerk the reſponſes with an eye too often fixed on the *buſineſs* going forward.

Having thus exhibited this ſilly, not to ſay highly improper, coalition of *trades*, I fervently hope the hint may influence ſome reformation in future appointments and elections.

The Company were incorporated by King James I. in the year 1611, and the charter was confirmed by his ſon and ſucceſſor. They poſſeſs the privilege of compiling and printing the weekly return of baptiſms and burials throughout the city and ſuburbs of London; which at ſtated times they preſent to the King, and to the Lord Mayor of London.

ABCHURCH, ST. MARY,

IS a rectory, the patronage of which originally belonged to the Prior and Convent of St. Mary Overy. In 1455 this church is firſt known to have been in the gift of Corpus Chriſti college, near St. Lawrence Poultney. When that was ſuppreſſed, the Crown retained it, till Elizabeth, in the 10th year of her reign, granted it to Archbiſhop Parker, in exchange for the rectory of Penſhurſt in Kent, belonging to the archbiſhoprick. He preſented it to the Maſter, Fellows, and Scholars, of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, with letters patent for holding it, 1568; giving the Maſter his option thereof whenever it ſhould become vacant, for the ſupport of his dignity and better maintainance.

Simon de Wynchcombe, armourer, ſheriff 1383, founded a chantry at the altar of the Holy Trinity in 1437. The Rector and Wardens (who were patrons of this chantry by licence of Richard II.) granted permiſſion to their chaplains, Wall and Skelton, to erect a houſe on the Weſt ſide of the church-yard, for lodgings for themſelves and ſucceſſors. Cloſe to this building Richard Rogers added two chambers, which he gave to the Rector, &c. the rents to keep the houſe in repair, and find the paſchal within the church; the overplus, if any, to be given to the poor. The ſouls of himſelf and relatives were to be remembered in their prayers for this gift.

The church of St. Lawrence Poultney was parochial; to which was added a chapel, dedicated to Jeſus, that had a maſter and chaplain, founded by Thomas Cole. John Poultney, mayor, converted the church and chapel into a college of Jeſus and Corpus Chriſti; in which he placed a maſter and twelve chaplains. This foundation was confirmed in 1346; in addition to a licence, granted 1345, for the ſame pious Mayor to convey five country churches to them.

" 9 Henry VI. Where Sir John Poulteney, late lord mayor of London, gave to the Maſter of Corpus Chriſti chapel, beſides the chapel of St. Lawrence in Candlewick-ſtreet, certain houſes, to pay yearly 53s. 4d. to the priſoners of Newgate; it is enacted, that the Mayor and Chamberlain for the time being ſhall diſtrain for the ſame *." Thence the name of St. Lawrence Pountney, or Poultney. This college was ſuppreſſed in the reign of Edward VI. and the revenues valued at 97l. 17s. 11d. The chaplains choſe the maſter, and the Biſhop of London confirmed him in the office. After the ſup-

* Records of Parliament.

preſſion,

preſſion, the Crown preſented once; but ever after it was a curacy, and paſſed through various lay poſſeſſors. The church is ſaid to have had a very tall ſpire. Robert Radcliffe, earl of Suſſex, who died 1542, and Henry his ſon, 1556, were depoſited here, but afterwards, with others of their family, removed to Boreham in Eſſex; where their beautiful monuments remain, much mutilated.

The two churches are thus noticed by Tonſtall.

St. Mary Abchurch, Mr. Thomas Clarke, rector, benefice 12l. goods *nulla*, fined 3l.

Mr. John Walter, curate, ſerving 8l. goods 8l. fined 1l. 12s.

Sir Henry Haywarde, chanter, 7l 6s. 8d. goods 30l. fined 3l.

St. Lawrence Poultney, Mr. Doctor Royſton, cuſtos of the ſame, benefice 56l. 13s. 4d. goods *nulla*, fined 13l. 3s. 4d.

Chantries.

Newcourt mentions a chantry at St. Mary's, founded by Thomas Hondon. The following only are noticed in the official book.

John Lytleton gave, to find a prieſt, all his lands in the pariſh of St. Mary Abchurch, *per annum*, 12l. 6s.

Simon Wynchcombe founded, within the ſaid church, one chantry of two prieſts; and to that intent gave all thoſe his tenements in the pariſh of St. Mary church, *per annum*, 19l. 17s. 4d.

The college of St. Lawrence Poultney. The lands, tenements, and poſſeſſions, belonging to this college, in the pariſh of St. Lawrence Poultney, amounteth in the whole to 113l. 18s. 8d. *per annum*.

Both the churches were burnt in 1666, and St. Mary's only was rebuilt; when the pariſhes were united, and the value of the living fixed at 120l. *per annum*. The purchaſe of the right of nomination, together with the houſe for the rector*, has been very expenſive to the college †.

Rectors.

Mr. Stone complained, 1640, that his pariſhioners threatened to commence a ſecond ſuit with him for the recovery of his parſonage houſe; and petitioned the College to ſupport him in his right, in defence whereof he had already expended

* Let 1772 for 70l. *per annum*.

† Maſters's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti College, p. 89.

more

more than 100l. beſides what they had given him before; a requeſt he hoped they would not deny him, as he was then in the decline of life, with a wife and family to provide for. But probably the troubles which ſoon after followed, in which he was an extraordinary ſufferer, put an end to any farther conteſt *.

The conteſt about the right of preſentation to St. Lawrence Pountney, and the rectory houſe of St. Mary Abchurch, was again revived, 1715, but at length put to reference, when Dr. Moſs, dean of Ely, on the part of the College, agreed to give the pariſhioners 150l. for the former; and the latter was purchaſed of Henry Whitler, eſq. at the expence of 400l. †

Thomas Whincop, D. D. about 1681; died 1713 ‡.

Edward Oliver, D. D. about 1732. §

Chriſtopher Faucett, B. D. || died 1746.

* Maſters's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti College, p. 49. Stone was collated to the rectory of St. Clement, Eaſtcheap, 1637, by Biſhop Juxon, to whom he was chaplain; and next year to the prebend of Reculverland in St. Paul's; but on the breaking out of the troubles, 1642, was not only ouſted of all, but ſhamefully ſtripped and impriſoned. See Walker, vol. II. p. 52; Mercurius Ruſticus; and Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 508; which ſpeaks of an excellent ſermon he preached about that time, on Proverbs, xiv. 8; which probably contributed to raiſe the reſentment of his enemies. He ſurvived the ſtorm, and on the Reſtoration was made D. D. by mandate, and reinſtated in all his preferments. He reſigned this, and died before March 23, 1665. Walker ſays, one Rawlinſon was appointed to ſucceed him in this rectory, on his ejectment. Maſters, Appendix, No. XXVII. p. 49.

† Maſters's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti College, p. 181.

‡ He proceeded D. D. 1684; was choſen to repreſent the dioceſe of London in convocation 1708; and publiſhed a ſermon preached before the ſons of the clergy 1695, from Titus, iii. 8; one on charity, before the Lord Mayor, at Eaſter, from 1 John, iii. 8, 1701; and a third, before the Houſe of Commons, Nov. 5, 1702, from Eſther, v. 12. A conteſt aroſe about the right; and he was continued in his fellowſhip till the ſuit was ended, although Mr. Sagg, another fellow, had been ſome time before pre-elected to it. On a determination of which, he gratefully added 20l. to the ſtock for commons. Maſters, p. 165.

§ He was preſented by the College, and, after a long conteſt at law about the right of preſentation, continued in quiet poſſeſſion till his deceaſe, 1732. He was proctor 1697; ſub-almoner to the Queen 1714; prebendary of St. Paul's 1722; and publiſhed a ſermon before the Lord Mayor, on John iv. 24, 1698, being then fellow, and chaplain to George Earl of Northampton: and another, on the election of a lord mayor, 1726, on Romans, xiii. 3. To the former was publiſhed, 1699, an anſwer, intituled, "A Rowland for an Oliver, or a ſharp Rebuke for a ſaucy Levite, by a Lover of Unity;" written by a Diſſenter: who, becauſe he had inveighed much againſt his brethren for rejecting all form of prayer and ceremony in divine worſhip, as well as againſt the Papiſts for having too much of them, treats him with great rancour and ſpleen.

|| He continued to live retired in the country until his death, 1746.

1747. Charles Skottowe *, B. D. and preſident of the College.
1749. Thomas Doilye, LL. D.; died 1770 †.
1771. John Sharp, D. D. fellow; died at Canterbury March 27, 1772.
1772. Benjamin Forſter ‡, B. D.; reſigned.
1773. James Naſmith §; exchanged for Snailwell, co. Cambridge, with John Warren, D. D.||
1774. Benjamin Underwood **, M. A. preſent rector.

The church of St. Mary is ſituated near the South end of Abchurch-lane, in Wallbrook ward; and has an inelegant exterior, unworthy of deſcription. The inſide, rather more decorated, is a ſquare, with a receſs, containing *one* pillar and a pilaſter at the Weſt end. The cieling is a complete cupola, commencing from a Corinthian cornice, which reſts on plain *pointed* arches; thoſe ſpringing from capitals of the ſame order, by way of brackets. Above the cornice are painted ornamental ſhells, and oval apertures to the cardinal points, adorned with paintings of huſks and feſtoons. Still higher is a painted cornice, ſupported by huge dentals; and on each ſide of the ſhells are ſeated figures of Charity, Faith, Hope, &c. &c.; hence the dome contains a repreſentation of the hoſt of Heaven in full concert, praiſing the name of Jehovah inſcribed in the centre. Much

* Soon after his inſtitution he exchanged it with Dr. Thomas Doily, for the rectory of Radmill in Suſſex, which he held with that of Slinfold, and a prebend in the church of Chicheſter; to both which he was preſented by his patron, the biſhop of that dioceſe; as he was alſo, about the ſame time, to the maſterſhip of the hoſpital of the Earl of Leiceſter in Warwick, by his friend, and contemporary in college, William Perry, eſq. of Penſhurſt, in Kent; and died 1767.

† Late fellow of All Souls college, chancellor of Chicheſter, and regiſtrar of Lewes. He died January 27, 1770. He married Biſhop Mawſon's niece, who died two days before him.

‡ Rector of Boconnoc, co. Cornwall.

§ Publiſhed a Catalogue of the Manuſcripts in the College; a new edition of Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica; &c. &c.

|| Of Caius college, Cambridge; rector of Leverington; chaplain to biſhop Keene; rector of Teverſham; which he reſigned for Snailwell, 1768, when he was preſented to the ſeventh prebend of Ely, by the late biſhop Keene; and afterwards exchanged Snailwell with Mr. Naſmith. He was archdeacon of Worceſter, 1775; biſhop of St. David's, 1779; and of Bangor, 1783. He died 1800, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey. He printed a ſermon before the Houſe.

** Preſented by his uncle, Biſhop Keene, on Dr. Warren's reſignation. He was curate of Baſingſtoke, 1760—2; rector of Eaſt Barnet, cum capellâ de Chepying five Altâ Barnet, 1769; chaplain to the Biſhop of Ely; prebendary of Ely, 1780; married, 1780, the only daughter of Dr. Knowles, prebendary of Ely, where ſhe died, Nov. 8, 1802. He preached a ſermon for the benefit of Addenbroke's hoſpital, Cambridge, 1804.

cannot

cannot be ſaid in commendation of the drawing in general; but I may venture to pronounce there are many happy touches diſperſed over the ſurface.

The altar-piece is compoſed of two pairs of Compoſite pillars, on a baſement; with a circular divided pediment, terminating in an Attick, with gilt urns. The intercolumniation contains a moſt perfect collection of exquiſite carving. The relief is wonderful: equally ſo is the taſte diſplayed in the feſtoons, and groupes of flowers, fruits, and ſcrolls. A gilt pelican, and her young, are placed above the Decalogue. The baſement and cornice, extended beyond the pillars on each ſide, form compartments for the Creed and Lord's prayer, which are ornamented by carvings of ears of wheat, grapes, and oak-leaves. The table and rails are highly enriched with carved work; and the pulpit, with the founding-board, ſupported by a ſquare pillar of the Ionic order, uncommonly rich in detached ſcrolls and flowers, literally *ſuſpended* round the pannels from Cherubim.

The font, in the North-weſt corner of the church, is of white marble, and clumſy ſhape; but the cover repreſents a temple, ornamented with ſtatues.

Monuments.

Under the South-eaſt window, a handſome tablet, with weeping infants, and a female Virtue, to the memory of Sir Patience Ward, lord mayor of London 1696.

On the South wall a tablet, with twiſted columns, incloſing Cherubim, and boys ſupporting a canopy, to Edward Sherwood, 1690.

On the ſame wall, another,

"To the memory of Mrs. Jane Tournay, daughter of Robert Biddulph, of Aldermanbury, eſq. Hamborough merchant, and late wife of Anthony Tournay, eſq. deputy of Dowgate ward. She died May 10, 1718, æt. 57. She left three ſons and four daughters.

At home ſhe led an exemplary life,
As friend and neighbour, parent, and as wife;
Abroad at church a bright example ſhone
Of pure devotion to her God alone.

"Alſo Anthony Tournay, eſq. deſcended of the antient family of Tournay, of Cainby, in Lincolnſhire. He died Oct. 26, A. D. 1726, æt. 77. And alſo Nathaniel Bateman, gentleman, their ſon-in-law, who died Dec. 24, A. D. 1726, æt. 43. And alſo of Mr. Edward Tournay, their youngeſt ſon, who died May 6, 1727,

1727, æt. 29. He was a perſon always zealous of good works, a dutiful ſon, a loving brother, a ſincere friend, and a truly charitable good Chriſtian.

"Alſo the body of Mrs. Elizabeth, late wife of John Tournay, of Eſher, in the county of Surrey, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the aboveſaid, who died July the 5th, 1733, aged 63 years. And alſo the ſaid John Tournay, eſq. who died Feb. 9, 1736, aged 52."

On the Weſt wall is a little circular tablet,

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Fenwick, relict of the late John Fenwick, eſq. of Newcaſtle. Obiit 29 Oct. 1793, ætatis 54. *Mors janua vitæ.*"

An exceeding handſome tablet,

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. Matthew Perchard *, a native of the iſland of Guernſey, who lies interred near this place. He was a member of the Goldſmiths Company, of which he died prime warden, Aug. 13, 1777, in the 75th year of his age, and the 46th of his reſidence in this pariſh; having lived an example of ſtrict integrity. *Be not ſlothful, but followers of them who, through faith and patience, inherit the promiſes.*"

An inlaid octagon tablet:

"Near this place are interred, Timothy Yeats, who died March 25, 1792, aged 80; Frances, his wife, who died Dec. 20, 1770, aged 55; Mary, their daughter, who died May 24, 1764, aged 18; Thomas and Timothy, their ſons, who died in infancy; alſo Elizabeth Stephenſon, ſiſter of Frances Yeats, who died Feb. 13, 1774, aged 50. In grateful remembrance of theſe honoured and beloved relations, this ſtone is inſcribed, by their ſurviving daughter, ſiſter, and niece, Elizabeth Temple."

On the ſame wall, a Corinthian tablet:

"In the middle of this church lieth interred the body of Benjamin Eaton, gentleman, upwards of 30 years an inhabitant of this pariſh. He was an affectionate huſband, an indulgent father, a kind maſter, and a ſincere friend; ſtrictly honeſt in his profeſſion, and of a facetious converſation, which rendered him beloved while living, and lamented now dead. He departed this life Aug. 28, 1730,

* Uncle to the Right Honourable Peter Perchard, the preſent lord mayor of London, November 1804.

æt. 64. Alſo the body of Elizabeth Eaton, wife of the above-mentioned Benjamin Eaton. A perſon endowed with all the virtues that are an ornament to her ſex; who, after a lingering illneſs, ſupported with patient courage, without murmuring, and without a groan, reſigned her ſoul into the hands of her Redeemer, Aug. 31, 1741, ætatis 72. As alſo the bodies of eight of their children, five ſons and three daughters, who all died young. This monument is erected to the memory of his parents by their only ſurviving ſon."

On the pavement,

" William Arnold, common-council man, and deputy of Walbrook ward, 1755, aged 73.

BENEFACTIONS.

1712. Mr. Littlepage, 30l. Same year, Mr. Watſon, 2l.
1715. John Aſton, 10l.
1717. Catharine Chamberlain, 20l.
1719. Iſaac Franks, a Jew, 21l.

By an unknown perſon, a crimſon velvet carpet, with gold lace, for the communion table, and two cuſhions of the ſame, with two prayer-books, and a valence for the clerk's deſk, on Whitſunday 1725.

Thomas Greſham 40s. *per annum.*
John Lordell, 1727, 50l.
1766. Charles Giſbey, 20l.
1777. Matthew Perchard, 30l.
1781. Stephen Dupuy, 10l. 10s.
1788. Edward Watſon, eſq. 20l.

The only public building in theſe pariſhes is Merchant Taylors' ſchool, ſituated on the declivity of a hill on the Eaſtern ſide of Suffolk-lane. It is a large plain brick building, with an unornamented front; and was founded by the Company whoſe name it bears, in the year 1561. The ſite, called the manor of the Roſe, was purchaſed by the Company, aſſiſted with a donation of 500l. from Richard Hills, who had ſerved the office of maſter. The ſtatutes of this ſchool ordain, that the 300 ſcholars of which it conſiſted ſhould be educated on the following terms, 100 for 5s. per quarter, 50 at 2s. 6d. and the remainder gratis; who were prepared for the univerſity by the ſkill and attention of a maſter and three uſhers.

As-

As many eminently learned men have filled thoſe ſituations, the inſtitution has proſpered 243 years, and will in all probability for ages to come. During the above long period, numbers of uſeful and ornamental members of ſociety have benefited their country through the means of Merchant Taylors' ſchool. The original building periſhed, with every houſe in the pariſh, by the fire of 1666, and was rebuilt with them.

"1700, Dec. 11. Yeſterday thoſe gentlemen who were formerly educated at Merchant Taylors' ſchool heard an excellent ſermon at Bow church, where were preſent all thoſe ſcholars who are now under education there, they walking thither two by two, to the number of about 400. After ſermon was ended, the ſtewards and gentlemen marched to Merchant Taylors'-hall, where they participated of a ſplendid dinner prepared for them. The youths and boys who are the preſent ſcholars there, were each of them treated with a glaſs of canary and a roll, according to the uſual annual cuſtom *."

This ſociable entertainment is ſtill held, rather varied in the mode of celebration.

The ſtreets and houſes are generally inconvenient, but there are many of the latter the reſpectable reſidences of opulent merchants, &c.

There were at the laſt returns 87 houſes, 270 males, 279 females, total inhabitants 549.

* Proteſtant Mercury.

ALDERMARY, ST. MARY, CORDWAINER-STREET WARD.

WHEN John Horton, clerk of this pariſh, made a return to his brethren, in 1732, the pariſh of St. Mary Aldermary contained 97 houſes, and that of St. Thomas Apoſtles 111. The recent enumeration mentions 82 houſes, 286 males, 276 females, total 369.

There is nothing at preſent attractive in the ſtreets of theſe united pariſhes, every antique or venerable building having been injured by the great conflagration of 1666. Their ruins were removed, and houſes merely calculated for buſineſs have ariſen in their places. We muſt therefore neceſſarily recur to the church, which is the only ſtructure worthy of notice in the two diſtricts, and is ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of Bow-lane. The patronage was for many ages in the Prior and Convent of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, but in the year 1400 they exchanged St. Mary's with Arundel, archbiſhop of that ſee, for the church of Weſtwell, in Kent; and his ſucceſſors have retained it to the preſent time.

28 rectors enjoyed the living from 1220 to 1694.

Rectors.

1694. Offspring Blackall, M. A. *
1728. Robert Kilborn, LL. D. †
John Walker, D. D. about 1732.
1741, Jan. 8. George Lavington, LL. D. ‡.
1747. John Taylor, LL. D. §, archdeacon of Bucks, chancellor of Lincoln.

* Lecturer of St. Olave's and St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt; chaplain to King William; preached before the Houſe of Commons, 1699; a courſe of ſermons at Boyle's lecture, 1708; made biſhop of Exeter, 1707; where he died, and was buried, 1716. His works were publiſhed by his intimate friend Archbiſhop Dawes, in 2 volumes folio, 1723.

† Prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of Barnes, Surrey; publiſhed a ſermon at the conſecration of Biſhop Hare, 1727; another before the ſons of the clergy, 1729; and another on the King's acceſſion, ſame year.

‡ Afterwards biſhop of Exeter. See St. Michael Baſſiſhaw.

§ The celebrated editor of Lyſias and Demoſthenes. He preached two ſermons at a ſchool feaſt, 1749; and before the Houſe of Commons, on the faſt, 1757. He died in September 1772.

1773, Feb. 26. Henry Jerom De Salis, M. A. * preſented by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, as patrons of St. Thomas Apoſtle; reſigned in 1774, when he was inſtituted to St. Antholin's, Budge Row.

1774. George Wollaſton †, D. D. inſtituted March 28.

1790, July 12. John Hyde, M. A.

The act which united St. Thomas Apoſtle to St. Mary's, made the livings of the annual value of 150l. That of St. Mary is not mentioned by Biſhop Tonſtall, but St. Thomas's is thus noticed:

"Mr. William Clarke, rector, benefice 67l. goods 64l. fined 16l. 13s. 4d.

"Sir Thomas Lane, ſtipend 33s. 4d. goods 22l. fined 40s."

The latter rectory has always been in the gift of the Canons and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Chantries.

St. Mary. "John Ipport founded within the ſaid church, one prieſt, to ſing; and gave towards his living four tenements, in Aldermary pariſh, *per annum*, 19l. 6s. 8d. He taketh the whole lands for his ſalary, by the will.

Robert Fitz Robert gave, to find a prieſt and one obit, an annual rent from divers tenements in the pariſh of St. Botolph Billingſgate, *per annum*, 7l. 3s. 4d.

Thomas Romayn gave, to find a prieſt, one annual rent from the revenues of the Court of Augmentations, 4l. 13s. 4d.

Henry Barton gave, to find a prieſt, all his tenements in the pariſh aforeſaid, 9l.

Richard *Chaucer* gave, towards the maintenance of a prieſt, one tenement in a ſtreet called the Old Royal, in the pariſh of St. Michael, *per annum*, 50s.

Hugh Moſſe gave, towards the finding of a prieſt, four tenements in Golding-lane, in the pariſh of St. Giles Cripplegate."

St. Thomas's. "Roger At-Vyne gave a yearly quit-rent from all the houſes and ſhops laying in this pariſh, and now paid out of the late diſſolved houſe of Acon, of London, by year, 3l. 13s. 4d.

William Champneys gave, to the finding of a prieſt, one quit-rent from certain tenements in the pariſh, *per annum*, 5l. 6s. 8d.

Richard Chaury gave to the fellowſhip of the Salters, for finding a prieſt, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 6l. 13s. 4d.; whereof to Sir George Walpole, incumbent, for his ſalary, 6l. 13s. 4d.

* Of Queen's college, Oxford, D. D. 1777.

† Of Sidney college, Cambridge; A. M. 1761, D. D. 1774.

William,

William Brampton gave, to the Maſter and Keepers of the brotherhood of St. Giles without Cripplegate, to find a prieſt within the ſaid pariſh church, lands and tenements *per annum*, 6l. 13s. 4d.; whereof to Sir John Barnes, incumbent, for his ſalary, 6l. 13s. 4d."

Stowe ſays, "Richard Chawcer, vintner, gave to that church his tenement *and tavern*, with the appurtenance, in the Royal-ſtreete the corner of Kirion-lane, and was there buried 1348," meaning within the church of St. Mary Aldermary. This perſon is generally ſuppoſed to have been the father of Geoffry Chaucer the poet, which is by no means improbable; but, as every thing has already been ſaid of this ſon of the lyre that ingenuity can ſuggeſt, I ſhall merely repeat of him what Mr. Granger very emphatically pronounces. "We ſee and admire in his works the outlines of nature; but the beauty of colouring, and the delicate touches, are now loſt, as a great part of his language is grown obſolete. It is probable that his contemporaries found little or no diſſonance in his verſes; but they are very ill accommodated to the ears of the preſent age."

There is an exquiſite miniature of him in a manuſcript copy of his poetry in the Britiſh Muſeum, written on vellum, and not long after his time, if we may judge from the characters. The lines quoted by Granger,

"His ſtature was not very tall,
Lean he was, his legs were ſmall,
Hos'd within a ſtock of red,
A button'd bonnet on his head,"

bring him forcibly to the mind's eye.

The church of St. Mary muſt have been highly intereſting previous to 1518. The denomination of *Alder*mary, or, in modern language, elder Mary, implies that the fabrick was the moſt antient of any dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin within the City of London; and this one inſtance is ſufficient to make us regret the very ſuperficial manner in which Stowe has mentioned our old buildings. The churches and caſtles, and houſes and halls, are indiſcriminately "faire," but their architecture and proportions are entirely unnoticed. Our antiquary was not however to blame; the arts were then in a ſtate of neglect and diſuſe. It was faſhionable to demoliſh thoſe things that tended to preſerve a recollection of the Roman Catholic rites; and it is therefore not to be expected that drawings, paintings, or engravings, ſhould be made of churches and their decorations at ſuch a period, when they had not been made by their builders or their contemporaries; and after the frenzy of reformation it was not the faſhion to take ſuch drawings. Mr. Cam-

den,

den, Sir Robert Cotton, and other antiquaries, contented themſelves with deſcribing the many curious remains throughout the kingdom; but it was reſerved for Dugdale and his ſucceſſors to illuſtrate their deſcriptions with delineations.

Stowe leads us to ſuppoſe that the old church had become decayed and ruinous; for he informs us it was rebuilt, between the years 1500 and 1518, under the auſpices of Henry Keble, grocer, and lord mayor, who laid the foundation of a "*verie faire*" new church, and, dying 1518, bequeathed 1000l. towards its completion; "and was there buried in a vault by him prepared, with a *faire* monument raiſed over him, on the North ſide of the choir, *now deſtroyed and gone*." Our venerable author adds to theſe particulars, "and yet not permitted a reſting-place for his bones there." In this inſtance we have again to lament Stowe's conciſe account of places: and to conjecture why Keble's tomb was deſtroyed, and his bones removed? whether becauſe there were ſuperſtitious repreſentations on it, and it was one of thoſe which occaſioned Queen Elizabeth's proclamation to reſtrain the madneſs of enthuſiaſm, directed to the univerſal deſtruction of ſtatues, paintings, and ſepulchral braſſes? Still, however, the external ornaments might have been removed without diſturbing the pious Mayor's bones, which were perhaps expelled to make room for thoſe of Thomas Lodge, grocer and mayor, who is ſaid to have been buried in his vault. And, as the name of William Blunt lord Mountjoy follows immediately after the mention of Keble's monument's place being uſurped by thoſe "of the later buried," it is not impoſſible but the above nobleman might have had a tomb erected on the ſite of Keble's. The year 1666 confounded all diſtinctions; the uſurpers and the ejected ſhared the ſame fate; and we muſt after that period conſign the elder Mary to oblivion.

The preſent church was erected through a fortunate occurrence for the pariſh: Henry Rogers, eſq. influenced by ſincere motives of piety, and affected with the almoſt irreparable loſs of religious buildings, left the ſum of 5000l. to rebuild a church in the city of London. His lady, who was executrix of the will, determined that St. Mary's ſhould be that church. But the ſteeple was erected with part of the produce of the duty on coals; and the altar-piece was preſented to the pariſh by Lady Jane Smith, relict of Sir John Smith, alderman; the pews only were provided at the joint expence of the pariſhes.

The following tribute of gratitude was placed on the church as ſoon as completed:

"Ædes hæc, Deo O. M. jam olim ſacra (quæ communi urbis incendio ad cineres redacta) impenſis unâ manu, ſed largâ, et ſanctiſſimè prodigâ (integrè quinque librarum millibus) ſurrexit denuo maximè munificentior. Tam piam beneficentiam Henrico Rogers armigero (Edvardi Rogers de Canington militis, et ſub Marianâ perſecutione

perſecutione Chriſti militantis, pronepoti et pietatis etiam hæredi) honeſtâ hæc et ingenuâ fronte fatetur, A. D. M.DC.LXXXI. Memoria juſti in benedictione."

It is an unaccountable circumſtance that Sir Chriſtopher Wren, in drawing the plan of this church, ſhould have been ſo inattentive to the general effect as to make the ſacrarium plain enough for a Quaker's meeting, and inſtead of forming three ſides of a ſquare, to have permitted the Eaſt end to diverge to the North-eaſt. This ridiculous overſight is partially corrected by the poſition of the altar-piece, of *Grecian architecture*, while the remainder of the church is an imitation of the pointed ſtyle of Sir Reginald Bray. The walls of the ſacrarium are abſolute blanks, except that the Eaſtern ſide contains a large window, divided into ten cinquefoil arches, by four perpendicular and one horizontal mullion; and the great arch, filled by a roſe, with two trefoils, and the ſame number of cinquefoils.

The altar-piece has a baſement, with pairs of Compoſite pillars, ſupporting a circular pediment. The centre contains the Decalogue, cherubim, and flowers; and two pannels, without the pillars, the Lord's Prayer and Creed. The ſurface is painted in imitation of porphyry, with golden ornaments, except the pillars, which are lapis lazuli.

A pannel directly over the altar (oddly enough placed), informs us, in golden letters, that "This *frontispiece*, with the rails and frame of the communion-table, was the gift of Dame Jane Smith, relict of John Smith, knt. and alderman of this city, who lies interred near this place." The table is of marble, and inſcribed "Edvardus Watts, Merc. Lond." As if Sir Chriſtopher Wren had determined to make his errors eminently conſpicuous, he has laviſhed the moſt elaborate ornaments on the cieling of the ſacrarium, which is *twelve* pannels in width on the North, and but *nine* on the South ſides. The centre is an oval of foliage, riſing into a dome, formed by eighteen quatrefoils, incloſing blank ſhields. A ſecond oval contains a lozenge, with quatrefoils, roſes, and trefoils, filling the angles of the lozenge and oval. In this is a radiated circle of trefoil pannels; Eaſtward of the great diviſion an oval and four lozenges; and round the great oval quatre and trefoils. The arch or cove on each ſide contains four rows of trefoil pannels, and blank ſhields in their centres.

The church is divided into a body and two ailes, by ten pillars, each compoſed of four ſlender columns with plain capitals, and arches very nearly reſembling *ſemicircles*; above them a moulding or ſtring; and in the angles of the arches the arms of the ſee of Canterbury and thoſe of Henry Rogers, eſq. many times repeated

repeated. Each of thoſe have cherubim on the ſhields, and the ſides are ornamented with cornucopias, flowers, palm, and ſcrolls.

Three ſmall pillars aſcend from the great columns, between which are cleresſtory windows of two mullions and trefoil arches. The pillars juſt mentioned ſupport ſemicircles, ſpreading towards the centre of the roof, and are ornamented with unequal-ſized radiated trefoil pannels. A rib croſſes the cieling from every pillar; and the diviſion formed by that and the extreme outline of the ſemicircle is filled by a circle of three or four feet in depth, divided into ſquares, and thoſe into lozenges, with quatrefoils in the centre. The horizontal part of theſe circles contains a centre flower, from which eſcalloped pannels diverge. The cielings of the ailes are conſtructed nearly upon the ſame principle, and ornamented in the ſame way, except that the circles ſwell into little domes; two of which, on the North ſide, are glazed, for the purpoſe of lighting the aile, as it has only *painted* windows.

The Weſt end of the church has a window like the Eaſt; but this, and thirteen paces of the length, are ſeparated, by a prepoſterous gallery, from the choir; which contains a very large organ, ornamented in the pointed ſtyle, erected 1781; and which would be handſome, were the neceſſary minutiæ of foliage, &c. added.

The pulpit and the deſk, againſt the firſt North pillar from the altar, are covered with cherubim and carved flowers.

The font, in the South-weſt corner, ſtands on an antique pedeſtal, inſcribed, under the baſon, "Dutton Seaman, generos'. natus in hac parochiâ anno Salut. 1627, ac in ejuſdem eccleſiâ renatus, hoc baptiſterion, Nov. 1682, lubens dedit."

The pavement of St. Mary's, being a mixture of coarſe and grey marble, inclines me to think it part of that of ſome monaſtic building, or of the old church.

Monuments.

On the North ſide of the chancel is an exquiſitely-ſculptured tablet, ornamented by a funereal vaſe, ſurrounded by the richeſt little flowers I remember ever to have ſeen, with cherubim on the rim, a pelican feeding her young, and a pair of ſcales; by Bacon, *and without an inſcription.*

Oppoſite:

"Sacred to the memory of Miſs Margaret Bearſley, daughter of the late William Bearſley, eſq. and of Margaret his wife; the early yet reſigned victim of a ruth-

leſs diſeaſe. She died May 21, 1802, with all the accompliſhments that more particularly adorn her ſex. She poſſeſſed in an eminent degree the virtues that diſtinguiſh the Chriſtian. In the ſame grave, near this ſtone, are depoſited the remains of her honoured father, and thoſe of her youngeſt ſiſter, Harriet."

A very plain tablet on the South wall:

"In memory of Percival Pott, eſq. F. R. S. ſurgeon of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital during 42 years, who departed this life Dec. 22, 1788, aged 75 years. He was ſingularly eminent in his profeſſion, to which he added many new reſources, and which he illuſtrated with matchleſs writings. Let poſterity revolve the ſum of his experience, that the world may ſtill enjoy the benefit of his ſucceſsful practice. He honoured the collective wiſdom of paſt ages; the labours of the antients were familiar to him; he ſcorned to teach a ſcience of which he had not traced the growth; he roſe therefore from the form to the chair. Learn, reader, that the painful ſcholar can alone become the able teacher. But his ſtudies had a double iſſue: whilſt he gathered the knowledge of his predeceſſors, he perceived their errors, and corrected them; he diſcovered their defects, and ſupplied them. Original in genius, prompt in judgement, rapid in deciſion, he directed knowledge to its proper ends; but purſued them when the aids of information were exhauſted; the laſt ſteps, therefore, and the great improvements, were his own. His integrity is before his Judge: without it his ſkill might have profited mankind, but could have claimed no record within theſe walls. His perſonal accompliſhments and various talents, his private virtues, his ſignal tenderneſs towards his family, completed an example amiable, uſeful, great."

On the ſame wall, a tablet for Elizabeth Hanſon; and, farther Weſt, a rich tablet, with weeping infants, an urn, drapery, &c.

"Near this place lieth interred the body of René Baudouin, late of London, merchant, who departed this life Feb. 4, 1728, in the 79th year of his age. He was born at Tours, in France, the 27 March, 1650, N. S. and came into England in Jan. 1677–8; and, by coming over, avoided the perſecution carried on for many years, by ſubtle popiſh devices, againſt the Proteſtant ſubjects of that kingdom, and which at laſt openly broke out, in the reign of King Louis XIV. who, in October 1685, repealed the edict of Nantes, and cauſed his Proteſtant ſubjects to be cruelly perſecuted for their religion; many whereof fled into

foreign parts; and the greateſt numbers into this kingdom of England, where they were received with a true Chriſtian love and charity, to the immortal praiſe of this nation, which God for ever preſerve."

In the South-weſt corner of the church:

"This ſtone is erected by Iſabella, widow of Charles Page, late of Oporto, to the memory of their ſon, William Page, who departed this life October 4, 1800, and whoſe remains are depoſited in the burial-ground of this church."

On the Weſt wall, a little tablet, to Charles Mackenzie, who died March 24, 1782, aged 49. And another to Benjamin Metcalf, 1775, aged 48; and Mrs. Jane Metcalf, his wife, 1782, aged 52. "They were a pattern of conjugal felicity; and their amiable ſimplicity of manners and benevolence endeared them to all thoſe who enjoyed the happineſs of their friendſhip."

On the Eaſt wall, Charles and Anne Perkins; and Charles Perkins, gent. 1748, aged 89.

On the North wall, another tablet, to John Seale, 1714.

A plain one is inſcribed,

"Under the pew beneath this tablet is depoſited the body of Lawrence Holker, eſq. attorney at law, of Great St. Thomas Apoſtle, and Bourne-houſe near Bexley in Kent, who departed this life, with pious reſignation, on the 7 Nov. 1793, in the 64th year of his age. He was the only ſon of Lawrence Holker, M.D of Milton near Graveſend, by Catharine, daughter of Stephen Allen, eſq. They had alſo one daughter, Catharina, who deceaſed Jan. 10, 1789, wife of John Thorpe, eſq. F.S.A. of Bexley in Kent, who died Auguſt 2, 1792. He was 32 years a faithful and uſeful member of the common council of this city for the ward of Vintry, to which he was a benefactor at his death. He was well known and much regarded in his profeſſional character for integrity, honour, and moderation; and no leſs eſteemed in his retirement for the virtues of a private ſtation. This memorial of a praiſe-worthy example is inſcribed at the deſire of his two nieces, and coheireſſes at law, Catharina-Elizabetha Meggiſon and Ethelinda-Margareta Potts, ſurviving daughters of the above-named John and Catharina Thorpe, in grateful reſpect of their affectionate and honoured relation."

A tablet, on a pillar, for John Watts, 1705.

Inſcriptions on the pavement:

The family of Herman Heincker, M. D. who died 1772, aged 57.

John Smith, knight and alderman.

Samuel Robinſon, eſq. 1797, 65.

" William Reynolds, deputy of this ward, 1756, aged 58.

Edward Reynolds, eſq. 1785, aged 45.

Suſanna Reynolds, wife of the above William Reynolds, *aged one hundred and ſeven years.* This lady was exemplary in her life, and ſhe enjoyed her faculties till the laſt hour."

John Kenſington, eſq. 1794, aged 67.

Captain George Pinkney, 1748, aged 49.

Sarah Fry, daughter of Percival Pott, 1791, aged 41; &c. &c.

ST. ANNE, WESTMINSTER.

THE perpetual advowſon of this church is veſted, by the act 30 Car. II. in the Biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors. Which act enabled the Rector to purchaſe lands, not exceeding in value 120l. *per annum*, and to receive 100l. *per annum*, to be aſſeſſed on Thurſday in Eaſter week, by four or more houſeholders, not exceeding 8d. upon every 20l. perſonal eſtate, to be confirmed by two juſtices of the peace of the city or liberty of Weſtminſter. Rates for repairs to be raiſed in the ſame way. The Rectors hold a parcel of ground in fee under this act in King-ſtreet, 213 feet in length, and 45 in depth, which they were permitted to let on building leaſes for 41 years, at 4s. per foot; and at the expiration of that term to make other leaſes for 40 years, but without exacting fines. The conſtitution of the pariſh is ſimilar to others. The ſite of the church is on Kemp's-field, the foundation of which, I ſuppoſe as a chapel of eaſe, was laid before the paſſing of the act. Another act, 1 James II. enabled the inhabitants to raiſe money for completing it; and the Biſhop of London to appoint 30 perſons as commiſſioners, and afterwards as veſtry men. Thoſe were to aſſeſs a ſum not exceeding 5000l. to be paid in 16 quarterly payments. The church-yard was conſecrated by the Biſhop of London, March 21, 1685.

All thoſe pieces or parcels of land ſituate in or near the pariſh of St. Anne, within the liberty of Weſtminſter, heretofore accounted within the pariſh or pariſhes of St. Martin in the Fields, or St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middleſex, or in one of them, antiently called and known by the name of Kemp's-field and Bunche's-cloſe, Coleman-hedge or Coleman-hedge-field, containing together by eſtimation 22 acres; and Doghouſe-field, *alias* Brown's-cloſe, containing by eſtimation 5½ acres, and were ſince more lately called or known by the name or names of Soho, or Soho-fields, in the ſaid county. Which premiſes are now laid out into ſtreets, and other places, with many tenements and buildings erected thereon; the chief of which are at preſent known and diſtinguiſhed by the names following; *viz.* King's-ſquare, *alias* Soho-ſquare, Greek-ſtreet, Church-ſtreet, Moor, Compton, Frith, Charles, Sutton, Queen, and Dean, ſtreets, King's-court, Faulconbergh-court, Roſe-ſtreet, North ſide of King's-ſtreet, Weſt ſide of Crown-court, *alias* Hog-lane, South-ſide of the *Acton*-road, leading

leading from St. Giles towards Tyburn (now Oxford-road), the whole ground aforeſaid being limited and bounded as followeth; *viz.* by the ſaid high-road leading towards Tyburn, on the North; by the ſaid lane or ſtreet called Crown-ſtreet, *alias* Hog-lane, towards the Eaſt; by the ſaid ſtreet or high-road leading towards Piccadilly, called King's-ſtreet, overagainſt the land called the Military ground, now alſo built upon, towards the South; and by the back part of houſes and lands late in the tenure of Sir William Poulteney, knt. deceaſed, or his aſſigns, in a ſtreet called Old Soho, *alias* Wardour-ſtreet, in part, and by a lane called Hedge-lane, now Princes-ſtreet, in other part, towards the Weſt. All which pieces or parcels of land, with all and ſingular their appurtenances, were, *inter alia*, granted, July 17, 1672, by the late Queen Mother, Henrietta Maria's truſtees, by directions or warrants from his late Majeſty, King Charles II. to John Harvey, eſq. and Sir John Coell, knt. in truſt for the late Earl of St. Alban's, to hold to the ſaid John Harvey and Sir John Coell, in truſt, as aforeſaid, for and during, and until the full end and term of 33 years, to commence from the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, 1681, rendering therefor yearly, during the ſaid term, at the feaſt of St. Michael, the ſeveral ſums of 52s. 6d. and 16s. for the price of a ſheep, in all, *per annum*, 3l. 8s. 6d. payable to the receipt of the Exchequer, or to the bailiff or receiver of the premiſes for the time being. And the ſame were alſo farther granted to the ſaid Earl's uſe, amongſt divers other things, by indenture under the Great Seal of England, bearing date on or about Sept. 10, in the 26th year of the reign of the ſaid late King Charles II. made, or mentioned to be made, between the ſaid King's Majeſty, of the firſt part, the Right Hon. Henry Earl of St. Alban's, John Harvey, eſq. and Sir John Coell, knt. of the ſecond part, and Baptiſt May, eſq. of the third part, to hold for the term of 20 years, to commence from the expiration of the former; which laſt term will end at the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, 1734, reſerving the before-mentioned rents, together with all and ſingular, &c. &c. of the premiſes before deſcribed, whether known by the names aforeſaid, or by whatſoever other name or names the ſame, or any part or parcel thereof, are now or hereafter may be called, with their and every of their appurtenances, value LXVIIIs. VId.

Memorandum, there were 37 years to come at Michaelmas laſt, 1697, of the ſeveral terms granted, as aforeſaid, to the ſaid late Earl of St. Alban's truſtees. The value of the premiſes hath been lately computed (excluſive of what is hereinafter mentioned to be granted in fee or for long terms) at or about 10,000l. *per annum*,

annum, conſidering caſualties and decays during the remaining term; and the reverſion in fee is valued at 25,000l. continuing a fee-farm rent of 3l. 6s. 8d.

This *conſtat* is made by ſpecial order from the late Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, and in purſuance of his Majeſty's command, in order to a grant of the premiſes therein contained (except ſuch part thereof as ſhall be thought fit to be excepted) to be paſſed, under the Great Seal of England, unto the Right Hon. William Earl of Portland, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as he ſhall nominate, his or their heirs and aſſigns for ever; rendering to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, for the ſame, the annual and fee-farm rent of 3l. 6s. 8d. payable at the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, or within 20 days after, at the receipt of the Exchequer, or to the hands of the receiver-general of the county of Middleſex for the time being.

His Majeſty King Charles II. having, by letters patent under his Great Seal, bearing date May 31, in the 36th year of his reign, granted unto Thomas Lord Jermyn, and his heirs, all that piece or parcel of the ſaid Kemp's-field, or Bunche's-cloſe, whereon the fabrick of a church lately called the Greek church (now or lately uſed by the French Proteſtants), and certain alms-houſes, are erected, together with the ſaid fabrick of a church and alms-houſes; which ſaid parcel of ground laſt-mentioned is ſituated near the ſaid Crown-ſtreet, *alias* Hog-lane; and contains, on the Weſt ſide, from North to South, 97 feet of aſſize, little more or leſs; on the Eaſt ſide thereof 145 feet; and from Eaſt to Weſt, on the South ſide 145 feet; and on the North ſide thereof, 147 feet; together with all ways and paſſages to the ſaid piece or parcel of ground belonging or appertaining, or therewith uſed. Which premiſes were granted, as aforeſaid, to hold to the ſaid Thomas Jermyn, his heirs and aſſigns, for ever, to the uſe of the poor of the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, and therefore fit to be excepted.

This is a grant, by letters patents, from his preſent Majeſty, under the Great Seal, bearing date May 5, 1697, made unto Thomas Pitt, eſq. of part of the ſaid lands (included in the foregoing *conſtat*, but not in the valuation), conſiſting of two pieces or parcels of ground, with divers tenements thereon erected, the firſt piece ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Dean-ſtreet aforeſaid, and abutting, Northward, on the back part of certain houſes in a ſmall court called St. Anne's-court, in depth there 165 feet of aſſize; and thence extending Southward, fronting Eaſt, on the ſaid ſtreet, in length 580 feet of aſſize; and in depth, at the South end thereof, terminated by certain gardens belonging to divers tenements on the

South

South part of a court called Dean's-court, 130 feet; and is bounded on the Weſt by the ſaid houſes and ground late belonging to Sir William Poultney, or his aſſigns, in the ſaid ſtreet, called Old Soho, *alias* Wardour-ſtreet. The other piece, ſituate on the Eaſt ſide of the ſame Dean-ſtreet, containing in front, Weſtward, to the ſaid ſtreet, 100 feet of aſſize, and being of unequal depth; adjoining Eaſtward to ſeveral yards belonging to the houſes of, &c. &c.; and abutting South on ſome houſes formerly demiſed to Mathew Frith, by Richard Frith and William Pim; and North on other ground of the ſaid William Pim. Which laſt premiſes were granted to the ſaid Thomas Pitt for 99 years, to commence from the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel which ſhall be in the year of our Lord 1734 (being computed to be the expiration of the ſaid ſeveral leaſes made to the ſaid Earl of St. Alban's truſtees), reſerving the annual rent of 13s. 4d. payable at the receipt of Exchequer, or to the hands of the receiver-general of the county of Middleſex for the time being, at Michaelmas only, as by the ſaid letters-patents may more fully appear.

Other parts of the ſaid premiſes, included alſo in the boundaries mentioned in the *conſtat* aforegoing, but not compriſed in the ſaid valuation, conſiſting of all that piece or parcel of ground abutting, North, on the ſaid King's-ſquare, *alias* Soho-ſquare; and containing in front, next the ſaid ſquare, from Eaſt to Weſt, 76 feet of aſſize; and in depth from North to South, as the ſame abutteth Eaſt, on the houſe and ground now or late of Garrett Weymand, and others extending from the ſaid ſquare to Queen-ſtreet, aforeſaid, 280 feet of aſſize; and as the ſame abutteth Weſt in part on the houſe and ground now or late of Cardogan Thomas, 154 feet of aſſize; in the other part (the ſame jetting out in a ſtrait line Weſtward 40 feet), on the ſaid Frith-ſtreet, 126 feet of aſſize; together with the capital meſſuage, &c. &c. thereupon erected and built, with all and every of their appurtenances whatſoever, were, by ſeveral meſne conveyances or aſſignments, under the ſaid Earl of St. Alban's grant, veſted in the late Duke of Monmouth, for the greateſt part of the ſaid Earl of St. Alban's terms. And the ſaid Duke forfeiting the ſame, his late Majeſty, King Charles II. Jan. 28, 1684, made a new grant thereof to Sir Stephen Fox and Mr. Nicholas Fenn for the remaining term, in truſt for the Ducheſs of Monmouth, and other uſes, as by that deed may appear. And another leaſe thereof was made, March 30, 1688, to the ſaid Ducheſs, for the term of 52 years, to commence from Michaelmas 1734.

The

The aforegoing parcels granted to Captain Pitt being out of the Crown for 136 years, and the other part to the Ducheſs of Monmouth for about 89 years to come, the premiſes thereby leaſed were not now valued, nor are the ſame much worth after the expiration of thoſe long terms. And the ſmall rents of 13s. 4d. reſerved on Mr. Pitt's, and 20s. on the ſaid Ducheſs's grants, will not become due to the Crown till after the year 1734. It is therefore humbly ſubmitted to his Majeſty's good pleaſure, and the judgement of the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, whether both, or which of theſe parcels, be excepted out of the intended grant to my Lord Portland, or included therein.

Part of the ſaid Kemp's-field hath been, by act of parliament, made in the 30th year of the reign of his late Majeſty King Charles II. intituled, "An Act for making the Part of the Pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields a new Pariſh, to be called the Pariſh of St. Anne within the Liberty of Weſtminſter," appropriated for ever to the uſe of the ſaid pariſh, as followeth, *viz.* all that parcel of land, containing 233 feet from Eaſt to Weſt, and 184 feet from North to South, abutting South on a parcel of ground hereunder mentioned, then deſigned and ſince employed for a glebe, in the aforeſaid ſtreet, called King-ſtreet; and North upon a parcel of ground then in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Richard Frith, ſince enjoyed, as back-yards or gardens to certain houſes fronting Compton-ſtreet, aforeſaid; Weſt, on the ſtreet or road going to Soho, now called Princes-ſtreet, and heretofore Hedge-lane; and Eaſt upon the ſtreet aforeſaid, called Dean-ſtreet; which is thereby declared to be for ever employed, ſeparated, and uſed, for a pariſh church, and cemetery, or church-yard; and alſo all that parcel of ground, part alſo of the ſaid Kemp's-field, being the deſigned glebe land, in a ſtreet called King's-ſtreet there, near the ſaid cemetery, containing from Eaſt to Weſt 213 feet; which laſt parcel is by the ſaid act directed to belong to the Rector of the ſaid church, and his ſucceſſors, as of his or their demeſne, as of fee in the right of the ſaid church *.

The inſide of this church is compoſed of a nave and ſide ailes, formed by four ſquare Tuſcan pillars on each hand; whoſe entablatures form the gallery. On thoſe are an equal number of Ionic pillars, with feſtoons from the volutes, and an enriched entablature. The cielings of the ailes are horizontal and plain; but that of the nave is a vaſt vault, divided by bands, and ſquare and rather plain pannels.

* Journals, 10 William III.

There are two galleries at the Weſt end. On the front of the lower is the arms of England, gilt. The upper contains an organ, whoſe ſituation admits of but few ornaments.

The deſk and pulpit cannot be more plain or ſimple; they ſtand at the Eaſt end of the nave.

The font is at the South-weſt corner, and is a plain marble baſon.

The ſacrarium is a ſemicircle; whoſe entablature and arch are moſt exquiſitely ornamented by branches of various fragrant buſhes, and the laurel and palm, interſperſed with Cherubim.

The altar-piece is of the Tuſcan order, with two pilaſters and two pillars. The intercolumniation contains Moſes and Aaron, neatly painted; the Decalogue, Creed, and Paternoſter; and inſcriptions from Pſalm xxvi. 6, Cor. v. 7, Matt. vii. 12, v. 16, John, xi. 25, 26, and xvii. 3. The table is utterly plain, but the pillars on its ſides have elegant gilt antique vaſes on them. An arched window, over the altar, contains ten compartments in painted glaſs, formed by neat diviſions of green and yellow. The arch is a nimbus, under which is the Saviour. On either ſide of him are a crown and crown of thorns; under him are St. Peter, St. John, and St. Paul; and under St. John St. James; on whoſe ſides are a highly-finiſhed and very brilliant ewer, and vaſe of incenſe. The colouring of this window is wonderfully bright and clear, but the figures are wretched.

Several of the mural tablets in the ſacrarium are not legible. One, conſiſting of a neat pedeſtal, with an urn, mitre, and croſier, is inſcribed "S. M. Reverendi admodum in Chriſto Patris Samuelis Squire, S. T. P. epiſcopi Menevenſis, vicarii de Greenwich, in comitatu Cantiano, et hujuſce eccleſiæ per ſex-decim pluſquam annos rectoris. Obiit 7 Maii, 1766, anno ætatis 54."

A neat tablet, to Grace Mouldſworth, lady of Hender Mouldſworth, eſq. governor of Jamaica, 1687.

A large one near it, is a pedeſtal, with two ſpiral compoſite pillars, entablature, and circular pediment, with urns, hour-glaſs, &c. and a graceful well-executed ſtatue of the deceaſed, ſtanding under a canopy of drapery, held by boys. It was erected to the memory of Lady Grace Pierrepoint, who died 1703, aged 68.

A plain tablet,

"Sacred to the memory of Jane Cottrell, ſpinſter, daughter of Sir Charles Lodowick Cottrell, knt. the beſt of friends, and worthieſt of women. They ever loved her moſt who knew her beſt. That ſhe was happy too in the love of God

God ſhall be beſt known at the laſt day, when humility and charity, penitence and prayer, ſhall be acceptable in Chriſt Jeſus. She died Sept. 3, 1762, and lies in the vault of this church, near the remains of her beloved brother, Dr. William Cottrell, the late biſhop of Leighlin and Ferns, in Ireland. He was promoted to that ſee from the deanery of Rapho; where he reſided many years, and built an elegant houſe for his ſucceſſors. His benevolent diſpoſition, learning, piety, charity, and hoſpitality, made him univerſally lamented when taken from this world, anno Domini 1747; and here lies buried."

Facing it, one

"To the memory of the much beloved, and ever to be lamented, Mr. Peter Dutens, of Leiceſter-ſquare, in this pariſh, who departed this life May 30, 1761, in the 61ſt year of his age, leaving a widow and 6 children to lament the loſs of the beſt of huſbands and the beſt of fathers. Honeſty, piety, and charity, with all the virtues that diſtinguiſh the Chriſtian, adorned his life.

Here reſt in peace; to this ſad ſhrine we truſt
Thy dear remains, and ever-awful duſt;
The huſband, father, friend, ſincere and true,
All loſt for ever, that once were found in you.
For ever farewell, thou bleſt of human kind;
Thou reap'ſt at length the bleſſings of thy mind;
Quitting this world, the abode of care and ſtrife,
Thou 'ſt chang'd the mortal for eternal life."

The following are tablets on pillars:

"In memory of John Devall, late citizen of London, and member of the Society of Apothecaries Company, who died Jan. 8, 1793, aged 77 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hardy, governor of Dartmouth caſtle, and quarter-maſter general during the late ſiege of Gibraltar. He departed this life Jan. 23, 1788, in the 66th year of his age. Filial affection has raiſed this tablet to perpetuate the remembrance of a tender and affectionate parent."

"Near this place are interred the remains of Mr. Shadrach Vendon, who died March 9, 1795, aged 87 years; and left by his will 100l. for the benefit of the charity-ſchool of this pariſh."

" John Jackſon, 1766; Joan his wife, 1777. William Boulton, eſq. 1791, 76."

" John Allifon, 1791, aged 65.

An honeſt man and a faithful friend,
Unblamed through life, lamented in the end."

Davidſon Richard Greive, eſq. of the county of Northumberland, 1793, aged 53; and John Botterell, eſq. late a captain in his Majeſty's navy, 1793, aged 74.

Peter Smith, eſq. 1700. Mary Elders, 1701. Rachel Longworth, 1735.

On the North wall:

" Ann Wills, 1797, 45."

A marble was erected in this church-yard, in 1758, with the following inſcription:

" Near this place is interred Theodore, King of Corſica; who died in this pariſh, Dec. 11, 1756, immediately after leaving the King's-bench priſon by the benefit of the late Act of Inſolvency; in conſequence of which he regiſtered his kingdom of Corſica for the uſe of his creditors:

The Grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-ſlaves and kings;
That Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead,
Fate pour'd its leſſons on his living head,
Beſtow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread."

The church has very recently undergone a complete repair, and the ſteeple has been rebuilt from the roof of the church upwards; but in that ſingular, and hitherto unknown, ſtyle, which now prevails, to the utter excluſion and defiance of taſte and proportion. It would be abſurd to attempt a deſcription of what is indeſcribable; but the diſtant reader muſt not be deprived of the knowledge of a happy contrivance that diſtinguiſhes the ſteeple of St. Anne's from all others:

A monſtrous copper globe, elevated within a few feet of the ſummit, contains the dial plates for the clock.

The walls of the church are of brick; and the deſign, it muſt be granted, is in uniſon with the late erection.

RECTORS.

RECTORS.

John Pelling, D. D. and canon of Windſor; publiſhed a ſermon 1708, preached Jan. 30 before the Houſe of Commons; died March 30, 1750, aged 81 *.

Samuel Squire, D. D.; preferred June 1751, and biſhop of St. David's. He had beſides the living of Eaſt Greenwich. Died May 1766.

Robert Richardſon, D. D. F. R. S. and A. S. S. prebendary of Lincoln, rector of Wallington, Herts, and chaplain to his Majeſty. He publiſhed two ſermons, one preached at the Hague, when he was chaplain to Sir Joſeph York, on the faſt 1763, the other before the ſons of the clergy 1779 †; and died Oct. 27, 1781, aged 50.

Stephen Eaton, D. D. archdeacon of Middleſex.

The value of this living is about 550l. a year, reſulting from a very good glebe land (which alone is worth above 200l. of the money), and a pariſh rate of 100l. a year, in addition to the Eaſter offerings and ſurplice fees ‡.

Soho-ſquare, ſituated within this pariſh, near Oxford-ſtreet, contains about three acres. The garden, though ſmall, is pretty, and very full of foliage; but it is greatly altered ſince the original diſpoſition of the ground: then a fountain of four ſtreams fell into a baſon in the centre; where a ſtatue of Charles II. in armour, elevated on a pedeſtal, adorned the area named after his royal office, King-ſquare. A groupe of trees at preſent occupies the place ſurrounding the ſtatue.

Newport-market, in the vicinity of Leiceſter-ſquare, moſt abſurdly denominated Leiceſter *fields*, is in the pariſh of St. Anne, and principally occupied by butchers; though other articles in ſmall quantities are to be obtained there.

The ſtreets are generally broad and excellent, particularly Dean, Greek, Gerrard, and ſeveral others.

According to the late enumeration, there were 1294 houſes, 5249 males, 6388 females, total 11,637 perſons.

The total rent-charge to the poors rates for the year 1761 amounted to 34,657l.

The ſum paid by the ſcavengers to the raker of the pariſh for the ſame year 350l.

* See Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIX. p. 314.

† He was ſon of Dr. Richardſon, maſter of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

‡ Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXI. p. 490.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S PRIORY, BROAD-STREET WARD.

The order of monks who occupied this priory were originally mendicants; but were afterwards united, by Pope Alexander IV. under the rule of St. Auguſtine. They were diſtinguiſhed by a flowing robe, or veſtment, with broad ſleeves, and a hood, of fine black cloth, which they wore over white garments. The whole bound round the waiſt by a girdle of leather, faſtened by a button of ivory.

The priory was founded by Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, in the year 1253; the church of which originally fronted the Weſt ſide of Broad-ſtreet; but at preſent the houſes on that ſide of the way croſs the Eaſtern end. Stowe aſſerts that the buildings were "re-edified" in 1354, by another Earl of the ſame family and titles, who directed his body to be interred in the choir. In the year 1362 the ſpire was thrown down by a violent wind, but was rebuilt in a ſhort time afterwards. When Henry VIII. demanded the ſurrender, it was valued at 57l. *per annum*. The ſites of the various eccleſiaſtical buildings were ſoon diſperſed by this fell monarch to Wriotheſley and William Lord St. John, Sir Richard Rich, Lawrence Hereward, and others.

In peruſing the ſilly letter written to the Marquis of Wincheſter, proprietor of the demeſnes of the monaſtery in 1600, by the then Mayor and Aldermen of London, we are at a loſs which to wonder at moſt, the extreme meanneſs of his Lordſhip, or the want of ſpirit in the Corporation, and the inhabitants of the *rich* pariſh of St. Peter le *Poor*, ſaid by Stowe to have been "ſome time (peradventure) a poor pariſh, but at this preſent there be many fair houſes, poſſeſſed by *rich merchants and others*." Thoſe opulent perſons, admiring the beautiful ſpire of St. Auguſtine, and obſerving the decays undermining it, and at the ſame time dreading the deſtruction of themſelves and their houſes by its fall, applied to the Marquis to repair it; but a year having elapſed without any thing being done, they ſolicited the Corporation of London, who wrote to the *frugal* nobleman the letter alluded to, which begins with a warm eulogium on the beauty of the ſpire, then reminds him of a promiſe to reſtore it, proceeds to ſay that 50l. or 60l. would be ſufficient for the purpoſe, and concludes with a threat to compel him. Avarice had prompted the Marquis to reſiſt at firſt; but pride taking alarm, he reſolved at once to let the ſteeple fall if it would; and although the Dutch, who poſſeſſed the church,

church, might have contributed at leaſt 20l., the City the ſame ſum, and the rich inhabitants of St. Peter's the remainder, penurious miſers as they were, they ſuffered the "beautifuleſt and rareſt ſpectacle" in London to ſtand threatening ruin, till that and the whole Eaſt end of the church were taken down, to make room for houſes "(for one man's commodity);" whereby London hath loſt ſo goodly an ornament, *and times hereafter may more talk of it.*"

Great numbers of perſons, branches of the royal families of England, dukes, earls, barons, knights, eſquires, and eccleſiaſticks, were buried in this grand choir and tranſepts. To repeat their names and titles is unneceſſary; they are to be found at length in many publications; but it may not be amiſs to record once more, that the Marquis of Wincheſter ſold all the rich tombs for 100l.

The nave of the church was at firſt let to certain Dutch perſons, and their miniſters, who had fled from perſecution for their religion to theſe hoſpitable ſhores. Subſequently, and in the reign of Edward VI. 1551, that King granted it to John a Laſco, and a congregation of Germans, whoſe ſucceſſors, under various circumſtances, have retained it to the preſent period. A ſemicircular ſtreet, compoſed of excellent houſes, inhabited by very opulent perſons, commences with a gate-way, in Broad-ſtreet; whence, to its termination on the North ſide of the church, it is denominated Auſtin Friers, properly Auguſtine Friers. On the Eaſt ſide of this ſtreet ſtands Jeſus Temple; or, in other words, the nave of the monaſtic church; the Weſt end is ſupported by buttreſſes, and has, as uſual in ſuch buildings, a large pointed door, under a *very large* window, which, with two others, are divided by mullions, whoſe ramifications fill the arches. The front terminating in a point from the North and South walls has prevented the introduction of cleresſtory windows; but there is a row of large ones in the North aile, ſimilar to thoſe of the Weſt end, ſeparated by buttreſſes.

The inſide is finely proportioned, and divided into a body and two ailes by ranges of ſlender cluſtered pillars, which ſupport the roofs, deprived of their groins, for which deal boards are ſubſtituted. The reader will recollect, that as this is a Calviniſtic place of worſhip, the accompaniments attending our profeſſion of faith are ſimplified till they are almoſt as unadorned as a Quaker's meeting.

As the interments are generally of *ſtrangers*, I have omitted giving the inſcriptions in the uſual manner.

ST.

ST. ANTHONY'S, CORDWAINER-STREET WARD.

ST. ANTHONY'S has been united ſince the year 1666 with St. John the Baptiſt, and is now preſented to by the King and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately. The Dean and Chapter, *pro hâc vice*, 1774.

The united churches are now of the annual value of 200l. in lieu of tithes.

St. Anthony's, or *Antholin's*.

Mr. William Doncaſter *, rector, benefice 15l. goods 16l. fined 3l. 15s.

Sir Robert Hardinge, curate, ſerving 8l. goods 6l. 13s. 4d. fined 1l. 8s.

Sir John Harriſon, ſerving 7l. 6s. 8d. goods 6l. fined 1l. 6s. 8d.

Sir John Tubney, benefice 13l. 6s. 8d. goods 4l. fined 3l. 6s 8d.

Rectors.

Newcourt regrets that the books of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, which contained the names of the rectors preſented by them to their churches in London, were burnt. This cauſe prevented him from naming more than five between 1661 and 1696, when Robert Laſinby, A. M. ſucceeded to St. Anthony's.

On the 26th of May, 1725, Richard Venn, M. A. †

John Cookſey, M. A. and F. R. S. was inſtituted March 16, 1738; who reſigned 1773 ‡.

Henry Jerome De Salis, D. D. was collated Feb. 24, 1774; and is the preſent incumbent, 1804.

Chantries of St. Anthony's.

Nicholas Bole gave to the Parſon and Churchwardens, to find a prieſt, one annual rent, from lands called Galles, in the pariſh of St. Anthony, *per annum*, 6l. 13s. 4d. teſt. 35 Ed. III.

Not reddit. This land eſcheated to the Crown for lack of iſſue, as appeareth by the licence in *anno* 9 Ric. II. *parte ſecunda*.

Ralph Say gave to the ſame parſon, &c. to find a prieſt, all his lands and tenements, *per annum*, 7l. 8s. 0d.

* Tonſtall's Valor, 14 Hen. VIII. † Seal-book of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

‡ He publiſhed tracts and ſermons on ſeveral occaſions 1740; a ſermon on Chriſtianity founded on argument 1743; on the Faſt 1757; on the death of George II. 1760.

William

William Gregory gave to the ſame, to find a prieſt, one annual rent, from lands in the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Vintry, 7l. 3s. 4d.

John Grantham gave, towards finding a prieſt, a rent from tenements in All-hallows *ad fenum* *, and St. Pancras, London, 4l.

Willis names Robert Sprent, Robert Smithe, and Roger Jackſon, as incumbents of the above chantries, who were diſcharged with penſions of 5l. each, in 1553.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

THE patronage of this rectory belonged originally to the Church of St. Paul; from which it went to the Prioreſs and Convent of St. Helen's, London; and from them to the avaricious Henry VIII. whoſe ſucceſſors have held it ever ſince.

Mr. Henry Symons, benefice 10l. goods 1l. 6s. 8d. fined * 50s.

In 1636 it was worth 74l. 13s. 4d. *per annum.*

Newcourt mentions 28 rectors between 1373 and 1633.

Chantries.

Thomas Suffolke and Robert Parſon gave all their poſſeſſions in Walbrook for a prieſt, 8l. 16s.

" Thomas Suffolke had a licenſe to give two meſſuages and two ſhops in this pariſh, *cum plurimis redditibus, an.* 4, 5 Ed. III. p^t^ 1.

Robert Penne gave, to find a prieſt, tenements in St. John's, 11l. 18s. 8d.

William Combton gave tenements in Fynkes-lane amounting to 14l. 3s. 4d. *per annum*, for two chaplains, and one obit.

John Newburge gave, towards augmenting of a prieſt's living; and after, Thomas Barnard, being ſole ſeiſed, gave unto the Rector and Wardens, to have him in remembrance in their maſſes, and that they ſhould ſuffer their church to take the reſidue of the profits to beſtow upon the reparations of the body of the church, all his lands in Budge-row; *per annum*, 9l. 10s.

* Grace, or *Graſs*, Church-ſtreet.

John Moore, Henry Smyth, John Fennymor, and Thomas Welkes, were chantry prieſts at their diſſolution, and received penſions of 5l. each.

St. John's was ſituated on the banks of Wallbrook, near the Horſe Shoe-bridge; rebuilt in 1412, again 1621, burnt 1666, and never rebuilt; now a burial-ground.

The old church of *St. Anthony* was rebuilt by the munificence of two worthy citizens, Sir Thomas Knowles, grocer, who ſerved the office of lord mayor in the years 1399 and 1410, and his ſon Thomas, who were both buried in it. The quaint epitaph of Sir Thomas and his wife Joan is preſerved in Stowe's Survey; who adds, that Sir Henry Colet, father of the celebrated Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's ſchool, contributed to the repairs very bountifully; and in conſequence had his effigies, thoſe of his wife, ten ſons, and ten daughters, repreſented in painted glaſs within one of the North windows, on which ſide probably his contributions were principally expended.

Strype's edition mentions a magnificent gallery, whoſe front was divided into 52 pannels, each containing (I preſume emblazoned) coats of arms, borne by kings, queens, and princes, of this kingdom, commencing with Edward the Confeſſor, and concluding with Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine. It was completed in 1624, a ſhort time previous to which the above German had married the daughter of James I.

The preſent church is one of the number whoſe architect was Sir Chriſtopher Wren; and coſt 5685l. raiſed by the operation of the duty on coals, rates, and contributions.

The length is about 66 feet, and the breadth 54, height within 44. The outſide walls extremely plain; with a tower, and groteſque ſpire, ſaid to be 154 feet high.

The inſide is nearly a ſquare; within which eight Compoſite pillars form an octagon area, continued through their entablatures; but the cornice is a complete *oval*. The conſequent awkward projections over the pillars are filled by fancifully ornamented ſhields, laurel and palm branches. The cieling is a ſemi-oval, with circular windows to the cardinal points. Thoſe are richly adorned by ſtuccoed feſtoons and ſcrolls. The outward walls have brackets of the Compoſite order, anſwering to the capitals of the pillars; but the intervals of cieling are horizontal and plain; and I object to the diſproportionate height of the pedeſtals.

In

In the centre of the roof is a flower, with an oval border of leaves and flowers, from which a large brazen branch is ſuſpended.

The altar-piece is rather plain, and much too ſmall, compoſed of four Compoſite pillars, with entablature, and diminutive pediments, incloſing, as uſual, the Creed, &c. The table is of marble, on a mahogany frame; the pavement is of the former material.

The pulpit deſerves minute inſpection, invited by very beautiful carving and inlaid figures. Its ſituation, and that of the deſk, is againſt a North pillar.

Three ſides of the Weſt end contain a gallery; on which is an organ, that has too much the appearance of having been *cut down* to fit its place.

The font is of white marble.

The reader muſt accept the names of ſeveral eminent citizens who were buried there, extracted from Stowe's Survey.

Roger Martin, lord mayor, buried 1573; Thomas Windent, mercer and alderman; and William Dauntſey, mercer, *ſheriff*, buried 1542.

Simon Street, the King's weigher, died 1400; Henry Halton, grocer, 1415; &c.

Weever's Funeral Monuments informs us, that Dr. Lempſter, phyſician to Henry VII. gave 14 oz. of gold, to be converted into ornaments for the bleſſed body of our Saviour, and was buried at St. Anthony's, 1487.

There is but one monument in the church at preſent, and that is on the Eaſt wall; "In memory of Frances Gregg, eſq. who died March 29, 1795, aged 61 years."

On the pavement are the following names:

Daniel Hering Hook, and Ann, 1702.

Suſan Holland, 1759, aged 40. The inſcription above this lady's remains mentions her having been deſcended, on her father's ſide, from Lord Chief Juſtice Hales.

John Wrangle, 1802, aged 70. Hannah, his wife, 1792, aged 60. Mary, their daughter, 1788, aged 28.

St. Anthony's underwent a repair in 1786; at which time it is ſaid by a churchwarden's inſcription to have been *encloſed*; a term quite inexplicable to me, unleſs it means *pewed*.

In the year 1632 there were prayers every morning, at ſix o'clock in the ſummer, and at ſeven in the winter; and a ſermon preached every day, except Sunday,

day, by ſix prieſts, who received about 20l. *per annum* each, raiſed by ſubſcription.

Mention is made in p. 351 of a *ſheriff* being buried in this church.

The office of ſheriff of London, and his functions, are neceſſarily well known to all ranks of my fellow-citizens; but the ſources of his emoluments have not been enlarged upon, neither would it be proper to enquire into their preſent ſtate. But with long paſt times the hiſtorian may make free; therefore, without apology, I ſhall ſhow Maſter Dountſey's receipts and expences, and thoſe of his ſucceſſors for ſeveral ſubſequent reigns, from Bibl. Sloan. No. 2172, an original manuſcript, which appears to have been intended for the uſe of gentlemen on the commencement of their ſhrievalty.

"The Charges of my Maſters the Sheriffs of London for the time being.

"Firſt, the fee-farm of the city of London, and of the county of Middleſex, is, yearly, 315l.

The fee-farm of Queenhithe is 50l.

There be certain farms loſt yearly, called *mynnute* farms, wherewith Mr Sheriffs at the Exchequer be yearly charged, and pay them, and nought have for them, amounting to about 15l. or 16l.

In their accounts they uſe to releaſe yearly for St. Giles 3l. which the King granted unto St. Giles out of Queenhithe before the City took the tithe to farm; and then the City took the tithe for 50l. by the year, and bearing all the outcharges thereof, of the which outcharges this is parcel.

The ſum of theſe four parcels, which maketh the very fee-farm wherewith Mr the Sheriffs at the Exchequer be charged, without any allowance again, except of 7l. for the liberties of St. Paul's, 384l.

Whereof they ſhall have allowance for the liberties of St. Paul's 7l.

Reſt to be paid 377l.

Whereof theſe parcels following, which be perpetual (and more be granted by act of parliament), muſt be paid as far as the fee-farm will ſtretch.

Firſt, the Exchequer cloth 50s. 2d.; howbeit the ſame cloth now coſteth more, which Mr. Sheriffs do bear of their own purſe.

For the proffers, 4l.

To the Queen's houſehold, yearly, by act of parliament, 315l.

To

To the Queen's wardrobe, yearly, 20l.

To the warden of the Fleet 18l. 3s. 4d.

To William Smith, ſerjeant at arms, if it may be borne of the green wax, 18l. 5s.

To the miniſter of St. Giles in the Fields, yearly, 3l. loſt in the fee-farm of Queenhithe.

The ſum of theſe ſaid payments aſſigned 380l. 18s. 6d.

For toward theſe charges ſo aſſigned Mr. Sheriffs muſt ſtand charged with 380l. 18s. 6d. for the fee-farm, and for Queenhithe; and the remnant of the ſame charges muſt be borne of the green wax, as far as the ſame green wax will ſtretch.

To my Lord Mayor 13l. 6s. 8d. To Mr. Recorder 6l. 13s. 4d.

They uſe to pay yearly, on the morrow after Michaelmas, ere they depart out of the Guildhall to Weſtminſter, 20l.

In fees to their four attornies in the Queen's Court at Weſtminſter (beſides their gowns) 4l.

In charges for making the view of their accounts at Eaſter 13s. 4d.

The charges of making their whole accompts after Michaelmas, with 6l. 13s. 4d. for the fee of their attorney accountant, with ſuch fees and rewards as belongeth thereto, is, yearly, the point of 20l.

There be certain charges for trying of *nichils*, the which be not certain until ſuch time as they be known what that be, 53s. 4d.

Their firſt great dinner, which is now put over until the Mayor's feaſt, their houſehold throughout the year, their twice cloathing, at Chriſtmas and Whitſondtide, as well to all their officers and ſervants, as to their under-ſheriffs, commodities, and their two clerks of the Compter, ſerjeants, and yeomen. Againſt Chriſtmas they give between them, equally to be borne, 22 raye gowns to ſtrangers; beſides a gown of cloth, engaged to be given yearly at Pentecoſt, which is now Mr. Peter Horne; and alſo 40s. in gold, to Sir Walter Mildmay, knt. under-treaſurer of the Exchequer.

Divers other charges, as feaſts at ſeſſions, and garniſhing of their houſes, wreſtlings, and divers other things.

At their preſentment in the Exchequer they uſe to pay for the hire of two barges; one for the Lord Mayor, his brethren, and them; and the other for the officers.

For

For Chriſtmas liveries is wont to be ordained about 70 ray gowns; that is to ſay, for gentlemens' liveries 29, and for yeomen's liveries 41; ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, as need requireth; and now be uſed plain clothes.

The Profits coming in to Maſter Sheriffs.

Memorandum, that of late days, ſcavage, with the great bailiage of Billingſgate which is for wares cuſtomable; and with XIIIIth of certainty late had of the *Jannaies*, and now withdrawn; hath been improved to Mr. Sheriffs in the year to 100l. or 150l. howbeit it is now uncertain.

The petty bailiage of Billingſgate, which hath lately been by improvement in the year, albeit it is now leſs, 40l.

The petty bailiage of Queenhithe by improvement hath been worth, by the year, 18l. or 20l.

The bailiſhip of Smithfield, with the gates, letten by the year for 100l. or 120l. howbeit it is now worth 130l. or thereabouts; and over that the bailiff findeth horſes for *hoyſtinges* and proclamations; and beſides that he giveth of pleaſure, in times paſt the *thronage* hath been worth in the year 20 marks, ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs.

For the toll of London-bridge (if Mr. Sheriffs will forbear the people there) then the Chamberlain of London (of *Raynwold* and bequeſt) payeth them for it, by the year, 18l.

The pricker of the Steel-yard payeth yearly 4l. or more.

The fellowſhips of Bakers give yearly to Mr. Sheriffs, to be ſpared of inqueſts, whereof they be now diſcharged by the Queen's grant, 5l.

The perquiſites of their court, that is to ſay, bails by writs, amerciaments of plaints, amerciaments of the Compters, for non-appearance, fines for frays and defaults, and ſuch other, with 40s. had in apparel of the Eaſterlings *, is worth ſometimes 140l. ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, howbeit now it is decayed.

Tanner money is yearly 6l.

Socage money by eſtimation hath been 40s.; howbeit it is now little worth, by reaſon of the ſuppreſſing of religious houſes.

* Natives of the Hanſeatic Towns.

The

The felons goods; and when they fall, the Eaſterlings money (or elſe therefore herring, ſturgeon, and wax), is (beſides the ſaid 40s.) as appeareth by a compoſition thereof made, remaining in the Guildhall of London, which is now avoided by the City, 7 marks.

And if the profits coming in will not bear the fee-farm (which is clearly 380l. 18s. 6d.) then Mr. Sheriffs muſt make it up of their own charges; and the remnants of the Queen's aſſignment muſt be borne of the green wax of London and Middleſex, as it will ſtretch; which green wax, both of London and Middleſex, the Under-ſheriff of Middleſex is bound to levy and gather.

As to the Under-ſheriff of Middleſex, it is ordained by an act of common council in the time of Sir Martin Bowes, knt. mayor of London, that four officers of the city of London for ever ſhould enjoy the ſaid office by turn; that is to ſay, the town-clerk, the two ſecondaries, and the under-chamberlain for the time being.

Memorandum, that an act of common council was made in the time of the mayoralty of Sir John Lion, knt. touching the number of ſerjeants and yeomen that from thenceforth Mr. Sheriffs of London for the time being ſhould keep.

Firſt, the appointment of your two Compters. The appointment of the ſcavage, which Mr. Sheriffs ſometime had at their own diſpoſition, which is now appointed to my Lord Mayor and his brethren, at the *contemplacione* of the late famous prince King Henry VIII. to Anthony Stringer.

Alſo, ye ſhall be ſworn upon a book, amongſt other things, to keep and hold all the acts and ordinances made of authority within this city, and not repealed.

Your Worſhips are to have an able perſon, learned in the law, to ſerve for you in the ſhire of Middleſex, for your under-ſheriff, ready to take his oath on Michaelmas-eve.

Amongſt other things it is to remember, the keepers of your four gaols; for, as it appeareth in the book of S. folio 170, ye may not take, nor covenant to take, of every of thoſe keepers, any thing for their office, upon pain to forfeit two times ſo much as ye take, or they covenant to pay to you for the office. He ſhall loſe his office, and pay as much more to the *Chaunter* (Q. Chaplain); and theſe keepers muſt find you ſureties for their office. And ye may not let to farm the *ſherivike* of Middleſex nor the jail of Newgate.

To

To take your reckoning monthly touching the perquiſites of your Compter; and over that to conſider with your quartermen that gather the nonſuits of the ſame your Compter, to pay you quarterly, or as it ſhall like you beſt.

Ye are to receive of Anthony Stringer, gentleman, for the *ſcavage*, 100l.

Ye are to receive of Mr. Thomas Barname, for the toll of Billingſgate, Queenhithe, and the water-ſide, 52l.

Ye are to receive of Mr. Thomas Coleſhill, mercer, of *Tronage*, 4l.

Ye are to receive of John Bryde, draper, for the toll of Smithfield, Cripplegate, Alderſgate, and Long-lane end, 51l.

Ye are to receive of John Browne, haberdaſher, for the toll of Temple Bar and Holborn, 60l.

Ye are to receive of Richard Simpſon, for the toll of Biſhopſgate, 9l.

Ye are to receive of Francis Shyngwell, for the toll of Aldgate, ...

Ye are to receive of Mr. Chamberlain of London, for the toll of London-bridge, if he forbear the people there, 8l.

Ye are to receive of Mr. Chamberlain, for the Steel-yard, 7 marks, ſocage money.

Of the Dean and Chapter of Paul's 5s.

Of the Company of Merchant Taylors 5s.

Of the Company of the Grocers 4s. 8d.

Of the Company of the Skinners 6d. ob.

Of the Company of the *Farrers* 4s."

Skinners'-hall

is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Dowgate-hill, in the pariſh of St. John. This Company was incorporated by Edward III. in the year 1327. Their denomination in very antient times bore the general ſuperſtitious taint; for inſtance, "The Maſter and Wardens, Brothers and Siſters, of the Guild or Fraternity of the Skinners of London, *to the Honour of God, and the precious Body of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt.*"

The fraternity are neceſſarily of leſs importance ſince their profeſſion has been injured by the caprice of cuſtom. Moſt expenſive furs were very much worn by men previous to the reign of James I.; now not a man in England renders his winter garments comfortable by their uſe: but the deficiency is in ſome meaſure ſupplied by the ladies, whoſe delicate muſlins are buried under tippets formed of half a bear's ſkin; and their hands are defended from the nipping froſt, enveloped by a muff at leaſt thirty inches in length, envied by their naked elbows, which are refuſed even the aid of the ſlighteſt covering.

The Company of Skinners poſſeſſed a revenue of 247l. 3s. 8d. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which was derived from lands and houſes, whoſe value, having increaſed in proportion with all *reql* property, muſt now be of very conſiderable amount, excluſive of acquiſitions received ſince that period.

The ſite of the Hall was purchaſed in the reign of Henry IV.; the buildings on it were burnt in 1666; but rebuilt previous to 1700, at the charge of above 18,000l. The New View of London aſſerts, that the great parlour was wainſcoted with odoriferous cedar; by which is meant the red cedar, little uſed at preſent but for the incloſure of black-lead for pencils.

Previous to the erection of the Manſion-houſe, ſome of the lord mayors of London reſided in it during the year in which they held the office; and the new Eaſt India Company held their general courts there before their incorporation with the old Company, paying a rent of 300l. *per annum.*

This Hall is a very handſome ſtructure, and the ornaments within it do the opulent Company credit; but they are ſo ſimilar to many others deſcribed in the courſe of this work, that they might almoſt be drawn from thoſe already mentioned.

TALLOW CHANDLERS' HALL,

on the Weſt ſide of Dowgate-hill, is decorated with pillars, and their uſual accompaniments, of the Tuſcan order. The members of this Company were incorporated in the year 1462; and their motto is "*Ecce Agnus Dei! qui tollit peccata mundi.*"

In the ſmall pariſhes within the city there can be no novelty of deſcription. The reader muſt imagine narrow ſtreets, high houſes, ſmall courts, and pavements or foot-ways, not worth deſcribing.

The pariſh of St. John the Baptiſt contained, at the laſt enumeration, 63 houſes, 194 males, 118 females, total 412. St. Anthony's, 73 houſes, 185 males, 178 females, total 363.

ST. ANDREW'S, BAYNARD CASTLE.

NO diſtrict perhaps abounded with more intereſting objects than were originally within this. Inſtead of ſtately caſtles, a royal tower, the Wardrobe, a flouriſhing monaſtery, the City wall, and many noblemen's houſes, we have now dirty lanes and falling habitations.

Mr. Goode, the preſent obliging rector, permitting me chearfully to ſee his regiſters, gave me a ſtrong recommendatory letter to the churchwardens of the united pariſhes; who, after a week's conſideration, declared, *they had not a ſingle record of any deſcription in their poſſeſſion.* The reader will partake in my chagrin.

Baynard's Caſtle was erected in the reigns of William of Normandy and his ſon Rufus, by the nobleman whoſe name it bore, an attendant of William's fortunes from France, who died in the latter reign. The reſidence paſſed to his deſcendants. William Baynard, about the year 1111, loſt his inheritance for felony; and the Caſtle devolved to the Crown. After which, it was conveyed to Robert Clare; whoſe deſcendants enjoyed it till 1213; when Robert Fitzwalter (which Robert was the ſon of Robert, the ſon of Walter, the ſon of Robert Clare, or De Clare), having a beautiful daughter, named Matilda, King John became violently enamoured with her; but, finding the father and his child too virtuous for his purpoſes, rage and vengeance ſucceeded. The Baron poſſeſſed ſufficient influence to gain a party in his favour, for the King's debauchery and inſolence had made him univerſally hated; and open violence enſued. The Monarch, however, ſubdued his adverſaries. Fitzwalter fled into France; and the inhuman King is charged with having poiſoned Matilda. If Fitzwalter's ſubſequent conduct, as deſcribed by Stowe from other authors, may be depended upon, he was a deſpicable and unworthy wretch, who joined the enemies of his country, and abſolutely became reconciled to the King through his defeating an *Engliſhman.* John had concluded a truce for five years with the King of France; and the two armies lay in ſight of each other, divided by a river. The martial ſpirit prevailing at that period prompted ſome of the Britiſh knights to challenge the French to ſingle combat. Fitzwalter met the challenger, and bent him to the earth. John, after the Baron had retired to the French lines, declared "*he* was a king *indeed* that had *ſuch* a knight;" upon which Fitzwalter's friends declared

who he was, and a reconciliation enſued with the *murderer of his daughter.* But he obtained his forfeited caſtle; which, however, was wreſted from him by Louis the Dauphin, who had been invited to England, to make civil war ſtill more deſtructive to the ſuffering inhabitants.

The Fitzwalters were chief bannerets of London, in fee for this caſtle. The banner had a red field, and a figure of St. Paul, in gold, with the exception of a ſilver face, hands, and ſword. At the commencement of a war they appeared at the Weſt door of St. Paul's church, where the Baron and his attendants were met by the Mayor, &c. and clergy; who declared he was come to do his ſervice, which he owed to the City; when the Mayor anſwered, "We give to you, as to our bannerer of fee in this city, the banner of this city, to bear and govern to the honour and profit of this city to our power;" and with it a horſe, worth 20l. richly capariſoned; and 20l. in money.

The lords of this caſtle poſſeſſed a ſoke, or ward, which was the pariſh of St. Andrew. How it went from the family of Clare appears to be involved in obſcurity; but it is known to have been in the poſſeſſion of the royal family in the reign of Henry VI.; for Humphrey duke of Glouceſter rebuilt the caſtle, after it was burnt, 1428. By this Duke's attainder the Crown came into poſſeſſion; and the ſucceeding monarchs made it their occaſional reſidence, till the time of Queen Mary; after which the Earls of Pembroke poſſeſſed it. Henry VII. expended large ſums in repairing and rebuilding at Baynard's Caſtle; and probably it was that renovated ſtructure which became involved in the general ruin of 1666. An old view of London, engraved by Thomas Bowles, repreſents the houſe as a large ſquare building, with a court within the walls. The South ſide had its foundation in the Thames, which is the part ſhewn in the print. A circular tower bounded the South-weſt corner, with a bell-ſhaped roof, and two windows; two projections each had four windows, in two ranges, then a hexagon tower, rather higher than the roof, with three ranges of windows, two in each ſide. From that to the Eaſtern end were five projections, each containing four windows, in two ranges, with pointed roofs and windows. At the Eaſtern corner another hexagon tower. A large pointed gateway, nearly in the midſt, communicated, by a bridge of two arches and ſtairs, with the Thames. Several tops of towers appear above the roof on the other ſide. The ſite now has nothing to invite curioſity.

This

This article might be ſwelled many pages by accounts of buildings ſituated on the Thames; but I ſhould be compelled to have recourſe to Stowe for them. *Novelty* therefore is not to be expected. A palace is generally ſurrounded by the houſes of eminent perſons: Baynard's Caſtle had its ſatellites, ſome few of which remained in the reign of Elizabeth; for thoſe I refer to the enſuing regiſters of the united pariſhes.

The pariſh of St. Andrew had its denomination *Wardrobe* from the building uſed for that part of monarchical ſplendour ſituated within it. Sir John Beauchamp, knight of the Garter, ſon of Guido Earl of Warwick, was the nobleman who originaly built the manſion, afterwards converted into the King's wardrobe. He died 1359, and his executors ſold the houſe to Edward III. Sir John removed many houſes for his intended building; which occaſioned a remonſtrance from the rector. Upon which the King ordered him a compenſation for his tithes, of 40s. *per annum*.

Among the Harleian Manuſcripts, No. 4780, is a parchment book, the actual and original accounts of Piers Courteys, keeper of the Great Wardrobe, from April 18 to Michaelmas, 20 Edward IV. Extracts from this will prove intereſting.

By the King's writ, directed to John Biſhop of Ely, treaſurer, &c. &c. we find that prelate, and ſome other perſons named, were auditors of Courteys' accounts, and paid his wages, and thoſe of his aſſiſtants.

"And alſo xl ſhillings yearly, for the penſion of the p̄ſone of Seynt Androwe at Baynardes Caſtelle in London, in recompens of c̄tayne oblacions, obvencions, emoliments, and other dutes to him due out of oure ſeid gret wardrobe, by reaſon of his ſaid chyrch and benefice, of the old graunte of the Prynce of ryght noble memory King Edward the Third."

Courteys had the care of the liveries of the brotherhoods of St. George and the Garter; the robes of the King, Queen, their children; the lords, ladies, and knights, of St. George and the Garter; and the prelates of thoſe orders. His ſalary was 100l. *per annum*; William Miſterton, clerk, received 1s. *per diem*; William Dunkan and William Hall, yeomen, taylors, 6d. each; and Thomas Stanes, "*portitour* *," 4d.

John Eaſter, Skinner, 10l. *per annum*; Richard Huntingdon and Thomas Dancaſt, clerks, "attending early and late," 60s.

At one time Courteys delivered, for the King's own uſe, a long gown of cloth of gold, blue upon ſatin "*emaylled* †," and lined with green ſatin; a doublet of

* Porter. † Enamelled.

blue

blue ſatin, lined with Holland cloth; a demy gown of tawney velvet, lined with blue damaſk, &c. &c.

He received in the period above named 1174l. 5s. 2d. for the uſe of his office; 338l. 15s. 6d. was appropriated to the purchaſe of velvets, ſatins, damaſk, and other ſilks, from Piers de Vraulx, of Montpelier; 48l. 18s. 4d. for 279 ounces of ſpangles and "wat floures," at 3s. 6d. per oz.; 102l. for cloth of gold tiſſue, white and green; and of the "*vittaill*" money of the ſtaple of Calais 260l.

Purchaſed eight fox ſkins, at 7d. each; and "boggy *" legs, for powderings, at 2s. per hundred; white lamb ſkins, at 14s. per hundred.

The velvets were from 8s. to 16s. per yard; the black cloths of gold 40s.; velvet upon velvet, and white tiſſue cloth of gold, 40s.; cloth of gold, broached upon ſatin, 24s.; and cloth of ſilver, in the ſame manner, the ſame price.

Damaſk 8s. per yard; ſatins 6s. 10s. and 12s.; camlets 30s. apiece; ſarſnets from 4s. to 4s. 2d.

Paid "the ſame William Shuckburg, for four counterpoints, whereof one, of Arras, with imagery, without ſilk; one other, of green "*verdours* †," with trees; one other, of white, with a ſcripture, &c. &c. Theſe articles ſhew the curious difference between our cotton counterpanes, and *patch*-works, and thoſe of our anceſtors.

Feather-beds, with bolſters, were then bought for 16s. 8d. "for our ſovereign Lord the King."

Hoſen of cloth, of divers colours, 13s. 4d. per pair; ſocks of fuſtian 3d. per pair.

Two pair ſhoon of Spaynyſh leder double ſoled, and not lyned, price the peire 16d.; for eight par of ſloppes, lyned with blue velvet, of the King's own ſtore, of blue, green, and black leather, 18d. per pair; "leathe" patyns 12d. per pair.

For ſeven pair of "botews" of black leather, above the knee, 4s. a pair; black leather boots 6s. 8d.; coloured Spaniſh 8s.; a pair of long ſpurs, parcel gilt, 6s.; hats 1s. a piece; oſtrich feathers 10s. each; gilt nails 4d. per hundred.

Taylors were employed within the wardrobe; 26 of whom are charged as working 160 days, at 6d. per day each; 14 ſkinners, 299 days, at 6d. each.

Paid to Rauff Underwod, wyredrawer, for 111lb. and a q'rton, of wyre of iren, for to hang with verdours ayenſt the grete bay windowe, in the Quene's old chambre, in the wardrobe, towarde the dragon, &c.

* Skins of the legs of.

† Q. *baize*, as below for the windows.

The

The ambaſſadors of France lodged there at this period, "in Mr. Sutton's place."

"For waſhing of II pair of ſhets, of II breds; and VIII pair of ſhets, everiche of III breds; after the King's departing from the grete wardrobe, in the moneth of Juyll, the XX yere of his mooſte noble reigne, for every pair waſhing, IIId."

For XXX burdons of ruſhes, at d'vers tymes, when the King's higneſſe and goode grace reſted and abode at his ſaid grete wardrobe.

Three dozen and nine pounds of candles were conſumed during this viſit, at one penny per pound.

For making a gown and a hood of the livery of the Garter for the Duke de Ferrar, 8s. and a mantle of blue velvet, garniſhed with a rich "garter of rudde" (red), 6s. This nobleman then removed from the Cold Herbor to the wardrobe.

The above articles ſhew us the domeſtic and public habiliments of the monarch, and indeed great part of the royal houſehold, at a remote period of our hiſtory. The reader, I am confident, will be gratified with this peep into the wardrobe of Edward IV.

I ſhall now invite him to the royal library; where he will find ſome books, very richly bound, by which a judgment may be formed of their neighbours.

Paid to Piers Bauduyn, ſtationer, for binding, gilding, and dreſſing, of a book called Titus Livius 20s.; the ſame for the Holy Trinity 16s.; Froiſard 16s.; the Bible 16s.; the Government of Kings and Princes 16s.; three ſmall French books 6s. 8d.; the Fortreſs of Faith and Joſephus 3s. 4d.; the Bible hiſtorical 20s.

The church of St. Anne was a curacy, which devolved to the Crown with the monaſtery of the Black Friers; and was afterwards ſold, or granted, to a perſon from whom the pariſhioners purchaſed it, who elected a curate or preacher. Remaining thus for ſome time, Sir Thomas Corden poſſeſſing the monaſtery, he thought fit to deſtroy it for the profit ariſing from the ſale of the materials, and with it the church of St. Anne; but the pariſhioners, juſtly exaſperated, compelled him to rebuild it; and they uſed the church tilll 1666; when the fire of that year reducing both St. Andrew's and St. Anne's to ruins, the former only was re-eſtabliſhed, the pariſhes united, and the living fixed at 140l. *per annum* *, with an excellent parſonage adjoining the North ſide of St. Andrew's.

The preſentation is alternately in the Crown and pariſhioners.

* Increaſed by the act of parliament of 1804 to 233l. 6s. 8d.

RECTORS.

RECTORS.

William Savage *, D. D.; maſter of Emanuel college, Cambridge, 1719; and died 1736.

——— Granger; died Feb. 1759.

Phocion Henley, A. M. He died Aug. 29, 1764, of a contagious fever, caught by viſiting one of his poor pariſhioners.

The Rev. William Romaine, inſtituted Feb. 26, 1766, 46 years lecturer of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, from 1749; and died in 1795 †.

This popular preacher was nominated in October 1764. The number of votes for each candidate were, Mr. Warner 78, Mr. Smith 78, and Mr. Romaine 73. The friends of the latter demanded a ſcrutiny; after which Mr. Warner was found to have 77, and Mr. Romaine 71. Mr. Smith's were reduced to 36. Upon this another election was appointed; againſt which Mr. Smith would have proteſted, but the churchwardens diſſolved the veſtry.

When the conteſt commenced, Jan. 22, Mr. Warner inſiſted that, by the deciſion of all parties, ſupported by legal opinions, the number of candidates could not be reduced to two; adding, that the choice was decidedly in his own favour by five votes. The Veſtry however perſiſted; when Mr. Romaine had 134, and Mr. Smith 105 votes. The vanquiſhed party obtained an injunction, forbidding the Biſhop from inducting Mr. Romaine till the matter was decided in the Court of Chancery. The popular enthuſiaſm in favour of the new rector was ſuch, that the papers of April 1767 aſſert, that he adminiſtered the ſacrament to more than 500 perſons on the Good Friday of that year, and to 300 on the following Sunday ‡.

1795, Aug. 27. William Goode, A. M.

"Mr. William Dixwell, rector, benefice 18l. goods 27l. fined 4s. 10s.

Sir William Chamber, ſtipend 6l. 13s. 4d. goods 10l. fined 32s.

John Parrant, founded one chantry, and gave lands to the yearly value of 12l. 3s. 4d.

Sir Humphrey Talbot, knt. founded a chantry by his laſt will, and gave lands amounting to 7l. 6s. 8d. *per annum.*

John Lee gave, by his will, for keeping an obit in land, 9l. 5s. 5d. *per annum.*

* He publiſhed a ſermon at the election of a lord mayor, 1707; and one before the ſons of the clergy, 1715.

† See an account of him and his works, Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 762. ‡ London Chronicle.

REGISTERS.

REGISTERS.

Baptisms.

1615, Nov. 12. Baptiſed Mary, daughter to Sir George Goringe.

Was this the George Lord Goring, the witty, facetious, debauched, courageous, and volatile general in the cauſe of Charles I. whoſe licentious conduct injured his maſter more than his proweſs benefited him, and was by him, 1644, created earl of Norwich; or, George Goring of Higdon, Suſſex, whoſe ſon George was created Baron Goring 14 Charles I.? Probably it was the latter.

Feb. 2, 1616. Margaret, daughter of Sir George Goringe.

1618, Nov. 29. Rebecca, daughter of Sir George Southcote.

1618–9, March 21. Robert, ſon of Sir John Cook.

1620–1, March 13. Mary, daughter of Sir John Cook.

1633, Aug. 17. William Mordaunt, ſon of Lord John Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough.

1635–6, Feb. 28. Lewis, ſon of John Earl of Peterborough.

The above John Earl of Peterborough was advanced to that dignity by patent, dated March 9, 3 Charles I.; but the Peerage omits the names of William and Lewis, mentioning only Henry and John (the former of which inherited the title), and a daughter, as the iſſue of the Earl's marriage with Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Earl of Effingham. It is probable that his Lordſhip's houſe in this pariſh may have been the ſcene of the conference between Biſhop Uſher and a Papiſt, at which he was preſent, and by which he was convinced of the ſuperior advantages of the Proteſtant religion, although educated in the Roman Catholic faith.

Marriages.

1568, May 26. Sir Henry Piggott and Dennys Boſvile.

1610, June 19. Sir Samuel Payton, knt. to Mary Auſten.

1657, Dec. 17. Mr. John Campbell, of Glanorchy, in the county of Perth, in the nation of Scotland, eſq. was married to the Lady Mary Rich.

Burials.

1583–4, Jan. 16. Sir Thomas Walſingham's bowels.

1590, Aug. 15. Alice the Lady Saunders.

"In the year 1605–6, the wife of William Tyas, gentleman, keeper of the wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth, was delivered of three male children, who were all baptiſed on one day, and buried on another."

1634, Oct. 26. Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Henry Appleton.

1642, April 29. Dame Thomaſin Luſher, widow to Sir Nicholas Luſher.

1646, Nov. 21. Sir John Lambe, knt.

1651, June 29. Sir Bevis Thelwall, knt.

1653–4, March 13. Sir James Stonehouſe, baronet; lodger.

1680, Nov. 18. Edmond Lee, eſq. gave 10l. *per annum* for four years to the poor.

Baptiſms 1559, 18. Burials 1560, 34.
1563, 250, plague.
1665, 319, plague.

Six perſons were buried in one day, Jan. 1726–7, who were killed by the fall of ſome decayed houſes in which they reſided.

ST. ANNE, BLACKFRIERS.

REGISTERS.

Baptisms.

1564. Henry Neville, ſon to Sir Henry Neville, knt. May 20.

1596. Epolenep Crookes, ſon of Mr. Recorder, Dec. 29.

This gentleman publiſhed Reports of Law Caſes, and was a man of ſtrict integrity and honour.

1598, Auguſt 31. Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley * the younger.

1602, May 17. Charles Vavaſor, ſon of the Right Worſhipful Sir Thomas Vavaſor, knight.

* Of Weſtenton, Suſſex; knighted in 1589. He was elder brother to the celebrated Perſian traveller.

1604–5,

1604–5, Jan. 17. Robert Wynter, ſon of Sir Edward Wynter, knt.

1604–5, Feb. 11. Anne Vavaſor, daughter of Sir Thomas Vavaſor.

1604–5, Feb. 14. Cicely La Warre, daughter of Lord La Warre.

This was the Lord De la War who received the appointment of Captain General of all the Colonies in Virginia; to which country he ſailed in 1609, but died on his return. Lady Cicely was his fourth daughter, by Lady Cicely daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley, knt.

1605, April 25. Anne Anſlowe (Onſlow), daughter of Sir Edward Anſlowe.

1605, May 9. Richard Haughton, ſon of Sir Richard Haughton.

1608–9, March 18. Henry D'Arcy, ſon to Sir Robert D'Arcy.

1608–9, March 21. Elizabeth Hobart, daughter of Sir Henry Hobart.

1609–10, Feb. 16. Edward D'Arcy, ſon of Sir Robert D'Arcy.

1609–10, March 11. Ezekial Gouge, ſon of Mr. William Gouge, preacher.

It would be unpardonable to paſs the name of William Gouge without notice. He was of King's college, Cambridge, and miniſter of St. Anne's pariſh 46 years; in which ſituation he gave infinite ſatisfaction to the inhabitants. His religious exerciſes were of the moſt fervent deſcription; and it is recorded of him, that when at Cambridge he never omitted attending divine ſervice in the chapel of his college for nine years in ſucceſſion; and made it a point to read fifteen chapters of the Bible every day. He was a member of the Aſſembly of Divines, and aſſiſted in writing annotations on the Bible, publiſhed under the name of "The Aſſembly's Annotations."

Glouceſter-court, a ſmall ſquare, ſurrounded by wretched paſſages, formed by ſheds, wooden houſes, and walls, contains a fragment or two of the old monaſtery of the Black Friers, compoſed of flint and freeſtone, with projections like brackets, ſhapeleſs through decay. Near this is a ſmall burial-ground, with a pointed arch in one of the walls. Eight ſteps on the North ſide lead to Joye's free-ſchool; adjoining to which a wall ſupports a plain tablet, thus inſcribed:

"Near this marble (in the place which before the fire of London was the porch of the church of St. Anne, Blackfriers) lie interred the bodies of Dr. William Gouge, miniſter of this pariſh 46 years, who died Dec. 12, 1653, aged 79; Mr. Thomas Gouge, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Doctor, ſome time miniſter of St. Sepulchre's church, who died Oct. 29, 1681, aged 77, with Mrs. Anne Gouge, his wife, who died Dec. 3, 1671, aged 55; William Gouge, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Mr. Thomas Gouge, who died October 13, 1706, aged 64. This monument

was erected by Mrs. Meliora Prieſtley, only child of the ſaid William Gouge, eſq. and wife of William Prieſtley, eſq. of Wildhill, in the county of Hertford, eſq. in pious memory of her dear father and worthy anceſtors.

"This monument was ſet up in this place with the leave of the founder of the ſchool."

The ſchool alluded to had its origin as follows. In the year 1704 Peter Joye, eſq. propoſed to the pariſhioners to found a ſchool for a certain number of poor boys of the pariſhes of St. Anne's and St. Andrew's, for teaching them reading, writing, and arithmetick, under ſuch rules as he ſhould preſcribe; to ſettle a ſalary on a maſter; and to erect a ſchool, with an apartment for the maſter, upon a piece of ground within the pariſh, where the tabernacle ſtood for divine worſhip before the rebuilding of the pariſh church, provided the pariſh would convey this ground for ever for the purpoſes above mentioned, add ſome ground, and keep the ſchool in repair. This propoſal was agreed to by the Veſtry, reſerving the right of holding their meetings in the ſchool-room. Upon this, Mr. Joye conveyed to truſtees two freehold meſſuages and tenements in White Friers, and an Exchequer annuity of 13l. 6s. 8d. for 99 years, from 1704, to pay 24l. *per annum* to the maſter; and to the miniſter and lecturer 6s. 8d. *per annum* each, for two ſermons ſuited to the purpoſes of the foundation; 10s. *per annum* to the truſtees; and 2s. 6d. to the beadle; any overplus not exceeding 6l. to be paid to the maſter. The endowment now amounts to 160l. 17s. 3d. The maſter's ſalary, for 40 boys, is 30l. A ſchool-miſtreſs, for 30 girls, receives 20l.; but if wife to the maſter 15l. The expence of cloathing theſe children is 52l. 10s.; apprentice fees for two children 10l. They are admitted between the ages of ſeven and fourteen; and if the united pariſhes do not produce 50 candidates (to which number the objects of the charity have been reduced, as the eſtate is not improveable), they are received from neighbouring diſtricts.

1610, May 9. Burrow Scow, ſon to Sir John Scow.
1611, Aug. 11. Robert Browne, ſon of Sir Richard Browne.
1611–12, March 11. Elizabeth Gouge.
1613, Aug. 20. Katharine D'Aubeny, daughter to the Lord D'Aubigny.
1613–4, Jan. 6. Francis Horrell, ſon to Sir Edmond Horrell.
1613–4, Feb. 27. Elizabeth Gouge.
1614, Nov. 23. Anne Steward, daughter to the Lord D'Aubigney.
1614, Nov. 28. Charles D'Arcy, ſon of Sir Robert D'Arcy.

1614–5, Feb. 19. Mary Gouge.
1615, Feb. 23. Francis Smyth, ſon to Sir William Smith.
1622, May 13. Peter, ſon of Dr. Paul Delaune.
1622, June 26. James, ſon of Sir Nicholas Smyth, and Dorothy his lady.
1623, Oct. 18. Henry, ſon of John Lord Morden and Lady Elizabeth.
1624, May 12. Henry, ſon of Sir William Andrews, knight, and Anne his lady.
1624, June 25. Elizabeth Gouge.
1628, May 1. Edward, ſon of Sir John Bingley and Jane his lady.
1629–30, March 13. Thomas, ſon of Sir Thomas Lucas and Margaret his lady.
1630, Dec. 6. Thomas, ſon of Sir Robert Jenkinſon and Anne his lady.
1631, July 5. Thomas, ſon of Sir Gervaſe Elwes and Frances his lady.
1634, June 5. Francis, ſon of Sir John Temple and Lady Mary.
1634, Auguſt 7. Anne, daughter of Sir Gervaſe Elwes and Lady Frances.
1635, May 8. John, ſon of Sir Thomas and Lady Anne Lucas.
1635, Nov. 1. John, ſon of Sir Gervaſe Elwes and Frances his lady.
1635, Dec. 23. William, ſon of Sir Francis Wyat and Margaret his lady.
1635–6, Jan. 19. Mary, daughter of Sir John Temple and Lady Mary.
1637, May 23. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gervaſe Elwes and Lady Frances.
1640–1, Jan. 27. Mary, daughter of Sir Samuel Luke and Lady Elizabeth.
1640–1, Feb. 11. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Stapleton and Barbara his lady.
1641, Oct. 22. Katharine, daughter of Sir Gervaſe Elwes and Lady Frances.
1641, Dec. 9. Juſtinian, daughter of Sir Anthony Vandyke and his lady.

The above, and one other article, proves that this admirable painter reſided in the pariſh of St. Anne *. His works have immortaliſed him in England; and we have only to regret the inability of the Sovereign to reward his tranſcendant merit. The latter part of the life of Vandyke muſt have been embittered by the rage of civil war in a double degree, as a man and as an artiſt. He died in 1641.

1641, Dec. 14. Thomas and Charles, ſons of Sir John Lucas and Anne his lady.
1642, April 24. Samuel, ſon to Sir Samuel Luke † and Elizabeth his lady.
1642, July 21. Peter, ſon of Sir Henry Hayman and Mary his lady.
1642, Nov. 1. William, ſon of Sir John Franklin and Elizabeth his lady.

* Lord Orford ſays, "he was lodged among the King's artiſts at Blackfryars, which Felibien ‡, according to the dignity of ignorance which the French affect, calls l'hotel de *Blaiſore*." Anecdotes of Painting, vol. III. p. 98.

† Probably the patron of Butler, author of Hudibras; and one of Cromwell's officers.

‡ Vol. III. p. 445.

1642, Nov. 29. Edward, ſon of Sir William Roberts.
1643, Sept. 26. Nicholas, ſon of Sir Samuel Luke and Elizabeth his lady.
1644, May 24. Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Hayman.
1644, May 28. Philippa, daughter of Sir Philip Stapleton and Lady Barbara.
1644–5, Jan. 19. Jane, daughter of Sir Samuel and Lady Luke.
1646, April 3. Mary, daughter of *Dr. Cornelius Burges* and Elizabeth his wife.
1646, Nov. 30. John, ſon of Mr. Thomas Offley and Lady D'Arcy his wife.
1646–7, Jan. 17. Sarah, daughter of Sir Samuel Luke and Elizabeth his lady.
1661, ... Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Heneage Fetherſtone, baronet, and Dame Mary his wife, was born April 16 and baptiſed 30.
1662, June 20. Lettice, daughter of Sir Robert and Lettice Maſſie.
1679, April 13. Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Anne Fitch.
1682, April 7. Melior, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitch and Anne his lady.
1683, May 24. Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitch and Anne his lady.

Marriages.

1580, Feb. 16. Maſter Henry North to Mrs. Mary Knyvett.
1584, Nov. 23. Mr. Anſloe (Onſlow *) to [Elizabeth] Shirley, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley.
1588, Jan. 10. Mr. John Shirley † to Mrs. Jane Shirley.
1606, Jan. 19. Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, in Suffolk, and Dorothy Hubbard.
1608, April 16. The Lord Robert *Sanker* to Mary Farmer.
1609, May 24. Sir John Crooke, knight, and Rachael Webb.
1614, July 21. Sir Edward Hoby and .....
1614–5, Feb. 2. Mr. Thomas Shirley and Elizabeth Stevens.
1615, Oct. 23. Sir Allen Apſlie and Mrs. Lucy St. John.
1618, May 19. Sir Thomas Savile and the Lady Frances Lewſon.
1624, Feb. 2. Sir Samuel Luke and Elizabeth Freeman.
1626, Sept. 14. Sir Thomas Edmonds and Lady Theodoſia Haſtings ‡.
1626, Oct. 24. Simon D'Ews and Anne Clopton.

This gentleman was a moſt laborious collector of curious hiſtorical and literary matter, as his numerous collections in the Britiſh Muſeum will prove.

* Afterward Sir Edward Onſlow; See Mr. Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. p. 721.

† Afterward Sir John Shirley, of Iſfield, Suſſex. Ibid.

‡ Daughter of Francis Lord Haſtings, who was the eldeſt ſon of George fourth earl of Huntingdon, but died in his father's lifetime.

1627,

1627, Aug. 17. Sir Miles Hobart and Margaret Dudley.
1628–9, March 5. Sir Anthony Irby and Mary Smith.
1629, June 29. Sir William Bulſtrode and Anne Banniſter.
1630, June 25. Sir Chriſtopher D'Arcy and Mary Rigden.
1633, Aug. 8. Sir Francis Knolys and Cicely Ed . . . . .
1645, Dec. 8. Sir Thomas Wharton and Lady Mary . . . . . .
1646, Dec. 8. John Cecil, earl of Exeter, and Lady Frances Manners.
1650, April 25. Sir Anthony Aſhley Cooper and Lady Frances Cecil.

This great man and eminent ſtateſman was born in the year 1621, and was remarkable from his earlieſt youth for ſagacity and application; which rendered him the admiration of the univerſity of Oxford; whence he came to London, and entered at Gray's-inn, in order to ſtudy the laws of his country. There his acquirements were ſuch that, added to thoſe he had before attained, he became one of the moſt fluent and argumentative orators the community then poſſeſſed. After the diſſolution of the parliament in 1640, in which he had a ſeat for Tewkeſbury, he raiſed a regiment for the King's ſervice, was appointed ſheriff of the county of Dorſet, and governor of Weymouth; but when in thoſe ſituations a difference of opinion, or jealouſy, between him and Colonel Aſhburnham, who acted as governor of the county of Dorſet, induced the fickle Cooper to deſert his maſter's colours, and accept a commiſſion from the Parliament, as commander of the forces in the above county. One would willingly find a palliating circumſtance for this dereliction, but it ſo evidently aroſe from private pique that it is impoſſible. If the King's cauſe was juſt, he ought never to have forſaken it, although he might have conceived his ſervices ſlighted; if the Parliament had the advantage in point of juſtice, he ought not to have accepted employments under the King. His youth will not ſerve as an excuſe, becauſe he is univerſally ſaid to have poſſeſſed the knowledge of age; and he remains, with a thouſand other inſtances, a proof *of the folly of the wiſe*. Cromwell ſoon convinced Cooper of the abſurdity of his conduct; the conſequence of which was an endeavour at atonement, by oppoſing all his machinations to exalt himſelf into ſupreme power, and to reſtore the monarchy he had endeavoured to ſubvert. As might be ſuppoſed, he was ſuſpected, and even impriſoned; but had the addreſs to convince the government of his *innocence*; which was ſo far deceived as to truſt him with the command of a regiment of horſe; yet this very Cooper, and his regiment, were the firſt to declare for general Monk. And he

even

even went as one of the twelve commoners to ſolicit Charles the Second's acceptance of the throne. Hence aroſe his ſubſequent great preferments; which, as he then uſed them for the benefit of the nation, he richly deſerved. The approbation, regrets, and commiſeration, of the publick, attended him during his oppoſition to the obnoxious meaſures of James II. whoſe friends forced him into a voluntary exile, in which he died, at Amſterdam, Jan. 21, 1682–3; but his body was brought to England, and interred with his anceſtors at Wimborne St. Giles, in Dorſetſhire.

1650, Sept. 20. Sir Weſton Ridgway, earl of Londonderry, and Mrs. Frances Temple.

1653, Sept. 11. Sir Richard Everet and Lady Frances *Eloway* *.

"July 18, 1655. Publications have been made betwixt Sir John Chicheſter, baronet, of Rayley, in the pariſh of Pilton, in the county of Devon, widower, and Miſs Mary Warcup, of the pariſh of St. Anne, Blackfriers, London. Publiſhed in Newgate market, in three ſeveral weeks, and on three ſeveral markets; and were married before John Ireton, July 18, 1655."

Burials.

1573, Feb. 27. The Lady Portenay.

1573, Feb. 28. My Lady Portindie.

1579, Aug. 4. John Lacone, infamouſly buried, for killing himſelf deſperately.

1580, March 21. William, fool to my Lady Jerningham.

1594. Robert Halle, ſervant to Tyſſe Cutler; who did hang himſelf, and was buried at the Thames, hard by Blackfriers-bridge.

1620–1, Feb. 16. The Lady Ann Finch.

1622, Sept. 9. Charles D'Arcy, ſon of the Lady Suſan Darcy.

1623, October 28. Dorothy, wife of Mathew Sommers. (She was ſlain at a prieſt's ſermon). Mary Clement, waiting-woman to the ſaid Dorothy, ſlain with her miſtreſs.

The horrid accident thus noticed occaſioned a number of pamphlets, intolerant and bigoted in the extreme; amongſt which were, "Something written by occaſion of that fatal and memorable Accident in the Black Friers on Sunday, being

* Q. *Elwes.*

the

the 26 of October, 1623, *ſtilo antiquo*, and the 5th November, *ſtilo novo*, or Roman, 1623."

"A Word of Comfort, or a Diſcourſe concerning the late lamentable Accident of the fall of a Room at a Catholick Sermon, in the Black Friers at London, wherewith about fourſcore perſons were oppreſſed. Written for the Comfort of Catholicks and Information of Proteſtants, by J. R. P. 1623." And "The doleſull Even Song, or a true, particular, and impartial Narration of that fearful and ſudden Calamity which befel the Preacher, Mr. Drury a Jeſuit, and the greater Part of his Auditory, by the downfall of the Floor at an Aſſembly in the Blackfriers, on Sunday the 26 of October laſt, in the afternoon, &c. by J. Goad."

The firſt of theſe publications furniſhes ample matter for animadverſion; but it is better to let the author ſpeak for himſelf, in order to ſhew the lengths to which bigotry and uncharitableneſs extended in the reign of James I.; and yet who could have ſuppoſed ſuch an occurrence would have excited other feelings than pity and horror? It is true, the charge attaches not wholly to us Proteſtants; for my author ſays of the Papiſts, "Such is their uncharitableneſs, that we are hereticks, and immediately damned!" "Firſt, then, the Papiſts will have it a mere accident, and ſo impute it to the antiquity of the building, and the rottenneſs of the timber, &c. Secondly, concerning the Proteſtants, with fear and trembling they impute it to God's judgment and vengeance; yea, and then it is a memorable fatal puniſhment, not only for their main oppoſition to God's word, but for their preſumptuous affronting the true Church of God; which is ſo near in that place, as if the Devil had aſſiſted them with boaſts and vain glory to their auditory, that they ſhould hear other manner of preaching."

This man's zeal is even ludicrous; for inſtance, "That men are worthily ſerved, I mean luke-warm Proteſtants, that muſt run from the pure waters of Shiloe *to be-dirty* themſelves in the *filthy puddles* of men's traditions."

But let us turn to the *real* Proteſtant, the worthy Goad, from the infuriated bigot who defiles that venerated name, who ſays in his addreſs to the reader, "Boldly therefore may a Moderate undertake to reprehend thoſe encroachers upon God's prerogative, who take upon them to comprehend, in the ſmall veſſel of their ſhallow underſtanding, the boundleſs Ocean of God's ſecret judgments, having no other conduct thereunto than the overt-act of a corporeal ſtroke, and outward chaſtiſement."

Father Drury, who was a member of the ſociety of Jeſuits, and in prieſt's orders, had the reputation of being a fervent preacher, and in all probability his exterior and manner were prepoſſeſſing; to this cauſe, and not to any laxity in opinion among the Proteſtants, I am willing to attribute the aſſembly who were his auditors, and not Roman Catholicks. Let us examine London at preſent, and we ſhall find perſons whoſe doctrines are fully as reprehenſible, and whoſe ſermons are interlarded with political poiſon, attended by crowds whoſe reflection *ſleeps at leaſt*, but may be juſtly allowed to be well-meaning members of ſociety, as little deſirous of becoming Jacobins, as the poor female ſufferers with Drury were to become good Roman Catholicks.

Over the gate-way of the hotel of the French ambaſſador, in Blackfriers, which was of ſtone and brick, was a gallery, or Attick ſtory, of 40 feet in length, and 17 in width, the third in height from the ground. There were two paſſages to this room, one from the ſtreet, the other from the ambaſſador's withdrawing room. The lower floor had a vault of ſtone. Twelve feet were taken from the length of the gallery by a deal partition; and this apartment ſerved as a veſtry-room for the prieſt; ſo that an auditory of near 300 perſons were compreſſed within a ſpace but 28 feet in length, and 17 in breadth. As the architect who erected this building could never have ſuppoſed ſo many people would have aſſembled in it, he had taken no precautions calculated to ſuſtain ſo great a weight; on the contrary, it was found that the principal beam of the floor had been almoſt ſevered, by two mortices facing each other, in the centre, leaving little more than three inches of ſolid wood.

A few chairs were occupied by the ſuperior claſſes of the congregation before the prieſt, who had a table near him, and a chair ſomething elevated; but the remainder ſtood literally wedged together.

Drury made his appearance in a ſurplice and ſcarlet ſtole, and a perſon who officiated as clerk placed a book and hour-glaſs on the table. The prieſt then kneeled, and repeated a ſilent ejaculation; and, riſing, croſſed himſelf. He then read his text, from the Servant and 10,000 talents. In the progreſs of this expoſition he vehemently inſiſted on theſe words, "I forgive *thee* all thy debt, ſhouldeſt not thou alſo have had compaſſion on this fellow, even as I had pity on thee."

About half an hour had elapſed when the dreadful cataſtrophe occurred, which in one moment precipitated the whole maſs of wretched ſufferers through a floor beneath them, down to the arch of ſtone; where they were ingulphed in a torrent of

of timber, lath, and duſt, after a deſcent of 22 feet. The room immediately under this fatal floor was 20 feet ſquare; and it is probable that the partitions formed a ſupport for part of the broken one, which did not fall. On this ſeveral perſons were ſaved, and beheld the ſhocking ſcene, from which they had no other way of retiring but by digging through the partition with their knives.

Mr. Goad's apoſtrophe is ſo truly charitable and affecting, that I cannot reſiſt tranſcribing it: "Who can to the life expreſs the face of death preſenting itſelf in ſo rueful and different ſhapes?

Quis talia fando—temperet à lachrymis?

What ear without tingling can hear the doleful and confuſed cries of ſuch a troop, men, women, children, all falling ſuddenly in the ſame pit, and apprehending with one horror the ſame ruin! What eye can behold, without inundation of tears, ſuch a ſpectacle of men overwhelmed with breaches of weighty timber, buried in rubbiſh, and ſmothered in the duſt! What heart, without evaporating into ſighs, can ponder the burthen of deepeſt ſorrow and lamentations of parents, huſbands, wives, kinſmen, friends, for their deareſt pledges and chiefeſt comforts in this world, all bereft and ſwept away with one blaſt of the ſame diſmal tempeſt."

The Recorder of London, Serjeant Finch, ordered, with the greateſt prudence, that every avenue to the ſcene of miſery ſhould be immediately cloſed, in order that it might not be increaſed by the impetuoſity of an inquiſitive crowd; and employed perſons to extricate the living, which could not be accompliſhed in any other way than through an upper window, ſo completely were the lower paſſages choaked.

Several people eſcaped in a very extraordinary manner; particularly Mrs. Lucy Penruddock, who was preſerved by a chair falling hollow over her; and a young man, who lay on the floor, overwhelmed by people and rubbiſh, yet untouched by them, through the reſting of fragments on each other, and thus leaving a ſpace round him. In this horrible ſituation he had the preſence of mind to force his way through a piece of the cieling; and he ſhortly after had the indeſcribable happineſs of aſſiſting in the liberation of others.

The prieſts, Drury and Redyate, were killed; as were, Lady Webbe, of Southwark; and the daughter of Lady Blackſtone. The lady who introduces this article was wife of a Captain Sommers, then a priſoner in the King's Bench.

The coroner's inqueſt examined into the cauſe of the deaths of 63 bodies, 44 of which were buried in the court-yard before the ambaſſador's houſe, and 15 in his garden; but it is ſuppoſed that between 90 and 100 perſons loſt their lives, as many were known, and carried away by their friends.

1625, Sept. 7. Henry Maſters, the King's ſerjeant trumpeter.

1625, Oct. 26. Mrs. Elizabeth Gouge, wife to the Rev. William Gouge, our miniſter. She died at Edgware, in Middleſex, of a dropſy, in child-birth of her 13th child. She died October 26, and was buried October 29, under the communion-table, in the chancel of Edgware church.

1626–7, Feb. 9. Lady Luſon's corpſe carried away.

1631, Nov. 26. The Lady Mary Wingfield.

1633–4, March 7. Thomas, ſon of Sir Gervaſe Elwes.

1634, Oct. 24. James Lord Balfore.

1634, Dec. 24. Sir Chriſtopher D'Arcy.

1638, Nov. 5. The Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Horſeley.

Sir Anthony Vandyke loſt two of his ſervants in this year.

1642, Dec. 13. Katharine, daughter of Sir Gervaſe Elwes.

1642, Dec. 19. Richard, ſon of Sir Gyles Overbury.

1644, Sept. 6. Iſabel, daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Barbara Stapleton.

1644–5, Jan. 10. Sir George Horſeley.

1646, Dec. 15. Iſabel, daughter of Sir Philip Stapleton.

1648, Feb. 1. Thomas, ſon of Colonel Thomas Harriſon.

1652, Jan. 12. Richard, ſon of Major-general Thomas Harriſon.

1653, Aug. 25. Jane, daughter of Sir Oliver Nicholas.

1660, June 18. Robert Jermyn, eſq. ſon of Sir Thomas Jermyn.

Iſaac Oliver, the unrivalled miniature painter, was buried here, and had a monument, which periſhed with the church in 1666.

The pariſh contained a play-houſe, for an account of which I muſt refer the reader to Mr. Malone; but it may not be amiſs to mention that the following players were buried at St. Anne's: in 1615, Sam Pratt, ſervant to one; 1631, Jan. 25, Richard Sharp, player; 1643, Mr. Burrows, from the play-houſe; 1645, Richard Bowers; and 1646, Edward Jones.

The following extract is from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons.

"1625, Feb. 28. Mr. Whitby reported the petition of the inhabitants of the Blackfriers againſt the play-houſe there; of the great inconveniences the inhabi-

tants

tants receive thereby; diſturbance of trade; hindrance of bringing in their goods and victuals; quarrels and bloodſhed; deſertion of chief dwellings by noblemen and gentlemen; hindrance of carrying their children to be chriſtened, or dead bodies to be buried; and danger of infection. Referred to the Lord Chamberlain.

"1625, March 11. Sir B. Rudyard reported, that he had delivered his meſſage to the Lord Chamberlain about the playhouſe at Blackfriers; that the Lord Chamberlain's anſwer is (with expreſſions of great reſpect to this Houſe), that though it belong not to his place, yet he will recommend the petition to his Majeſty, with his beſt endeavour to mediate the ſame ſo as there may be conſideration had of the players' damage by their removal from thence."

Baptiſms	1561	3,	burials 1569	11.
	1562	10,	1593	128 plague.
	1642	73,	1603	238 plague.
	1801	86,	1625	223 plague.
			1665	494 plague.

The church of *St. Andrew* is ſurrounded by a ſmall ſquare; on two ſides of which are very good houſes, but the exterior has nothing to recommend it. The interior however is rather handſome, but of the Tuſcan order. The nave and ailes are formed by ſquare pillars, in two gradations; the lower ſupporting the galleries. There are ſix on each ſide. The roof is a ſemicircle, with angular pannels between the arches; containing cherubim, fruit, and flowers; others, ſemicircular, have cherubim, winged infants, palm and olive branches, and crowns, books, doves, &c.; the centre is filled by five wreathed circles, of admirable workmanſhip. The cielings of the ailes are plain interſecting arches.

The altar-piece is of the ſame order. And under a large arched window two pilaſters, imitations of lapis lazuli, ſupport a ſemicircular pediment, with a nimbus and triangle in the tympan. Between them the tablets of the Decalogue, and other pilaſters incloſe thoſe of the Creed and Paternoſter.

A gallery at the Weſt end was erected in the year 1774.

The pulpit is ſupported by a tall Doric pillar, on which is the ſounding-board; and on the oppoſite ſide of the aile is the deſk.

The font is unworthy of the church.

MONUMENTS.

Monuments.

That erected by the admirers of Mr. Romaine is by the late Mr. Bacon, and may justly be pronounced an excellent performance. The pedeſtal is of dark-veined marble, the tablet and pyramid of the pureſt white. A buſt of the deceaſed, moſt exquiſitely finiſhed, and an alto relievo, compoſe the remainder of the deſign. The latter repreſents Religion and Faith, full of placidity, pointing with a teleſcope to the Saviour; who diſplays his wounds, and is ſeated on a rainbow. The beautiful female bears the croſs; and a book, inſcribed, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the ſins of the world!" There are emblems beſides of a ſacrificed lamb, the chalice, and bread, and a fountain guſhing from a hill.

"In a vault beneath lies the mortal part of the Rev. William Romaine, A. M. thirty years rector of theſe united pariſhes, and forty-ſix years lecturer of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt. Raiſed up of God for an important work in his Church; a ſcholar of extenſive learning, a Chriſtian of eminent piety, a preacher of peculiar gifts and animation, conſecrating all his talents to the inveſtigation of ſacred truth, during a miniſtry of more than half a century. He lived, converſed, and wrote, only to exalt the Saviour. Mighty in the Scriptures, he ably defended, with eloquence and zeal, the equal perfections of the Triune Jehovah exhibited in man's redemption; the Father's everlaſting love; the atonement, righteouſneſs, and complete ſalvation of the Son; the regenerating influence of the Eternal Spirit; with the operations and enjoyments of a purifying faith. When diſplaying theſe eſſential doctrines of the Goſpel, with a ſimplicity and fervour rarely united, his enlivened countenance expreſſed the joy of his ſoul. God owned the truth; and multitudes, raiſed from guilt and ruin to the hope of endleſs felicity, became ſeals to his miniſtry, the bleſſings and the ornaments of Society. Having manifeſted the purity of his principles in his life, to the age of 81, July 26, 1795, he departed in the triumph of faith, and entered into glory. Many witneſſes of theſe facts, uniting with the grateful inhabitants of theſe pariſhes, erected this monument."

Cloſe to it is a perfectly plain tablet and vaſe, erected for

"Mary Romaine, relict of the Rev. William Romaine, A. M. late rector of this church. Died October 3, 1801, aged 71."

On

On the North wall, a tablet, erected by John Bye, churchwarden of St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe, 1788, to Mary Bye, 1753, aged 61; John Bye, 1753, aged 68; John Bye, 1778, aged 49; and George Bye, eſq. 1788, aged 58.

The expence of rebuilding this church was 7060l.

The gifts ſince 1700 are:

1720. Theophilus Cater, 20s. *per annum*, to five poor men.

1768. Thomas Grooby, 3l. *per annum*. Thoſe are for the pariſh of St. Andrew.

St. Anne's. 1707. The Rev. Dr. Gouge, 50l.

1717. Peter Joye, two freeholds in Ram-alley. 1720. Peter Joye, for cloathing and educating 40 boys and 30 girls, *per annum*, 168l. 17s. 3d.

Theophilus Cater, 20s. *per annum*, to 25 poor men.

1759. Anne French, 20l.

1769. Richard Harwood, 4l. *per annum*.

1772. John Goulding, 10l. and,

1782. Thomas Hunter, ſenior, 10l. 10s.

1800. Mrs. Samler, 52l. 10s. for a branch; which is ſuſpended in the midſt of the church, and extremely ſuperb.

A ſmall quadrangle, compoſed of ſeveral good and many indifferent houſes, retains the name of Printing-houſe-yard. Thomas Baſkett, eſq. printer to the King, reſided there in 1754; and died at his houſe, Barnes common, April 1761. Nine years afterwards the office was removed by William Strahan, eſq. to New-ſtreet, Gough-ſquare, where it is ſtill held.

Company of Apothecaries.

This fraternity is doubtleſsly the moſt important of any which has been incorporated by the favour of our Monarchs. Indeed, the lives of the publick are, in a great meaſure, in their keeping. A miſtake committed by an apothecary has been known, by fatal experience, to be irrecoverable. For this reaſon the Legiſlature enacted, March 26, 5 Elizabeth, "The Bill that Apothecaries, and their *Stuff*, ſhall be under the ſearch of the College of Phyſicians *."

1624, April 6. Sir Edward Coke reports, from the Committee for Grievances, a caſe of the Grocers and Apothecaries of London. The Apothecaries, antiently

* Journals of the Houſe of Commons.

of the Company of Grocers—could not prove any conſent of theirs for their ſeparation—ſo the patent falls upon that conſideration—patent full of many great inconveniences—ſole trade of drugs and diſtillation. Reſolved, upon queſtion, that the patent of the ſeparation is a grievance in the creation and execution; and that the Apothecaries may, if they ſo think fit, prefer a bill into this Houſe, for the ſole confection and making thoſe medicines that require art and ſkill, and that are proper unto them.

April 19, 1624. An act for incorporating the Apothecaries of London, and within ſeven miles, read the firſt time.

James I. in the 4th year of his reign had incorporated the Apothecaries with the Grocers; but, in conſequence of a wiſh expreſſed by the Apothecaries, enforced by the opinion of his own phyſicians, Mayerne and Atkins, he ſeparated the ſweets from the bitters, and rendered the Apothecaries once more their own maſters, in the 15th year of his reign. By this latter act he forbad all grocers, or others, from keeping ſhops for the retailing of medicines and noſtrums; the ſale of which he directed to be entirely under the management of the maſter, wardens, and fellows, of the emancipated company; who were empowered to ſearch all ſhops, in order to deſtroy ſuch drugs as were unfit for uſe, and to levy fines.

In the year 1747 the Company applied to the legiſlature for an increaſe of power in theſe particulars; when it appeared there were 700 ſhops in their limits of London, and ſeven miles round it, one half of which were kept by perſons not free of the company, excluſive of thoſe kept by druggiſts. To enlarge upon this ſubject may perhaps be uſeful; an intimation how things *have been* conducted may poſſibly lead to an examination how things *are* conducted. Bad compoſitions, under the name of medicines, have undoubtedly injured many conſtitutions in paſt times; but it is our care to prevent it in future. Previous to 1747 two medicines were ſold out of one receptacle, which proved to be worſe than one; and it may not be amiſs to ſtate how many articles are compounded to produce *one* name. If nothing of the kind occurs at preſent, ſo much the healthier are the citizens of London.

Samuel Crawton produced two medicinal compoſitions to the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, which he bought at Dr. Butler's diſpenſary, in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent Garden. Thoſe were purchaſed by him at different times, under the names of Venice treacle and Mithridate; but he obſerved, they were *both taken from the ſame pot.* Thoſe were retailed at 6d. per ounce; but at 4d. by the apothecaries.

thecaries. Mr. Watſon, free of the company 12 years, analyſed thoſe compoſitions, and declared them to be very bad. The treacle taſted too ſtrong of aniſeed; and this he pronounced *ſhould be* compoſed of about *one hundred different materials!!!* The Mithridate he believed to be made of the ſame drugs as the treacle, though they ought to be very different compoſitions, eſpecially in regard to opium: one 75th part of the treacle ſhould be opium, but not a 240th part in Mithridate; "ſo that if a ſick perſon who was adviſed to take a quarter of an ounce of Mithridate ſhould inſtead thereof take the ſame quantity of Venice treacle, *he might be ſtrangled by the violence of the operation of the opium.*"

In the courſe of the examination it was fully proved that traſh was ſold for Diaſcordium which reſembled any thing rather than the true diaſcordium; that Gaſcoigne's powder contained the juice of ſpinage, in place of Oriental bezoar; that the true cinnamon water was imitated by caſſia caryſphyllata; and tincture of rhubarb in wine by beer diluted with water; ſyrup of balſam was prepared with the juice of marſh mallows, to ſave ſugar; and Glauber ſalt proved to be Lymington ſalt, a notorious impoſition. Such was the demand for bad medicines, that the chemiſts acknowledged they had been long in the habit of making real medicines for the honeſt part of the dealers, which they diſtinguiſhed by the term *verum*; and bad for the diſhoneſt, which they ſtyled *non verum*. If theſe facts ſhould enable my readers to ſteer clear of *non verum*, I ſhall be fully repaid for the ſentiments of abhorrence excited in relating them.

According to the Gentleman's Magazine, in the year 1736 ſeveral apothecaries and chemiſts were convicted by the magiſtracy for retailing ſpirituous liquors under various denominations, and fined 100l. each. One of thoſe perſons pleaded that the right of ſelling them belonged originally to the Company of Apothecaries, who were the beſt judges of the quantity *neceſſary to be adminiſtered*; alledging, he had found *gin* to be very efficacious in curing the gripes; and that *that* diſorder had prevailed to an alarming extent ſince paſſing the act reſtraining the apothecaries in their practice.

Mr. Campbell certainly alludes to this and the above claſs of perſons in his very excellent obſervations on the profeſſion, p. 63 of his "London Tradeſman," 8vo. 3d edit. 1757. That they may be impreſſed on the minds of parents whoſe ſons are now, or may hereafter, be embryo apothecaries, I inſert them with pleaſure.

"I have claſſed the Apothecary laſt, not out of any diſreſpect to this formidable body of men, or out of ignorance of their great importance, but becauſe the other branches, the Chemiſt and Druggiſt, contribute to make up their ſhops. The Apothecary is certainly the eldeſt ſon of the Doctor, and his neceſſary aſſiſtant. The Apothecary, ſimply as ſuch, is only employed in compoſing of medicines, by the Doctor's preſcriptions, without reſpect to their qualities; his knowledge by his profeſſion is confined to the names of drugs, of which he is not ſo much as to underſtand the etymology; he muſt only know that rhubarb is not Jeſuits' bark, that oil is not ſalt, and that vinegar is not ſpirit. He muſt be able to call all the army of poiſons by their proper heatheniſh names; and to pound them, boil them, and mix them into their proper companies, ſuch as pills, boluſes, linctuſes, electuaries, ſyrups, emulſions, juleps, &c. &c. He muſt underſtand the phyſical cabala, the myſterious character of an unintelligible doctor's ſcrawl; he muſt be alert and ready-handed in gilding his pills, and papering-up his boluſes, with ingenious cuts, and figures emblematical of their important uſes; and have a nice taſte in glaſſes, phials, and gallipots; and the judicious arrangement of their gilt labels to the advantage of his ſhop.

This is a mere Apothecary; a profeſſion that requires very little brains. He wants only a ſtrong memory, to retain ſuch a number of cramp words as he is daily converſant with. There is no branch of buſineſs in which a man requires leſs money to ſet him up than this very profitable trade; 10l. or 20l. judiciouſly applied will buy gallipots and counters, and as many drugs to fill them with as might poiſon the whole iſland. His profits are inconceivable; 500 *per cent.* is the leaſt he receives. The greateſt part of his out-laying is in phials, ſmall boxes, and cut paper; and theſe are often worth ten times what they contain. But the army of apothecaries of this age (1747) ſcorn to confine themſelves to the dull ſcene of their profeſſion; they are no ſooner equipped with a ſhop than they commence doctors; they preſcribe in all common caſes, and only call in the doctor to be preſent at the death of the game which they have run down, or to juſtify by his recipes their enormous bills.

"How far it is prudent in apothecaries thus to ſail out of their ſphere, I ſhall not determine; but I believe the publick will excuſe me if I adviſe theſe gentlemen to fit themſelves with an education ſuitable to the profeſſion as they now practiſe it; *for an apothecary, who takes upon him to preſcribe as well as to compound medicines,*

medicines, ought to be ſkilled in anatomy, botany *, *and chemiſtry, to be maſter of the languages, and know drugs*, not only by name, *but by their intrinſic qualities.* A youth who is thus qualified may make a very good figure as an apothecary, and would be preferred by all wiſe men to the mere compounder; and, after ſome years experience, I can ſee no reaſon why a patient might not rely upon ſuch a man's advice with as much ſafety as upon the graduate doctor. The apothecaries in Scotland are called ſurgeon apothecaries, and generally have ſuch an education as I have above deſcribed, differing in nothing from the doctor but in the want of a diploma; the conſequence is, that a phyſician is ſeldom called in that country but in extraordinary caſes, and the apothecary is eſteemed, both by patient and phyſician, as a man acting in a qualified ſphere.

"*I would therefore have all parents, if they deſign their ſon for an apothecary, give him an early and liberal education; and let him, either in the courſe of his apprenticeſhip, or before he ſets up for himſelf, attend the anatomic, botanic, and phyſical lectures, at leaſt for two ſeaſons. With this, and the experience he muſt pick up in his maſter's ſhop, he may ſafely depend upon his judgment in common caſes. But, inſtead of promoting his intereſt by preſcribing enormous doſes, and pompous unavailing recipes, it is much more rational and honeſt to charge the patient in his bill for ſkill and attendance. The amount of his bill in this caſe may be as large as uſual; and the patient is conſiderably a gainer, by not being obliged to load his ſtomach with ſuch a quantity of drugs.*"

Vaſt quantities of medicine are prepared at the Hall; which are retailed, as of ſuperior quality, in a large ſhop on the Weſt ſide of the building. And *all* the medicines uſed in the Navy are received from Apothecaries Hall.

* They had a cuſtom at the beginning of the laſt century of going a *ſimpling*, as it was called, two or three times in a year, when they had a feaſt. This was in order to diſſeminate a knowledge of botany. And this laudable cuſtom I am informed is ſtill continued. Sir Hans Sloane granted the freehold of the phyſic-garden at Chelſea to the Company, upon condition that they ſhould preſent annually to the Royal Society 50 new plants, when the number ſhould amount to 2000. The conditions were punctually complied with, and the ſpecimens preſerved in the archives of the Society. Bailey defines a *ſimpler* "a gatherer, or one who has ſkill in ſimple herbs;" *ſimples*, "all herbs or plants, as having each its particular virtue, whereby it becomes a ſimple remedy."

Apothecaries Hall.

The front of this building, ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of Bridge-ſtreet, is of brick, without ornament, except a large arch of entrance. The quadrangle is ſtuccoed, and the great room on the Eaſt ſide. It is very plain, and has a ſmall gallery at the North end. At this end, on the Eaſt wall, is a buſt of Gideon de Lawne, with an inſcription, illegible from the height, and the light is ſo bad that no judgment can be formed of the execution.

A whole-length portrait of Robert Gower, eſq. maſter 1726, repreſents an old gentleman, in purple velvet, with brown ſtockings.

Another whole-length of Sir Benjamin Rawlings, ſheriff 1737. This is a tolerable picture, by J. Whood.

Peter Guelſthorp, eſq. maſter 1701, aged 84, 1717. The picture is wretchedly bad. The adjoining, of Henry Smith, eſq. maſter 1727, is much better. But that of William Prowting, eſq. maſter 1773, is a very excellent painting; and ſhews him ſeated at a writing table, holding a key in the right hand. The face and drapery are admirable, and the back ground equally ſo.

Under this is a three-fourth of Gideon De Lawne, eſq. given to the Company by J. Barnard. The face is well delineated, but the colouring is faint.

A Corinthian ſkreen, at the South end, is ſurrounded by a ſeated whole length of James I. a poor picture; another of Charles I. which appears to have merit, but the corner in which it ſtands effectually obſcures it; and two half-lengths of William III. and his conſort. The Company have a long painting, of poor execution, repreſenting the landing of the above monarch.

On the Weſt wall, a whole-length of George Pile, M. D. a very dark picture, in a bad light. Another, on the North wall, Sir John Clarke, maſter 1694, is in the ſame predicament. The laſt is a portrait of John Lorimer, 1654, a good face.

In the court-room are three three-fourth pictures:

Joſiah Higden, maſter, 1763, painted by Pine; a very good portrait, full of animation, ſeated, and as converſing.

The ſecond is by the ſame hand, and is the ſeated repreſentation of John Allen, eſq. The face is very finely drawn and coloured.

The third I take to be by Hudſon, of Cornelius Dutch; it is not a bad picture, but much inferior to the others.

The

The above is the beſt account I could obtain of the Hall and its contents. Let me do juſtice, however, to the urbanity and politeneſs of the clerk of the Company, although to him I was entirely unknown.

BLACKFRIERS-BRIDGE.

The monaſtery of the Black Friers has ſo totally periſhed, that Fate ſeems to have intended it ſhould ſink into utter oblivion. That it was a moſt magnificent foundation, and was eminently conſpicuous for the parliaments and courts held there, is moſt certain; and I had hoped to have furniſhed the publick with ſome new matter relating to this and other monaſteries, which would have *augmented* my labours in value. The Black Friers muſt depend on the modern bridge for the preſervation of their name.

LONDON-BRIDGE.

The three magnificent piles of London, Weſtminſter, and Blackfriers bridges, the great trio of ſupra-aquatic ſtreets, belong ſo particularly to each other, that it will be proper to notice them together; and, as a juſt tribute to the labours of a brother Antiquary long ſince numbered with the dead, I ſhall beg leave to introduce Mr. Vertue's account of this ſtructure, from his engraving *, publiſhed 1748, by which he reſcued the remembrance of the very intereſting crypt and chapel of St. Thomas, on London-bridge, from the graſp of oblivion. "Over the river Thames was a ferry, uſed before the bridge to London was built. The firſt bridge was of timber, ſituate ſomewhat more Eaſtward than the preſent, built by the appointment of King Ethelred, *anno* 1002, which continued many years; but that failing, another timber bridge was erected, *anno* 1165; which being ſubject to accidents and decay, a ſtone bridge was propoſed to be built; and Peter of Colechurch being appointed architect and ſurveyor thereof, began the foundation, *anno* 1176, 22 Henry II.

"This Peter of Colechurch proſecuted and continued building of it during the reign of King Henry II. Richard I. and till the latter end of the ſecond year

* This print contains portraits of two famous Antiquaries, Samuel Gale, eſq. and Dr. Ducarel.

of

of King John; when he died, and was buried in a tomb which he had erected for himſelf in the middle of the under chapel, in the center pier of the bridge. Iſembert, maſter of the ſchools at Xaintes, a man of great learning, and who had then lately built the bridge of Rochelle and Xaintes, near Bourdeaux in France, was appointed to carry on this work, being, by the advice of Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and others, recommended to the Mayor and Citizens of London, by King John, by his letters patent, dated April 18, in the third year of his reign. This Iſembert was employed to complete the building of this ſtone bridge, chapels, &c. which were not finiſhed till ſome time after the 15th year of King John."

John Stowe ſays, that the maſon or builder of this great work not only erected the chapel, but alſo endowed the ſame, for two prieſts, four clerks, &c. Which chapel was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury; and therein was preſerved a fair table of the gifts and donations of particular lands given to ſupport this bridge. The length of the bridge meaſures 926 feet, and is ſupported by 20 arches of unequal width, is 60 feet high from the bottom, and the way or ſtreet over it is 40 feet wide. Some houſes and buildings were at the firſt erected on part of this bridge; and the revenues of thoſe houſes applied towards the expences of building the bridge. The middle parts were formerly uſed for ſhews, tournaments, and public diverſions; and, many years after this bridge was finiſhed, ſterlings were fixed round each of the piers, to protect them from being weakened or injured by the flux and reflux of the tides. Thus it continued till the Diſſolution of religious houſes. After that, the chapel of St. Thomas was turned into a dwelling-houſe; and being ſo much altered prevented its being noted down, or deſcribed, till this preſent time."

Whatever were the pretenſions of Peter of Colechurch to eminence as an eccleſiaſtical architect, I think any perſon who views Vertue's print of London-bridge, as it ſtood in 1209, will allow that he was a very bad civil engineer. He ſeems to have delighted in the number of his piers, which amounted to nineteen; and he was ſo ignorant of the true principles by which he ſhould have been governed, that the centre was ſwelled into a chapel, reducing the adjoining arches to half the diameter of the remainder. Indeed, it is wonderful that thoſe piers maintained their ſituation, when we reflect how the torrent now ruſhes through, hurling heavy laden barges along as if they were feathers on the ſtream, when every

practicable

practicable remedy to enlarge them has been applied. The arches were all pointed, and the parapet was plain. The chapel was fronted by ſtrong buttreſſes, on the angles; and two others, on either ſide of a large window of one mullion, with a quatrefoil in the arch. The *two* entrances were on the *ſides* of the façade, and the centre was a blank. The front terminated in a pediment, and the buttreſſes in pinnacles; the centre ſupported a croſs.

The crypt far exceeded the ſuperſtructure in beauty; it was adorned with cluſtered columns, from each of which aroſe ſeven ribs; the centre, and two adjoining in every diviſion, were bound by fillets, with roſes on the interſections; the great horizontal ribs had cluſters of maſks, repreſenting princes and prelates; the windows were plain, and formed into a double range of arches, ſurmounted by a lozenge.

The windows of the chapel were ſimilar, but the pillars between them were deſtitute of that delicacy we ſo much admire in the pure pointed ſtyle. Beneath each window were three arcades, ſeparated by ſmall pillars; and the roof was a ſet of plain beams, and undoubtedly comparatively modern.

This bridge affords a moſt concluſive proof of national improvement. Can an inhabitant of London reflect on the abſurd idea of a ſtreet upon a bridge, without wondering that his anceſtors ſhould for ages voluntarily obſtruct their *only* communication from ſhore to ſhore? What muſt have been the thronged paſſage for carriages, horſes, and pedeſtrians, *ſaved* from a ſpace of 40 feet, encumbered by buildings, and the weight preſſing upon the piers and arches?

Although the revenues of the ſtructure were conſiderable, the demands for eternal repairs were more ſo; and the embarraſſments ariſing from this circumſtance, added to thoſe attending the difficulties and dangers occaſioned by a vaſt increaſe of population and trade, rendered repeated applications to the legiſlature neceſſary. The reſult will be found in the enſuing details, extracted from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons.

When, in the year 1756, it was in contemplation to erect a bridge at Blackfriers, a committee of the Commons, appointed for the purpoſe, examined ſeveral ſurveyors as to the practicability of repairing and improving of London-bridge. Upon this occaſion Mr. George Dance, clerk of the City works, declared that

he had often ſurveyed it, and particularly by the requeſt of a committee of the Common-council of London, when he went round every pier and each pile. Thoſe he found to be perfect in every reſpect, except about an inch, which, being the ſappy portion, had decayed. He conjectured from this inſpection, that piles were driven cloſe together, nearly in a maſs, under each pier; and that they remained in perfect condition, or the ſtones above them would have been diſjointed and broken. From having perceived the ends of ſome planks, he further conjectured that planks had been laid on the heads of the piles, and others on thoſe tranſverſely. The external ſtone-work was of Kentiſh aſhler, in regular courſes, and very ſound; but the internal parts of the piers was compoſed of rubble, cemented ſo firmly that it reſiſted crows and pickaxes. The piers are ſolid for ten feet above the ſterlings. On thoſe, walls three feet thick commenced, which formed cellars to the houſes. They having ſettled, injured the walls. Nor were they leſs decayed and ſhattered. Mr. Colliſon ſaid, at the ſame time, that he had once had an opportunity, in 1718, of ſeeing the whole foundation, in conſequence of a very low ebb tide, when it appeared to him to reſt on piles from two to three feet in diameter. It was demonſtrated at the ſame period that continual accidents occurred, the neceſſary conſequences of the contracted paſſage between the houſes ſo abſurdly erected upon the bridge, the inhabitants of which underwent ſome inconveniences peculiar to their ſituation. Such was, the liability they ſuffered of having their windows broken by the bargemen, when they inadvertently permitted candles to burn in the back rooms. Mr. Deputy James Hodges declared, that he "had frequently known it happen, that coals had been thrown through the windows of the houſes out of the barges going under the bridge; and that, as he is informed, the reaſon is, that the candle-lights in the houſes make it dangerous in the night-time to go through the locks. That people on the river have always a glimmering light, by which they can diſtinguiſh objects, unleſs a very thick fog. That light leaves them juſt when they come to ſhoot the locks as far as the ſhadows of the houſes extends, and thereby they loſe the poſſibility of diſcerning the paſſage between the ſterlings."

However great the inconveniences of the tenants of theſe houſes, it is probable they alone would not have obtained the removal of them; but the whole ſtreet becoming a loſing concern, as Mr. Hodges aſſerted, meaſures were taken to

improve the bridge. This gentleman obſerved, "that the eſtate is in ſo bad a condition that it muſt be taken down; and that the City of London built ten houſes, which did not bring them in 2l. *per cent.* and the eſtate muſt ſoon come to nothing." Two perſons elected by the livery of London, as bridge-maſters, received the rents and profits; which, with thoſe of other eſtates appropriated for London-bridge, amounted in 1755 to 6457l. 2s. 6¾d. in favour of the bridge; but the Corporation did not conceive themſelves capable of ſupporting the expences of the intended alteration. After the Houſe of Commons had reſolved upon the alteration of London-bridge, the Rev. Robert Gibſon, rector of St. Magnus, at the bridge foot, applied to the Houſe for relief; ſtating, that 48l. 6s. 2d. *per annum*, part of his ſalary of 170l. *per annum*, was aſſeſſed upon houſes on London-bridge; which he ſhould utterly loſe by their removal, unleſs a clauſe in the bill about to be paſſed ſhould provide a remedy.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London appointed, in purſuance of the act of 29 George II. 12 aldermen, and 24 commoners, to put the act in execution. Thoſe perſons found it neceſſary to convert two arches into one, and erected a temporary bridge * over it: the toll on which amounted to about 2000l. in 18 months; that ordered to be collected from boats paſſing under the arches was ſo difficult to obtain, that, though it had been eſtimated at 1600l. but 645l. had been received in the ſame length of time. Mr. Dance declared, in 1758, that the works then remaining to be done would require 55,000l. excluſive of 4000l. the coſt of the temporary bridge, and neceſſary purchaſes to the amount of 14,000l.

By an act paſſed in the 29th year of the reign of George II. intituled, "An Act for building a Bridge acroſs the River Thames, from Blackfriers, in the City of London, to the oppoſite ſide, in the County of Surrey," the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the ſaid City, in common-council aſſembled, were empowered to build the ſaid bridge; to make, enlarge, or improve, ſtreets, ways, and paſſages, on each ſide the ſaid river, to and from the ſaid bridge; to fill up the channel of Bridewell-dock; and to light and watch the ſaid bridge

* This temporary bridge was wholly conſumed by fire, April 11, 1758. Nothing could equal the vigilance of the magiſtrates on that occaſion, and the diligence of the workmen to reſtore the communication between the City and the Borough, which was in a manner cut off by this accident; and indeed the old bridge was made paſſable in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time as did honour to the undertaker. Till the paſſage could be effected, the Lord Mayor of London licenſed 40 boats more than were allowed by the ſtatute to ply on Sundays, for the convenience of ferrying over paſſengers. Gent. Mag. vol. XXVIII. p. 192.

when built; and alſo to take certain tolls for the paſſage thereof; and upon the credit of ſuch tolls to raiſe 160,000l.

Mr. William Montague (clerk to the Chamberlain of London) being examined before a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, ſaid, that the Common Council had proceeded to carry the ſaid act into execution; and for that purpoſe have borrowed the ſum of 144,000l. in part of the ſaid ſum of 160,000l. and have contributed of their own moneys 16,200l. part of which two ſums, *viz.* 41,921l. 5s. they inveſted in the public funds; and, by the dividends thereof, have made a profit of 612cl. and by the advanced price of ſtocks 6060l. 17s.; that by the ſale of old materials they have made 449l. 18s.; and by the temporary rents of ſome premiſes purchaſed 209l. 12s. 6d.; ſo that their total receipt to the 5th of July laſt was 173,040l. 7s. 6d.

And their diſburſements, as appears by the accounts hereunto annexed, No. 1, which were delivered and proved by Mr. Montague, amounted to 140,595l. 19s. 10¾d. So that the balance in hand on the 5th of July was 32,444l. 7s. 7¼d.; which ſum, together with what they then expected further to receive by dividends, ſale of materials, and rents, amounting to 645l. 5s. will make their balance in hand 33,089l. 12s. 7¼d."

Mr. Robert Mylne, ſurveyor to the ſaid bridge, being examined, ſaid, that the future diſburſements for completing the ſaid bridge, together with the neceſſary purchaſes for opening a communication with the ſame when built, will amount to 91,589l. 12s. 7¼d. as appears by the eſtimate annexed, No. 2; which he delivered in, and declared to be a juſt eſtimate.

From which ſum deducting the ſaid balance of 33,089l. 12s. 7¼d. the ſum wanting to complete the new bridge and its avenues, excluſive of roads, will amount to 58,500l.

Mr. Peter Roberts, comptroller of the Bridge-houſe lands, being examined, ſaid, that London-bridge is ſubject to a preſcriptive toll upon carriages paſſing, coming to or going out of the ſaid city laden with goods or proviſions; which toll is appropriated to the ſupport of the ſaid bridge, and is at this time let out upon a leaſe for 21 years, from Midſummer 1764, at the yearly rent of 735l. and a fine of 2100l.

And the ſaid Mr. Montague being farther examined, ſaid that he had made a calculation of the ſum neceſſary for redeeming the ſaid toll; which calculation he delivered in to your Committee, and is hereunto annexed, No. 3. (See p. 392.)

And the ſaid Mr. Mylne being further examined, ſaid, that the paſſage over London-bridge is ſometimes obſtructed by diſputes about the ſaid toll, and was more

more ſo while the toll thereof under the late act of parliament ſubſiſted; which obſtruction would be ten times greater upon a bridge where the toll extends to foot paſſengers, as well as carriages and horſes; and that he has ſeen inſtances of the inconveniences of collecting the toll upon the temporary bridge at Blackfriers, which occaſions great obſtructions; and the collectors have been inſulted, and even knocked down, in the execution of their duty.

And the ſaid Mr. Mylne being farther examined, ſaid that ſeveral wharfs on the North ſide of the ſaid river, between Paul's-wharf and Milford-lane, projecting one before another, form an irregular and diſagreeable outline, and give the proprietors of ſome of them of courſe an advantage over others. That the reflected ſite of the tides, both of ebb and flood, throws the force of the ſtream upon the Surrey ſhore, oppoſite to Blackfriers, and thereby ſlackens the current upon the London ſide; which, together with the ſewers that empty themſelves into the river in that neighbourhood, occaſions a conſtant accumulation of ſand, mud, and rubbiſh, and thereby deſtroys great part of the navigation at low-water, and renders the wharfs inacceſſible by the loaded craft even at high water. That this might in great meaſure be remedied by embanking that part of the river, which would be of no detriment to the navigation thereof, as it would only occupy a place that is now filled with ſtill water; and, although it will advance the fronts of the wharfs to that part of the ſtream which has ſome degree of motion, yet it will not increaſe the rapidity of the river in any part of it, meaſuring acroſs the river at that part; but the mouths of the ſewers being advanced along with the wharfs, they will empty themſelves in a part of the ſtream whoſe rapidity will prevent ſuch matter from being accumulated as heretofore, and will diffuſe it more generally throughout the river; that the expence of the ſaid embanking will amount to 7511l. 14s. for which ſum the witneſs ſaid he would undertake to do it; that his method of doing it would be to begin at each end of the intended embankment, and to fill up the vacant ſpace, and as that advanced, to build the wharf wall.

No. 1. Account of Diſburſements on the New Bridge account to the 5th of July 1766: Paid artificers bills 105,456l. 9s. 9¼d.; paid ſalaries and gratuities 3389l. 4s.; incidental expences 2446l. 8s. 8d.; paid for the purchaſe of houſes and grounds 9143l. 17s. 5d.; intereſt of the 144,000l. 20,160l.—140,595l. 19s. 10¾d.

Balance in hand, conſiſting of caſh in the Chamber of London, 2044l. 7s. 7¾d. impreſts to artificers 4000l.; 30,000 Conſolidated 3 *per cent.* annuities, valued at

88l. *per cent.* 26,400l.—32,444l. 7s. 7¾d. The total, being the money received, 173,040l. 7s. 6d.

No. 2. Eſtimate of works neceſſary to complete the New Bridge, &c.: Artificers bills relative to the bridge itſelf 47,000l.; accidental and unforeſeen expences relating thereto 3000l.; forming Bridewell-dock, and the Bridge-yard, into a proper approach to the bridge 1680l.; erecting and repairing the temporary foot-bridge 1300l.; arching and filling up the remaining part of Fleet-ditch 1850l.; erecting or fitting up a public privy at each corner of the bridge, with wharf-walls to ſupport the ſame 400l. Purchaſes; *viz.* Of the ferry at Blackfriers, &c. 12,500l.; of houſes and ground on the London ſide, forming the ſtreet leading to the bridge, with ſome croſs communications, 300l.; of houſes and grounds on the Surrey ſide, to form a proper opening to the bridge 1500l.; total 21,300l. Intereſt on the 144,000l. to Midſummer 1767, 5760l.; ſalaries to Chriſtmas 1770, when the works will be completed, 2272l.; incidental expences, gratuities, rewards, act of parliament, &c. &c. about 6727l. 12s. 7¾d.—91,589l. 12s. 7¾d.

No. 3. A calculation to ſhew what ſums will be wanting to purchaſe the tolls on London-bridge.

The groſs produce of the toll upon London-bridge for four years laſt paſt, from Midſummer 1762 to Midſummer 1766——1763, 1785l. 10s. 5d.—1764, 1946l. 4s. 1d.—1765, 1846l. 17s. 4d.—1766, 1878l. 16s. 6d.

One fifth part of which is taken as the medium 1864l. 7s. 1d.; which tolls were let on a leaſe of 21 years, from Midſummer 1765, at a rent of 735l. *per annum*, and a fine of 2100l. now propoſed to be redeemed at Midſummer 1771. From the groſs medium as above, deduct for land-tax paid by the leſſees 180l. 12s. and for expences of collecting, &c. 150l.—330l. 12s.—1523l. 15s. 1d. Alſo, rent paid to the Bridge-houſe eſtate 735l. and the balance will be the leſſee's net profit, 798l. 15s. 1d.

Though the leſſee's preſent intereſt is a clear annual income of 798l. 15s. 1d. yet his future intereſt cannot be eſtimated as equal to an annuity of that value, becauſe his time, trouble, and attendance, ſhould be eſtimated at ſomething; and likewiſe, as he knew at the time of taking his leaſe a bridge was building at Blackfriers; and that when the ſaid bridge ſhould be opened for carriages to paſs over, whether free or not, it was reaſonable to expect the toll on London-bridge would be leſſened. Suppoſe on opening Blackfriers-bridge the ſaid tolls ſhould be leſſened one-ſixth part, which on the groſs medium of 1864l. 7s. 1d. will amount to 321l. 9s. this ſum being deducted from the leſſee's net profit of 798l.

15s.

15s. 1d. as above, and the leſſee's equitable right will be a clear annual income of 477l. 6s. 1d.; but, in order to give the advantage to the leſſee, his intereſt in the ſaid toll may be eſtimated at 500l. *per annum*; which, for 15 years to come, is worth, in preſent money, at 4 *per cent.* 5559l. 3s.

The rent of 735l. payable to the Bridge-houſe eſtate for 15 years, from Midſummer 1771, will be worth, in like manner, 8172l.

And the City's reverſionary intereſt in the tolls, after the expiration of the 15 years (the tolls being eſtimated at 885l. *per annum*, which is 150l. *per annum* more than the preſent leaſe, but equal to a fine of 2100l. every 21 years), is worth 16,710l. 5s.—24,882l. 5s.—30,441l. 8s.

1771. Another examination of witneſſes took place on this ſubject, when "Mr. William Montague ſaid, that there is now in the chamber of London the ſum of 30,000l. for the purpoſe of redeeming the tolls on London-bridge."

Peter Roberts, eſq. being examined, ſaid he was preſent when the Committee of Common Council, appointed by the act of the 7th of his preſent Majeſty, treated with Mr. Neale, the preſent leſſee of the ſaid tolls, who then demanded for his intereſt in the ſaid leaſe, whereof 15 years and three-quarters were unexpired at Michaelmas laſt, the ſum of 20,377l. 5s.

Mr. Edward Neale, the ſaid leſſee, being examined, ſaid, he met the ſaid Committee at the time above mentioned, and made the ſaid demand; that the tolls on the ſaid bridge have increaſed ſince 1766 upwards of 600l. *per annum*; and he produced an account of the annual produce of the ſaid tolls from 1762 to 1770 incluſive, by which it appeared, that they have increaſed from 1785l. 10s. 5d. to 2465l. 14s. 3d. And Peter Roberts, eſq. being again examined, ſaid that the ſum of 30,000l. will not be ſufficient to purchaſe the ſaid leaſe, and the inheritance thereof.

John Paterſon, eſq. delivered in to the Committee a printed paper, hereunto annexed, No. 1; and being aſked why the City did not treat with the leſſee for the purchaſe of his leaſe immediately after the paſſing of the ſaid act, he ſaid, that the tolls on London and Blackfriers-bridges were leaſed at Michaelmas 1770; the ſooner the City bought the ſaid leaſe, the longer would be the term to be purchaſed, and conſequently a greater part of the ſaid 30,000l. muſt have been expended than might be neceſſary ſome time after. It was ſuppoſed at that time that the income of the tolls would decreaſe; though it has proved otherwiſe, by means which could not then be foreſeen.

Peter

Peter Roberts, eſq. being aſked if he remembered the enquiry in parliament relating to the Bridge-houſe eſtate in 1762, he ſaid he did; and that it then appeared that London-bridge could not be kept in repair without a continuation of the tolls thereon; and that, when the accompts relating thereto were laid before the Houſe of Commons in 1762, it appeared that the ſurplus of the income of the ſaid eſtates did not exceed 17l. *per annum.*

John Paterſon, eſq. being farther examined, ſays he knows one particular inſtance in which the execution of the ſaid act, as far as it relates to completing certain ſtreets in the city of London, is prevented; that the Scotch Corporation * have a piece of land before their building, which they hold by a leaſe of upwards of 900 years, and pay a rent to a lady who is only tenant for life; that, as it is not known who has the inheritance thereof, it muſt lay open, and ſpoil the beauty of the ſtreet in which it is ſituated, unleſs the Corporation are empowered to grant licences to the leſſees to build thereon.

Upon this evidence the Committee reſolved, and the Houſe granted leave for bringing in a bill to continue the tolls upon London-bridge, and for empowering the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of the city of London, to authoriſe perſons poſſeſſed for terms of years of certain houſes and ground, deſcribed in an act of the 7th of his preſent Majeſty, to build upon and incloſe ſuch ground, in caſe the owners of the freehold and inheritance are not to be found, or are not willing to incloſe and build upon the ſame.

By an act of the 7th year of his preſent Majeſty the ſum of 30,000l. was granted to the City (as truſtees of the eſtate appropriated to the ſupport of London-bridge) for purchaſing and redeeming the tolls thereon; and the leaſe then exiſting of the ſame tolls; the tolls themſelves, as well as thoſe of the bridge at Blackfriers, which were intended to have ceaſed at Michaelmas 1770, being by the ſaid act to have continuance until the City ſhould, by and out of the ſame, be reimburſed what they ſhould advance in payment, or for redemption of an annuity of 800l. in lieu of the ſum of 20,000l. granted to the City of Weſtminſter, and of an annuity of 480l. in lieu of the ſum of 12,000l. granted to the borough of Southwark; and in defraying ſome other charges therein mentioned; together with intereſt, at 4 *per cent.* for the money to be advanced. The medium of the groſs produce of the London-bridge tolls for the then four laſt years being 18641. 7s. 1d.

* Of this charitable inſtitution, ſee under St. Dunſtan's, vol. III. p. 463.

(which

(which it was ſuppoſed would be conſiderably affected by the new bridge when opened), the leſſee's clear yearly income or profit was eſtimated but at 500l. *per annum*; and upon that eſtimate the ſaid leaſe at Michaelmas 1770 (when there would be fifteen years and three-quarters to run) was valued but at 5764l. 11s. which would leave 24,835l. 9s. for the purchaſe of the reverſion in fee. But when the City came to treat with the leſſee, at Michaelmas 1770, he made it appear that the tolls, inſtead of being diminiſhed as was expected, were increaſed to 2465l. 14s. 3s. *per annum* (owing it ſeems to the more frequent uſe of iron-ſhod wheels), and therefore demanded the ſum of 20,377l. 5s. as the value of his remaining term. As this demand leaves no more than the ſum of 9622l. 15s. for the purchaſe of the inheritance (to which it is very far from adequate), the City, as truſtees for London-bridge, have thought it their duty to apply to Parliament for ſome farther aid; their propoſition therefore is,

1ſt. That the toll upon London-bridge ſhall be continued for eleven years and a half certain, from Michaelmas laſt, inſtead of the uncertain time for which it is by the ſaid act of parliament to have continuance, and which is computed to be eight years and an half, ſo that it is propoſed to be extended only three years.

2d. That the intereſt of the ſaid 30,000l. ſhall in the firſt place be applied to the purpoſes to which the ſaid tolls are appropriated by the ſaid act, and ſubject thereto; ſhall be ſuffered to accumulate until the expiration of the ſaid eleven years and an half; and then, together with the ſaid principal, be a fund for purchaſing the remainder of the ſaid leaſe, and reverſion in fee.

The effects of this propoſition, if carried into a law, are computed as follows:

	£.
To the ſaid principal ſum of - - - - - - - -	30,000
And the intereſt thereof, at 4 *per cent.* from the end of the eight years and an half to the end of the eleven years and an half, - - -	3600
	33,600
Deduct the value of the leaſe at the end of the twelve years, being then four years and a quarter, at 4 *per cent. per annum*, computed at - -	6737
And there will remain, to purchaſe the reverſion in fee - - -	26,863

The

The truſt eſtate of London-bridge can by no means afford to be deprived of an adequate recompence for the toll, having already loſt near 1000l. *per annum* of its income by the loſs of the rents upon that bridge, and being charged for ever with the rates and taxes formerly paid by the tenants, and having advanced near 9000l. towards the repair of the ſaid bridge, over and above the ſum of 15,000l. paid out of the chamber of London for that purpoſe.

N. B. That, on an examination of the accounts laid before the Honourable Houſe of Commons in 1762, it appeared that the income of the Bridge-houſe eſtate was barely ſufficient to defray the neceſſary charges of management, and the annual expences of repairing and ſupporting the ſaid bridge.

After peruſal of the preceding authorities, the reader will juſtly appreciate the trouble and expence attending the repairs of London-bridge and the erection of that of the Blackfriers. When he recollects what the former has been, he cannot but admire how admirably the architect hath executed the truſt committed to him, by rendering the paſſage ſafe, convenient, and clean, and the appearance of a clumſy bridge even elegant to the eye of the paſſenger. The baluſtrade is juſtly proportioned, and the intervals in it give an opportunity for contemplating the buſy ſcene acted as it were beneath his feet: the ſhipping, the water-wheels moved by the ſtream, the pumps ſet in motion by them for ſupplying the vicinity with that neceſſary fluid, and a thouſand other varieties peculiar to the place.

It is aſſerted by our hiſtorians that the piers of London-bridge were built by the *trifling labour of emptying the river*; by turning the courſe of the ſtream to the South, in a canal cut from Rotherhithe to Batterſea. This ridiculous ſtory had its origin from that of Canute conveying his flat-bottomed veſſels round the bridge, which he might readily accompliſh by the exertions of his army, who ſoon dug a canal fit for the purpoſe; which required no coffer-dams or extraordinary works to reſiſt the preſſure of water. The nature of the country of the Danes renders the uſe of ſtrong flat veſſels neceſſary at preſent, even though naval architecture is infinitely improved; therefore it is every way probable the invading fleet required a trench very little larger than that of the Paddington canal.

It is ſtrange that the reveries of a ſet of monaſtic writers ſhould be implicitly repeated by hiſtorians of ſuperior capacity, without the leaſt examination. "The courſe of the river (for the time) was turned another way about, by a trench caſt

caſt for that purpoſe; beginning (as is ſuppoſed) Eaſt about Rotherhithe, and ending in the Weſt about Patrickſey, now termed Batterſea*." This trench *muſt have been* near 1000 feet in width, at leaſt 20 feet in depth, and full 6 miles in length. The two extremities muſt have had dams 1000 feet in length, and *proportionable* breadth. Were ſuch *certainly known* ever to have been conſtructed in England? and what were the materials that reſiſted the ſpring-tides of the Thames? Was the labour (if poſſible) balanced by the advantages gained, ſetting the time and expence out of the queſtion? Theſe interrogatories muſt receive the ſimple negative from every perſon who has ſeen the Thames at London-bridge; and I am convinced Peter of Colechurch was too wiſe to propoſe ſuch an expedient, if the King had been ſo ignorant as to permit it. In ſhort, the method of erecting piers is ſo very ſimple, it is impoſſible but that Peter muſt have underſtood the principle, though his method probably differed from that in preſent uſe.

Stowe and his continuators have collected many particulars of caſualties attending this bridge; but they have omitted the following extract from Lidgate's poem, deſcriptive of Henry the Sixth's entry into the Metropolis from France, which is introduced as a ſubſtitute for the "twice-told Tales."

LIDGATE'S VERSES.

All of aſſent who ſo can conceive
Their noble King were glad to receive.
Their cloathing was of colour full covenable:
The noble Mayor clad in red velvet;
The ſheriffs, the aldermen full notable,
In furred cloaks, the colour of ſcarlet.
In ſtately wiſe when they were met,
Each one were well horſed, and made no delay,
But with their Mayor rode forth in this way.
The citizens, each one of the city,
In this intent that they were pure and clean,
Chooſe them of white a full fair line,

* Strype, vol. I. p. 53.

In every caſt, as it was well ſeen,
To ſhew the truth that they did mean,
Toward the King, had made them faithfully,
In ſundry deviſes, embroidered richly.
And for to remember of other aliens,
Firſt Genevans, though they were ſtrangers,
Florentines, and Venetians,
And Eaſterlings, clad in this manner,
Conveyed, with ſervants and their officers,
Stately horſed, after the Mayor riding,
Paſſed the ſuburbs to meet with the King,
To the Black heath when they did attain.
The Mayor, of prudence in eſpecial,
Made them move in ranges twain,
A ſtreet between each party like a wall;
All clad in white; and the moſt principal
Afore, in red, with the Mayor riding;
Till time that he ſaw the King coming.
Then with his ſpurs he took his horſe anon,
That to behold it was a noble ſight.
How like a man he to the King is gone,
Right well cheared of heart glad and light,
Obeying to him, as him ought of right.
And after that he cunningly abraid,
And to the King even thus he ſaid,

" Sovereign Lord, and noble King, thee be welcome, out of your realm of France, into this your bleſſed realm of England; and in eſpecial unto us your moſt notable city of London, otherwiſe called your Chamber; we thanking Almighty God of his good and gracious atchieving of your Crown of France, beſeeching of his merciful grace to ſend you proſperity and many years, to the comfort of all your loving people."

But

But for to tellen all the circumſtances
Of every thing ſhewed in intent,
Noble devices, divers ordinances
Conveyed by ſcripture with full great excellence,
All to declare I have not eloquence.
Wherefore I pray to all thoſe that it ſhall read,
For to correct as they ſee need.
Firſt when they paſſed was the favour,
Entering the bridge of this noble town,
There was a pillar raiſed like a tower,
And thereon ſtood a ſturdy champion,
Of look and cheer ſtern as a lion,
His ſword upreared, proudly began menace
All foreign enemies from the King to enchace;
And in defence of his eſtate royal
The giant would abide each adventure,
And all aſſaults that were martial,
For his ſake he proudly would endure.
In token whereof he had a long ſcripture,
On either ſide, declaring his intent;
Which ſaid thus, by good adviſement,
Inimicos ejus induam confuſione,
All you that be enemies to the King,
I ſhall them cloath with confuſion;
Make him mighty by virtuous living,
His mortal foes to oppreſs and bear down,
And him to "*increaſe*" as Chriſt's champion;
All miſchiefs from him to abridge,
With the grace of God, at the entering of this bridge.
Two antilopes ſtanding on either ſide,
With the arms of England and of France,
In token that God ſhall for him provide,
As he hath title by juſt inheritance
To reign in peace, plenty, and all pleaſance;

Ceaſing of war, that men might ryden and gone,
As true lieges, their hearts made both one.
Furthermore ſo on the King began ride,
Midſt of the bridge, there was a tower on loft,
The Lord of Lords being all his guide,
As he hath been, and will be full oft.
The tower arrayed with velvet ſoft,
Cloths of gold, ſilk, and tapeſtry,
As appertaineth to his regalia.
And at his coming, of excellent beauty,
Benign of port, moſt womanly of cheer,
There iſſued out empreſſes three.
They are here diſplayed. As Phœbus in his ſphere,
With coronets of gold, and ſtones clear,
At whoſe outcoming they gave ſuch a light,
That the beholders were aſtoniſhed in their ſight.
The firſt of them was called Nature,
As ſhe that hath under her domain
Man, beaſt, and fowl, and every creature
Within the bonds of her golden chain;
Eke heaven and earth, and every creature,
This empreſs of cuſtom doth embrace.
And next her come her ſiſter, called Grace,
Paſſing famous, and of great reverence,
Moſt deſired in all regions;
For where ſhe ever ſheweth her preſence
She bringeth gladneſs to cities and to towns;
Of all welfare ſhe hath the poſſeſſion,
For I dare ſay proſperity in no place,
No child abideth but if they be grace.
In token that grace ſhall long continue
Unto the King ſhe ſhewed her full benign.
And next her come the empreſs Fortune,
To him appearing, with many a noble ſign,
And royal token, to ſhew that he was digne,

Of

Of God diſpoſed as luſt ordain,
Upon his head too were crowns twain.
Theſe three ladies, all of one intent,
Three ghoſtly gifts, heavenly and divine,
Unto the King anon they did preſent;
And to his Highneſs they did anon incline,
And what they were plainly to determine
Grace gave him firſt at his coming
Two rich gifts, ſcience and cunning.
Nature gave him eke ſtrength and fairneſs,
For to be loved and dread of every wight.
Fortune gave him eke proſperity and riches.
With this ſcripture appearing in their ſight,
To him applied of very due right;
Firſt underſtand, and wilfully proceed,
And long reign, the ſcriptures ſaid, in deed:
Intende, perſpice, procede, et regna.
This is to mean, who ſo underſtandeth aright,
You ſhall by Fortune have long proſperity;
And by Nature you ſhall have ſtrength and might,
Forth to proceed in long felicity;
And Grace alſo hath granted unto thee
Virtuouſly long in this royal city,
With ſceptre and crown to reign in equity.
On the right hand of theſe empreſſes,
Stood ſeven maidens very celeſtial;
Like Phœbus' beams ſhone their golden treſſes,
Upon their heads each having a crownall,
Of port and cheer ſeeming immortal,
In ſight tranſcending all earthly creatures,
So angelic they were of their figures;
All clad in white, in token of cleanneſs,
Like pure virgins as in their intents,
Shewing outward an heavenly freſh brightneſs

Streamed

Streamed with ſuns were all their garments,
Afore provided for pure innocents.
Moſt colombyne of cheer and of looking,
Meekly roſe up at the coming of the King.
They had on bawdrikes all on ſaphire.
Going outward, began the King ſalve
Him preſently with their gifts new,
Like as they ought, it was to him due.
Which ghoſtly gifts here in order ſuwe
Down deſcending as ſilver dew from heaven,
All grace including within the gifts *ſeven*.
Theſe royal gifts be of virtue moſt,
Ghoſtly courageous, moſt ſovereignly delight
The gifts called of the Holy Ghoſt,
Outward figured by ſeven doves white;
Saying to him, like as clerks write,
God ye fulfill with intelligence,
And with a ſpirit of ghoſtly ſapience:
Impleat te Deus ſpiritu ſapiencie et intellectûs,
Spiritu conſilii et fortitudinis, ſciencie et pietatis,
Et ſpiritu timoris Domini.
God ſend alſo to thy moſt avail,
Thee to preſerve from all heavineſs,
A ſpirit of ſtrength and of good counſel,
Of cunning, dread, pity, and of lowneſs.
Thus theſe ladies began their gifts to dreſs
Graciouſly at their outcoming,
By influence light upon the King.
Theſe empreſſes had on their left ſide
Other ſeven virgins, pure and clean,
By attendance continually to abide,
All clad in white ſuits full of ſtars ſhine;
And to declare what they would mean
Unto the King with full great reverence,
Theſe were their gifts ſhortly in ſentence:

Induet

Induet te Dominus coronâ gloris, ſceptro clemencie,
Gladio inſtitis pallio, prudentis ſancto fidei,
Galiâ ſalutis, et vinculo pacis:
God thee endue with a crown of glory,
And with a ſceptre of cleanneſs and price,
And with a ſhield of right and victory;
And with a mantle of prudence clad you be,
A ſhield of faith for to defend thee,
A helm of health for to give entries,
Girt with a girdle of love and perfect peace.
  Theſe ſeven virgins, of ſight moſt heavenly,
With their bodies and hands rejoicing,
And of their cheer appeared murely,
For the King's gracious homecoming,
And for gladneſs they began to ſing
Moſt angelic, with heavenly harmony,
This ſame roundell which I ſhall now ſpecify:
"Sovereign Lord, welcome to your city,
Welcome our joy, and our hearts' pleaſance,
Welcome our gladneſs, welcome our ſufficience,
Welcome, welcome, right welcome may you be!
Singing tofore thy Royal Majeſty,
We ſay of heart, without variance,
Sovereign Lord, welcome; welcome our joy.
Mayor, citizens, and all the commonalty,
At your homecoming new out of France,
By grace relieved of all their old grievance,
Sing this day with great ſolemnity."
Thus reſteynyd an eaſy pace riding,
The King is entered into his City, &c. &c.

Many

Many admirers of architecture have objected to the extreme height and ſpan of the arches in Blackfriers-bridge; but, I muſt confeſs, that circumſtance conſtitutes its chief beauty with me. A bridge cannot look too light and airy. Grand arches, ſuſpended as it were in the air, yet ſufficiently ſtrong to reſiſt the attacks of time and the weather, were a deſideratum in great meaſure till Blackfriers-bridge aroſe from the waves. Thoſe ſeparated by the iſolated Ionic columns, the entablatures, and the baluſtrade, are all extremely beautiful; and the ſtairs at each end, and the approach, cannot be too much commended.

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

The firſt petition for a new bridge was preſented to the Houſe of Commons Dec. 15, 1721, by the inhabitants of Weſtminſter and the parts adjacent; and another at the ſame time from the counties of Kent, Suſſex, Surrey, and Southampton.

After the uſual routine in that theatre of declamation, a bill was paſſed, in purſuance of the tenor of the requeſt; but not without conſiderable oppoſition from thoſe who conceived their profits might ſuffer from the meaſure.

Mr. Charles Labelye, a native of Switzerland, but a naturalized ſubject of England, was the architect employed for this great undertaking. With what ability he performed his arduous work many of my readers have an opportunity of judging; to thoſe who have not I ſhall endeavour to convey an idea of the beauty and ſolidity of the ſtructure, by deſcription.

Mr. Labelye was highly eſteemed for his probity and honour, and grateful for the attentions he ever received in England, feeling proud in the name of an adopted Briton; but, finding our climate prejudicial to his health, he was under the neceſſity of retiring to the more congenial air of France; in the capital of which country he reſided for ſeveral years, and died there in 1762, at an advanced age. The French government were fully acquainted with his ſkill; but they never could prevail on him to undertake any of the works at Cherbourg, or elſewhere, which he conceived would offend that of England.

The ballaſt men of the Trinity-houſe had the honour of commencing the operations, by digging five feet below the bed of the river, in order to obtain a certain foundation. When this was accompliſhed a huge boat or well, formed of oak, caulked to the excluſion of every drop of the inſidious element ſurrounding it,

was

was moored directly over the foundation of the intended firſt pier, where it was fixed immoveable, by piles driven cloſe to the ſides. The reader will perceive, that, as this machine floated exactly in the manner of a lighter or boat, any given weight would operate on it as the loading in a ſhip; which being placed gradually, and with the ſtricteſt attention to the equilibrium of every part, carries her down into the water equally till ſhe is filled. It was thus with the Weſtern middle pier, the firſt ſtone of which was laid by the Earl of Pembroke, Jan. 29, 1738–9, in the machine, and on its bottom. Upon which the workmen proceeded, gradually ſinking with each day's labour, till the weight of ſtone had riveted the pier to the native earth over which Father Thames glides; when the boat or machine was taken to pieces, and the pier made its appearance, completed. The wooden bottom neceſſarily remains, between the ſtones and the earth; and by this ſimple contrivance the whole foundation was effected, but at various depths. Every precaution has been adopted to render the ſtructure everlaſting, by building the piers perfectly ſolid, and uniting the vaſt blocks of Portland ſtone, by ſtrong bars of iron, let into each from its neighbour, and cemented by liquid lead, which will prevent a poſſibility of corroſion.

1739, April 20. On this day the pier was completed, probably to high water mark; and about the ſame time the houſes in New Palace-yard and King-ſtreet, which were to be removed for the intended way to the bridge, were valued by twelve men of the city and liberties.

In May 1742 the Houſe of Commons granted the ſum of 20,000l. for this noble bridge; and on the 13th of July following a perpetuity was paſſed to Sir Joſeph Ayloffe and Thomas Lidiard, their heirs and ſucceſſors for ever, to hold in free and common ſocage the crown lands from Weſtminſter-bridge to Charing Croſs, in truſt for the Commiſſioners of the new bridge.

1743, 15,000l. was granted for the works by Parliament. In the following year a machine, invented by a perſon named King, for cutting the piles off cloſe to the bottom, was tried, and one ſevered in four minutes.

131 houſes are ſaid to have been taken down in 1748, in order to make the approach to the bridge what it now is; by which year one of the piers was diſcovered to reſt on an inſecure foundation. The arch from it was immediately removed, and articles weighing 12,000 tons were placed on it; which cauſed a ſinking of five inches. This circumſtance led to an examination of the texture of the ſoil beneath it, which was found to be very far from ſolid for ſeveral feet in depth. In this unpleaſant dilemma the architect, as we are informed in the

Gentleman's Magazine for 1748, had the pier taken up below low-water mark, and turned an arch over it from two abutments. The whole was at length completed, and the Commiſſioners gave public notice of the day when they intended to open it for uſe. That day was, by ſome ſtrange overſight, fixed for *Sunday*, Nov. 18, 1750. Senſible of their error, they endeavoured to revoke the notice; but, as that was found to be impracticable, they adopted the curious expedient of performing the ceremony at the very "witching hour of the *night*," even 12 o'clock, good reader, when "the morning was at odds with night." Then flambeaux illumined the air, which the drums, trumpets, and cannon rent, in ſtrains diſcordant, as the ſhouts of the populace, who ruſhed, in mighty crowds, from each ſhore, during all the ſucceeding and many other days.

The whole expence of this magnificent national ſtructure was raiſed by the voluntary tax of lotteries, and amounted to 389,500l.

The length is ſaid to be 1223 feet, and the breadth 44, allowing 7 feet to each foot-way and 30 for the carriage-way. There are 14 piers, and 15 arches, all of which are ſemicircles. The centre is 76 feet in width, each adjoining 72; the decreaſe of the others is in a gradation of 4 feet, making the two laſt large ones 52 feet; thoſe in the abutments are about 20 feet in width. The middle piers are 17 feet broad; and there is a decreaſe of one foot in each, till thelaſt is 12 feet at the ſpring of the arch.

The arch turned over the defective pier was recommended by Dr. Stukeley, and a plan of it laid before the Royal Society. He calls it an interlaced arch. An examination of this takes place every ſeventh year: the laſt was on the 10th of June 1802. An intelligent gentleman, who went into the cavity, thus deſcribes it, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXII. p. 575, "The flat ſpace on which you ſtand is the centre of the pier. On each hand are the riſing crowns of the two arches, reſting on this pier, which is the fifth from the Weſtminſter ſhore. And about 18 feet above where you ſtand is the crown, or ſoffit, of the great arch, riſing from the centre of the adjoining two, and carrying this bridge from the fourth to the ſixth pier; ſo that by this arch of Dr. Stukeley the fifth may be removed, and not injure the bridge in any degree. The hexagonal angles of the two ends of this chamber, which is 15 yards wide, are alſo hollow; and indeed it is in the South angle or receſs in which the ladder is fixed to deſcend; near the bottom of which is a ſmall opening, to permit freſh air to paſs through the chamber, to ventilate its ponderous walls and roof."

ST.

ST. ANNE AND ST. AGNES.

THE pariſh of St. Anne and St. Agnes is a rectory, and united, ſince 1666, to that of St. John Zachary. It is in the alternate preſentation of the Biſhop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The Deans of St. Martin's le Grand, in the neighbourhood, poſſeſſed the advowſon for ſeveral centuries, and till Henry VII. transferred it to the Abbot and Convent of Weſtminſter, as part of the compenſation for his expenſive anniverſaries and obits held in that monaſtery. Queen Mary beſtowed St. Anne's on the Biſhops of London. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are patrons of St. John's.

The church of St. Anne was burnt in 1548, and again in 1666. The laſt rebuilding coſt 2448l. The front is of brick, and very little decorated; but, having a yard before it with ſeveral trees, the effect is rather pleaſant. The inſide of the church is a ſquare, in which are four Compoſite pillars, with gilt capitals, and whoſe pedeſtals, ſeeming to reſt on the pews, ſupport four arches. The entablatures are enriched to the full licence of the order; and the ſegments are adorned by a variety of beautiful flowers, and large pannels, formed by cluſters of leaves, entwined with ribbands. The cielings in each corner are horizontal; and contain circles of flowers and fruit; and the adjoining angles cherubim, feſtoons, and branches of palm-trees, interſecting lines from the four pillars, form the roof into the ſame number of plain arches, with a centre of gilt acanthus leaves; from which a handſome branch is ſuſpended.

St. Anne's is undoubtedly a beautiful church: one defect, however, muſt be noticed; which is, the inſertions of the entablatures in the walls, ſupported only by brackets. This omiſſion has been perceived by the churchwardens, for outlines of pilaſters are *painted* beneath the capitals; but they are vilely executed, and the remedy is more to be lamented than the error. Beſides this, Sir Chriſtopher Wren has left us priſon walls in every particular, excepting the ſize of the windows, under a grand Compoſite roof.

A window above the altar is judiciouſly filled by a dark coloured curtain. The deſign conſiſts of two Corinthian pilaſters, with the Commandments between,

and the Belief and Lord's Prayer on either ſide. A large urn in the centre is connected, by feſtoons of flowers, to two volutes on the cornice; and over the tablet are very rich ornamental carvings. The wall above the window has a painted Glory on its ſurface, with Cherubim ſurrounding it, from which a crimſon curtain is ſuſpended, with winged boys, and two angels puſhing it aſide. Thoſe figures are correctly drawn, and in warm colouring; but, leſt this rich altar-piece ſhould attract too much attention, we have the preacher placed in his pulpit within ſeven feet of the rails. The deſk, immediately before it, has ſteps, which draw out and return by opening and ſhutting the door.

The font ſtands in the North-weſt corner, and is a handſome one, of marble.

The organ, erected in 1782, by ſubſcription, occupies the only gallery in the church. Before it are the royal arms, emblazoned.

According to Newcourt there have been 48 rectors of St. Anne's from 1322 to 1696. Since when the following incumbents occur.

1716, March 26. William Butler, LL. B. He publiſhed eight ſermons; and died 1736. Dr. Butler was preſented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

1736, Sept. Fifield Allen, D. D. This gentleman owed his preferments to Biſhop Gibſon; which were, a prebend in St. Paul's; vicar of Chigwell, Eſſex; ſubdean, and prieſt, of the chapel royal; chaplain to his patron; and archdeacon of Middleſex. He died April 1764.

1764, Sept. 10. Brooke Heckſtall, B. C. L.; preſented by the Dean and Chapter. He died 1780.

1780, May 9. Richard Snowe, A. M. Died 1788.

1788. Mathew Fielde, M. A. Died 1796.

1796, Sept. 14. John Hutchins, M. A.

The value of the united livings is augmented by the late act of parliament, om 140l. to 233l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

The regiſters of this church, in common with very many others, furniſh nothing to recompence a ſearch through them. Thoſe previous to 1640 are either loſt, or were burnt in 1666.

Sir James Ruſhout, bart. and Alice his lady, had a ſon baptiſed George July 17, 1688.

St. Anne's, 29 baptiſms, 1640, 28 burials.
1665, 147
The united pariſhes, 21 1802, 21

The population at the latter period was, 1105 males, 1068 females, inhabiting 275 houſes, and four were uninhabited.

Stowe mentions the interments of, Thomas Beckhenton, clerk of the pipe, 1499; Ralph Caldwell, gentleman, of Gray's-inn, 1527; John Lord Sheffield; John Herenden, mercer, eſq. 1572; and William Gregory, mayor, 1451. The church has not a monument within it at preſent; and of the names on the pavement but two are worth recording: thoſe are, the Rev. Thomas Morer, rector 20 years; and Samuel Wilſon, 1790, aged 78.

"The following lines *was* his requeſt. I was bleſſed with good through the whole of my life, and wonderfully preſerved from evil. Reader, give to God the glory."

William Gregory, the lord mayor juſt mentioned, founded an obit, to ſupport which he gave all his lands, &c. 19l. 17s. 4d. *per annum.*

The Church of St. John Zachary

ſtood at the corner of Foſter-lane, facing Goldſmiths hall; the ſite of which is now a burial-ground. At the Eaſt end are ſome remains of the antient ſtone wall, and the monument of Sir James Drax and his lady. 1661.

"Giles Bridges founded, within the ſaid pariſh one ſtipendiary prieſt, to ſing for the ſoul of Bartholomew Leyman (a goldbeater, and maſter of the mint of the Tower, and of Calais, 1430); which prieſt hath paid unto him, by the ſaid Bridges, for his ſtipend, 6l. 13s. 4d."

In addition to the above, Stowe mentions a monument in this church to the memory of Thomas Litchfield, who founded a chantry, 14 Edward II. The fund for its ſupport muſt have been loſt, through neglect or miſmanagement in all probability, before the official book was compiled, as no notice is there taken of it. Nothing can be gathered from Stowe of the ſize, or any other particulars relating to St. John's; but the interments were numerous, and of reſpectable perſons. Two muſt be noticed: Drugo Barentine, mayor 1398, a benefactor to the Company of Goldſmiths; whoſe houſe, oppoſite to their hall,

was

was connected to it by a gallery erected acroſs the ſtreet. Such a liberty, taken by a mayor, at that period paſſed unnoticed; but at preſent a gallery of this deſcription would have been ordered to be pulled down by the Honourable the Commiſſioners of Sewers, Lamps, and Pavements.

And Sir James Pemberton, who died 1613. This gentleman was one of the ſheriffs when James I. ſucceeded to the throne of England, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his exceſſive hoſpitality, in entertaining forty earls and barons on the day the King was proclaimed.

Biſhop Tonſtall notices theſe two churches as follows.

St. Anne's. Sir Richard Blaye, rector, benefice 8l. goods *non hab'*, fined 40s.

Sir Richard Symkinſon, chanter, 8l. goods 6l. fined 28s.

St. John Zachary. Sir John Jenyſon, rector, benefice 13l. 6s. 8d. goods 20l. fined 3l. 6s. 8d.

Goldsmiths Hall

is a very large brick building, of heavy and prepoſterous architecture, and contains a quadrangle. The Company have threatened ſome years to rebuild it. The Dining-hall has a ſcreen of fluted Compoſite pillars and pilaſters, with their members complete; and a baluſtrade, with beautiful vaſes, terminating in branches for candles; which are ſhaded by ſilk banners, uſed in public proceſſions. A handſome wainſcot, of the ſame order, extends round the room, as high as the cornice of the ſcreen. On the Eaſt ſide is a beaufet, of conſiderable ſize, with ornaments of white and gold; and the windows have ſhields above them; the upper range are ſeparated by elegant ornaments of various inſignia and flowers; the cornice under the cieling is of the Compoſite order; and the ſurface of the latter conſiſts of ſtuccoed compartments, with an enormous rich flower in the centre, and the City of London and Company's arms in the angles round it; the king's arms are placed over a North window; the pavement is of lozenges, alternately black and white; and the door, in the North-weſt corner, leading to the veſtibule and court-room, has a handſome divided pediment.

The walls of the ſtair-caſe abound with reliefs of ſcrolls, flowers, and muſical inſtruments, and the baluſtrade is finely carved.

The

THE COURT-ROOM

contains a grand ſtatuary marble chimney-piece, finely ſculptured, ſupported by two male caryatides, and enriched by ſcrolls, and bunches of grapes. This remnant of fallen greatneſs once adorned an apartment in one of thoſe magnificent palaces, not 100 miles from London, whoſe owners found it convenient to ſubmit the honours of their predeceſſors, and the ſpecimens of their taſte, to the auctioneer's hammer. The grate within it is of bronze, and moſt extravagantly enriched, for ſuch an article, at the expence, I am told, of 100l. many years paſt. This, it ſhould be obſerved, always belonged to the Company. The room is wainſcoted, and the cieling ſlightly coved. It is abſolutely and literally loaded with ornaments; the general effect of which are inelegant, but examined individually many are very taſteful. Over the chimney hangs a large picture of St. Dunſtan, *in pontificalibus*, converſing with the Holy Virgin; and the ſame gentleman, *in the back ground*, appears in the act of preventing his intruding Satanick Majeſty from enjoying the pleaſures of taking ſnuff. In other words, he ſqueezes the naſal promontory with his pincers, ſmoking hot from his furnace. It is an indifferent performance.

PICTURES.

Sir Thomas Viner is repreſented in a furred ſcarlet robe, large band, and collar of SS. black cap, his own light coloured hair in ringlets, whiſkers, and a tuft on his chin. The countenance is manly, benevolent, and handſome. He reſts the left hand on a pedeſtal.

Sir Martin Bowes, knt. 1566, ætatis ſuæ 66; ſaid to be by Holbein. Sir Martin is exhibited in his civic robes, and collar, over a veſt of purple ſilk. He wears a little black hat, his own hair, and is without either beard or whiſkers. The features have an odd expreſſion, and the complexion is very brown, or the colours have changed. He holds his gloves in the right hand, placed on his breaſt; the left on a table, on which is the cup * he received, by right of office, at the coronation of his royal miſtreſs.

"Sir Hugh Middleton, bart. *Fontes Fodinæ.*" This excellent citizen is painted in the genuine Vandyke ſtyle. The black habit ſoftens into the ground of the picture, and loſes all traces of the ſhape in darkneſs. However wrong this

* This identical cup is ſtill preſerved among the Company's plate, and is extremely elegant. It is copiouſly filled on the anniverſary of the commemoration of that great Benefactor to the Company, Sir Martin Bowes, as the writer of this note can teſtify. J. N.

method

method may be, ſtill it gives incredible animation to the warm fleſhy tints of the face, which, with the whole head, is very excellent. The hair, pointed beard, and whiſkers, are grey, and ſurrounded by a large laced ruff. The left hand reſts on a ſhell. The reader will find a farther notice of Sir Hugh under the pariſh of St. Matthew, Friday-ſtreet.

Charles Hoſier, eſq. ſeated; large features, and a handſome face.

The ball-room is immediately over the court-room. The furniture and decorations are ſimple and elegant, and the length ſufficient to accommodate a great number of profeſſors of "the light fantaſtic toe." The chimney-piece is of marble. Above which hangs a tolerable copy of a portrait of his preſent Majeſty. A card-room, neatly decorated, adjoins the ball-room.

There is a picture, by Hudſon, painted in 1752, which, from an over-ſcrupulous delicacy, has been expelled to a dark corner in an unfrequented room; the gift of John Blachford, eſq. lord mayor 1750. This painting repreſents Meſſrs. Blachford, Benn, Marſhal, Alſop, Ironſide, and Rawlinſon, ſeated at a table, and probably on the point of giving the toaſt of ſucceſs to the Houſe of Stuart, at Mr. Blachford's, Bowcombe, in the Iſle of Wight. Blachford preſides, on the right hand; Benn, Ironſide, and Rawlinſon, look at the ſpectator; Marſhal and Alſop at Blachford. Perhaps no other ſix men could have been grouped in a more congenial ſet of jolly and good-humoured features; their perſons appear as if caſt in one mould, and any other expreſſion than that of treaſon and rebellion may be diſcovered in their faces. If the governors of this rich and reſpectable Company ſhould read theſe pages, I think I may venture to ſuggeſt to them, that even Royalty itſelf (ſo thoroughly is Jacobitiſm forgotten) would recommend ſo good a picture ſhould be placed in a better ſituation. John Blachford, eſq. was elected alderman of Cripplegate ward 1743, ſheriff 1746, lord mayor 1750, and died 1759. William Benn, eſq. ſucceeded Richard Levett, eſq. as alderman of Alderſgate ward 1740, ſerved the offices of ſheriff and lord mayor 1743 and 1747, and died 1755. Sir Henry Marſhal, alderman of Farringdon within, elected 1737, ſheriff 1741, lord mayor 1745, died 1754. Robert Alſop, eſq. alderman of Coleman ſtreet ward, elected 1745, ſheriff 1747, lord mayor 1752. Edward Ironſide, eſq elected alderman of Cordwainer ward 1745, ſheriff 1749, lord mayor 1753, and died November that year. Sir Thomas Rawlinſon, elected alderman of Broad-ſtreet ward 1746, ſheriff 1749, lord mayor 1754, and died 1769.

The Goldſmiths have always been men of conſiderable conſequence in the city of London, and are ſaid to have aſſociated as a brotherhood in or previous to the reign

reign of Henry II. Edward III. incorporated them, 1327; Richard II. confirmed the grant; and Edward IV. conſtituted them a body politic and corporate, with power to prove all wrought gold and ſilver, and to puniſh thoſe who made articles inferior to the ſtandard of ſterling throughout the kingdom. The act of 28 Edward I. chap. 20, provides, that no veſſel of ſilver ſhall depart the worker's hands till aſſayed by the Wardens of the craft, and marked with the leopard's head; and that none work worſe gold than of the touch of Paris.

The act 18 Queen Elizabeth, chap 15, provides that no goldſmith ſhall work any gold leſs in fineneſs than 11 oz. 2 dwt.; and that if the ſame be allowed by the Wardens, and after found faulty, they to forfeit the value.

8 and 9 William III. chap. 27, directs that no ſilver plate ſhall be made leſs in fineneſs than 11 oz. 10 dwt., nor ſold or exchanged (unleſs ſmall articles, incapable of receiving a mark) until marked.

It has been clearly aſcertained, from the Company's books, that they kept an aſſay-office near 500 years. In the reign of Charles I. the fees were four grains on a pound weight of ſilver for marking; which was continued till after 1725; for gold watch-caſes, from one to four, 1s. and all above 3d. each; and in proportion for other articles of the ſame metal. The aſſay-office ſeems, however, to have been a loſing concern to the Company; their receipts for ſix years, to 1725, was 1615l. 13s. 11¾d. and the payments 2074l. 3s. 8d.

In conſequence of this office Goldſmiths hall exhibits a buſy ſcene during the hours appointed for aſſaying; which demonſtrates the very great expenditure of the publick in the uſe of valuable articles of gold and ſilver.

Cotton's Records of Parliament furniſh the two following extracts relating to this Company. "1 Richard II. William Fitzhugh, gold-refiner, of London, exhibited a bill, in the name of the poor commonalty of that myſtery, complaining of John Chicheſter and John Bolſham, of the ſame Company, for oppreſſion. The two Johns came into parliament, and heard the ſame. Upon William then refuſing to avow the bill, he was ſent, by order of the Houſe, to the Tower. 5 Henry IV. The Wardens of the Goldſmiths of London, by their petitions, ſhew, how they ought to have the ſurvey and ſight of the Cutlers of London, touching the working of gold and ſilver. The Wardens of the Cutlers of London maketh the ſame complaint. The King ſent the bills to the Mayor to examine and certify. He certified, that the Cutlers ought to work gold and ſilver in their works; but that the Goldſmiths ought to have the aſſay of gold

and ſilver by Cutlers wrought. The King thereupon, by aſſent of the Lords, confirmeth to the ſaid Goldſmiths their charter granted 1 Edward III. with the clauſe of *licet*; and granteth them other liberties."

In the year 1624 Sir Edward Coke reported eight grievances to the Houſe of Commons. He ſpeaks thus of the Goldſmiths: "The new incorporation of Gold-wire-drawers; an antient Company of them, parcel of the Goldſmiths Company of London, theſe inforced to leave their trade, or come into the new company. This reſtraint, unlawful, brought in no bullion; the commodity, dearer than before; 6d. firſt, and after 4d. ob. impoſed upon every ounce."

An act for ratifying his Majeſty's charter to the Company of Gold-wire-drawers was rejected in 1623.

"A general Deſcription of all Trades," publiſhed 1747, contains the enſuing curious particulars. "Goldſmiths, the fifth Company, are, ſtrictly ſpeaking, all thoſe who make it their buſineſs to work up, and deal in, all ſorts of wrought gold and ſilver plate; *but of late years the title of Goldſmith has been generally taken to ſignify one who banks or receives, and pays running caſh for others*, as well as deals in plate: but he whoſe buſineſs is altogether *caſh keeping* is properly a Banker, who ſeldom takes apprentices, but has his buſineſs done chiefly by clerks. The others, who keep to plate only, and do not bank, are diſtinguiſhed by the name of Silver-ſmiths: who are two-fold; the Working Silverſmiths, who make-up as well as ſell (though ſome of them do not ſell at all); and the ſhop-keepers, many of whom do nothing at the working part, which hath divers branches, ſome of which are much heavier work than others. Any of theſe generally take an apprentice with 20l. whoſe hours of working are from ſix to eight. And the journeymen commonly have, one with another, about 10s. or 12s. a week, *and their diet*; but ſome curious artiſts, at the more exquiſite work, will get 30s. or 40s. And a good ſet of tools, which come to about 30l. will ſet up a maſter in this part. But a ſhop-keeper expects more with an apprentice, often 50l. and upwards, becauſe his buſineſs is eſteemed genteel; and, to ſet him up, his caſh ought to ſurpaſs his ſtock of plate." All the above ſums have increaſed as the value of money decreaſes; premiums are very high at preſent.

The arms of the Company are, Gules, a leopard's head Or, quarterly, with Azure, a covered cup between two buckles of the ſecond. *Juſtitia virtutum regina.*

ALLHALLOWS,

ALLHALLOWS, BARKING, TOWER WARD.

THIS pariſh is larger than many in the neighbourhood, containing 278 houſes, 449 families, 954 male, 1133 female inhabitants, total number of perſons 2087.

The ſtreets which compoſe it are generally well built; and many of the houſes are large and handſome, particularly thoſe in Mark-lane, and a few on Tower-hill. Thames-ſtreet, from Tower-dock to the boundary of the pariſh, is a conſtant ſcene of filth and confuſion. The enormous piles of building belonging to the Cuſtom-houſe line the South ſide of the way, and by their height prevent a ſingle ray from the Sun ever glancing on the wet and narrow cart-way, and ſtill narrower foot-path. A paſſenger unaccuſtomed to the place would, on entering this ſtreet from Tower-hill, ſuppoſe that Chaos was come again. The lanes leading to the wharfs are unfit for every purpoſe of their ſituation; but a few feet in width, incloſed by walls of towering warehouſes, and conſequently immerſed in ever-during humidity and dirt; carts ſtanding for employment before thoſe; others paſſing away, with ponderous loads of goods; more returning empty; in a ſtreet not 25 feet in breadth. What can poſſibly be the reſult? Human nature ſhrinks at the anſwer. Conſtant and imminent danger of fractures of limbs, and death; obſtructions, or ſtoppages, for hours, in buſineſs, till the vehicles and horſes are diſentangled; and quarrels, and ſhocking oaths from the drivers, not unfrequently mixed with the raging of large dogs faſtened to the carts.

The Cuſtom-houſe occupies a very large extent of ground upon the Thames; but the quay before it is too narrow for the continued reception and diſcharge of goods; and the ſpace is ſtill further reduced by the number of little ſheds, or houſes, uſed for various purpoſes, built upon it. Thoſe are ſo ſituated that it becomes a matter of indifference whether the ſtructure is of the plaineſt deſcription, for it is impoſſible to gain a complete view of the front. This conſiſts of a centre and two wings, compoſed of two ranges of pillars and pilaſters, the baſement of which is Tuſcan, and the pilaſters Ionic. The upper range of windows are arched, and adorned with feſtoons. The ſtrength of this building cannot be doubted; but the elegance, or grandeur, of the architecture, may be diſputed without fear of committing injuſtice: the mixture of brick and ſtone muſt inevitably injure the appearance of the beſt-proportioned buildings; but, when they meet in a heavy deſign, they ſink it ſtill deeper into diſapprobation.

It has been a favourite theme with ſome of my predeceſſors to applaud, and enlarge on, the hurry and confuſion obſervable in the places within London appropriated to public purpoſes. I agree with them thus far; when a man enters Thames-ſtreet, and paſſes thence to the Cuſtom-houſe doors, he cannot but be reminded of the immenſe and almoſt boundleſs reſources, in commerce and revenue, which his country poſſeſſes; and he cannot be a true patriot, unleſs he feels the bleſſings diſtributed to thouſands of ſailors, warehouſe-men, clerks, officers, and merchants, aſſembled before him. My views have always been turned towards the improvement of this great and opulent city. With this object conſtantly before me, I have without heſitation condemned every houſe, ſtreet, church, or public building for civil purpoſes, which ſeemed unfit for thoſe purpoſes, or capable of improvement; and have given my praiſe to thoſe which, to the beſt of my judgment, appeared to deſerve it.

The neighbourhood of the Cuſtom-houſe might be improved moſt eſſentially by the expenditure of a ſum very far inferior to many raiſed for purſuits leſs uſeful. It cannot be denied that regularity, method, and punctuality, are the very ſprings of buſineſs: every merchant feels this in his own accompting-houſe; there he places each clerk in his particular department, and he is never ſuffered to interfere in another. This laudable way of proceeding prevails *in* the Cuſtom-houſe: why not in the avenues *leading to it?* Why muſt confuſion worſe confounded ſurround the receivers for century after century, when 30,000l. or 40,000l. would remove the complaint for ever? Tower-hill offers a large ſpace already: I would therefore recommend, that the houſes and ground from thence to Harp-lane, on the North ſide of Thames-ſtreet, ſhould be purchaſed, under an act of parliament, and removed; leaving an area of at leaſt 100 feet before the Cuſtom-houſe, where the ſtands of carts might be appropriated, and thoſe loaded to go a contrary way to thoſe unloaded.

Any thing farther on the Cuſtom-houſe muſt unavoidably be omitted. A hiſtory of the Cuſtoms involves ſuch an amazing maſs of matter, that to give a complete view of them would require a volume. The reader will therefore be moſt probably ſatisfied with the mere names of the offices: the Commiſſioners, Secretaries, Receiver-general, Accomptant-general, Comptroller of the Receiver-general, Solicitors, Collectors and their Clerks, Surveyor-general, General Surveyor, Searchers, Woodfarm-office, Inſpector-general, Jerkers, Land-ſurveyor, Waiters, Land-waiters, &c. &c. and an army, or rather navy, of tide-waiters,

waiters, one of which remains on board every ſhip in the harbour, to prevent forbidden trade. The amount of duties vary annually, and the articles charged may be readily collected by the leaſt exertion of the reader's recollection. What indeed is there imported which *is not* chargeable to the Cuſtoms? Even preſents may rot in the warehouſes unleſs, in many inſtances, more than their value is paid!

The Parish-Church

is ſituated at the North-eaſt corner of Tower-ſtreet, within a yard much higher than the pavement, which has ſeveral trees judiciouſly diſpoſed around it, intermixed with lilacs, &c. that give a very pictureſque effect to the buttreſſed walls and pointed windows, the original architecture of our anceſtors.

The annals and regiſters of this pariſh have been applied for; but no notice was taken of the application.

The living is a vicarage, whoſe antient value was thus eſtimated, 14 Henry VIII.

Dr. Paterſon, vicar, vicarage 26l. goods *nulla*, fined 6l. 10s.

Mr. Thomas Marten, chanter, 10l. goods 12l. fined 2l. 10s.

Mr. William Petit, chanter, 20l. goods *nulla*, fined 5l.

The Pariſh Clerks give the value, 1732, as 120l. *per annum*. It is now, by the late act of parliament, increaſed to 200l.

The living is in the gift of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury; the King *pro hâc vice*, 1783. It originally belonged to the Abbeſs and Convent of Barking, with whom it continued till the ſuppreſſion of the nunnery, and from whence it derived its name: after which, the Crown conveyed it to the See of Canterbury.

I can give but a very imperfect account of the vicars, for the reaſon above mentioned.

At the commencement of the diſſentions between Charles I. and his parliament, Dr. Laſield, then vicar, was repreſented by his pariſhioners, in a petition to the legiſlature, as an encourager of Popery. The Houſe referred the charge to the Grand Committee for Religion; and they reported, that he had ſet the communion table altarwiſe, incloſed it with rails, and ornamented the place with *ten* ſtatues. They reported, in addition, that the Doctor bowed, when adminiſtering the ſacrament, *at* the rails, *within* the rails, and at the table, and repeated thoſe inflexions at his return from the office; but that after the ſaints were taken down, through the interference of the pariſhioners, he bowed but twice. I. H. S. had been inſcribed, in golden letters, upon the table, by his order, and in *forty*

places

places beſides; and he was weak enough to charge thoſe with ſacrilege who were commiſſioned to obliterate them; and poſitively refuſed to adminiſter the ſacrament to perſons who would not receive it at the altar kneeling, although they *had* kneeled for *it in the body of the church.* He excommunicated a Mr. Bolton for refuſing to receive at the rails; and declared he would rather loſe his vicarage than adminiſter *from* the altar.

"Ordered, Nov. 25, 1640, that he be ſent for as a delinquent." The reader will anticipate the event on recurring to the date.

After this can it be credited, that the *Churchwardens* of this very pariſh were proſecuted at the Old Bailey, March 1682, for having a ſtatue of a ſaint on the outſide of the church? This proſecution occaſioned a furious war of words in ſeveral publications *.

John Gaſkarth †, D. D. was vicar 1708, and continued till after 1732.

George Stinton ‡, D. D. inſtituted Sept. 17, 1767; died April 30, 1783.

Samuel Johnes §, D. D. July 9, 1783. Preſent vicar.

* On the rebuilding the ſteeple of Allhallows Barking, 1659, the Churchwardens put over the clock an image of St. Michael, or rather an angel ſounding the laſt trumpet. A ſucceeding Churchwarden, in 1675, removed it over the altar. The Lecturer performing a number of ſuperſtitious bows to it, and more ceremonies obtaining in this church (of which Dr. George Hickes was vicar) than in moſt others in England, the Churchwardens were indicted for it, and obliged to burn it. Saunders, the lecturer, defended it in two pamphlets, entitled, 'Apparitions of an Angel, one at the Old Bailey, and another at Tower-hill.' The Upper Churchwarden vindicated himſelf in "The Birth and Burning of the Image called St. Michael, containing the Subſtance of a Narrative lately given in the Veſtry of All Saints Barking, London, by Mr. Edmond Sherman, late Upper Churchwarden, at laying down his Office in Eaſter-week, 1681, fully reporting the Truth of the Fact, relating to the Image, indicted at the Old Bailey by the Name of St. Michael. Together with a Letter to Mr. Jonathan Saunders, Lecturer, which may ſerve for an Anſwer to his two late Pamphlets, entituled, Apparitions, &c. introduced with Two Veſtry Orders, demonſtrating not ſo good reaſon for its Birth as Burning. Set up 1659-60, burnt 1680-1. Dedicated (ſingly) to the Uſe of Mr. J. Saunders, &c. Publiſhed by a Friend of the late Churchwarden's, to prevent falſe Reports. 1681." 4 ſheets fol. It is addreſſed to Mr. George Hickes, vicar, Mr. H. Hunter and W. Chapman, churchwardens, and the reſt of the Veſtry."

† Fellow of Pembroke-hall: printed a ſermon preached at the funeral of the Duke of Lauderdale, 1683; Viſitation, 1685; Concio ad clerum, and Commencement, 1708; on opening a church, 1705; before the Society for the Reformation of Manners, 1713.

‡ He was fellow of Exeter college; M. A. 1755; D. D. 1765; chancellor of the church of Lincoln; prebendary of Peterborough; rector and vicar of Wrotham, Kent; and one of the chaplains, and executors, to Archbiſhop Secker; F. R. and A. S.; and died April 30, 1783. Printed a ſermon preached before the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 30, 1768; another on the conſecration of Biſhop Barrington; and another before the Governors of Lincoln Infirmary, 1769.

§ Of All Souls college, A. M. 1783.

A re-

A remarkable proof of the abſurd ſuperſtition which infected every claſs of the community in antient times may be adduced from this church, greatly celebrated for the poſſeſſion of a ſtatue of the Bleſſed Virgin, carved by order of Edward I. and placed in a chapel on the North ſide founded by Richard I. and endowed by him and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors. Nothing ſhort of abſolute ſucceſs in every purſuit was promiſed in viſions to the pious King, provided he would dedicate this ſtone or wooden figure to our Lady, and keep her chapel in repair. To a ſtatue ſo honoured and ſo founded *we* ſhould hardly have ſuppoſed it neceſſary to invite wax tapers, money, plate, and jewels; but, ſuch were the Lady's neceſſities, her guardians were induced to procure indulgencies, which were granted for forty days, to the true penitent who paid our Lady of Barking well for the releaſe from penance.

Even the worthleſs Richard III. (alarmed probably by the vicinity of ſo great a perſonage to the ſcenes of his wickedneſs in the Tower) endeavoured to pacify her, by keeping the intruding weather from her defenceleſs and inanimate head, by rebuilding her chapel.

The Harleian Manuſcript, No. 601, ſays, "King Edward IV. founded in the chapel two chantries; and, for finding two prieſts, he gave unto the Maſter and Wardens of the ſame fraternity the lordſhip of Totenbecke *, in the county of Surrey, *per annum*, 24l. 3s. 2d.

Sir —— Ryſley, knt. gave to the ſame all his tenements within the pariſh of St. Chriſtopher and St. Bartholomew's the Leſs, to find a prieſt, 17l. 10s. Lands, tenements, &c. belonging to the ſame, called Chrihele's rents, 14l. 2s. 4d. *per annum*.

According to Willis, there were four incumbents of theſe chantries remaining in 1553, whoſe penſions were 5l. each.

Thomas Pilkes founded one chantry prieſt, and gave to him for his living all thoſe his lands in the pariſh of Barking. A prieſt of good learning receiveth the whole profit thereof to his own uſe, according to the will of the ſaid Thomas, *per annum*, 27l. 12s.

John Croke gave, for a prieſt and an obit, 9l. *per annum* for lands in this pariſh.

The Vicar and Churchwarden had, time out of mind, the poſſeſſion of certain lands in Syding†-lane; but who were the donors, and to what intent they were given, was unknown. They produced 4l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

* Tooting Bec. † Seething.

The

The above three donations, I conceive, belonged excluſively to the *Church* of All Saints.

The inſide of it is venerable and beautiful, its proportions are finely preſerved, and its ailes are ſolemn, and ſuited for contemplation. Twelve pointed windows admit the light, in ſtreams enlivened by the vivid beams of the ſun, glancing on the ivy leaf, the lime-tree, and the lilac. Thoſe wave in the wind, and tranſport the ſpectator to the wild beauties of Nature, ever more attractive than the moſt laboured productions of man.

Three of the pillars, on each ſide of the nave, are of Saxon architecture, round, with ſtrong pointed arches; the fourth from the Eaſt wall is half round, and half cluſtered; and the remaining three are cluſters of four each, and have handſome pointed mouldings in their arches. Over thoſe are fourteen cleresſtory windows. The roof is nearly flat; the beams and diviſions of the pannels white, and the ground blue. The ornaments of the interſections are richly gilt; as are the wings and hair of the Cherubim, and capitals of the pillars. Three large and very handſome branches are ſuſpended from the roof, and one on each ſide of the organ; which is ſuitably and elegantly ornamented by carving; but the wall behind it is moſt deplorably covered by plaſter reliefs of Time and Death, which are ghaſtly and diſguſting enough.

I ſhould imagine from the carvings on the pulpit, which ſtands on the North ſide of the middle aile, againſt the fourth pillar from the altar, that it was erected in the reign of James or Charles I. The ſounding-board is inſcribed, "Xp̃m p̃dicam crucifixum."

The font is under the organ-gallery; a plain baſon, of coarſe marble; but the cover is of exquiſite taſte and execution. A dove flutters on the ſummit, and from her feet deſcends a moſt beautiful aſſemblage of fruits and flowers. Two miſchievous winged infants appear to have juſt alighted, and are beginning, with the utmoſt eagerneſs, to attack them. Every graceful turn and indenting is marked with conſummate ſkill; but unhappily the carving is injured by a painter's *pound* bruſh from the dregs of his paint-pot.

The altar is elevated on two ſteps; on which is a third, of touchſtone, ſupporting a grand railing, of poliſhed braſs. The centre of the pavement conſiſts of black and white lozenges of marble; but the ſides are paved by four large ſtones, under which are depoſited the remains of Elizabeth Denham, wife of William Denham, alderman of London, who died 1540. Her huſband intended to have reſted by her, and has left blanks for the day and year when "He departed unto God."

At the above lady's feet lies Thomas Vyrley, vicar 1454.

On the left, a large grey ſtone contains a ſhield, with a fleur-de-lis, and a circle, " ✠ Pries p' l'alme Will'm Conge q' gyt pcy, ley Dieu de ſou alme eyt mercy."

Johannes Rulche, *generoſus*, who died 1495, has a braſs effigies, in a cloſe gown, a pouch at his girdle, and a roſary on his left arm.

Two other ſepulchral ſtones are covered by the table; and the uſual antient invocations have been purpoſely obliterated.

The altar-piece was the gift of Robert Richardſon, the elder, 1685; and does honour to his piety and liberality. It conſiſts of four Compoſite pillars, ſupported by a baſement; with an arch in the centre intercolumniation, containing a lamb's ſkin, hung like a mantle, inſcribed with Hebrew characters. Between the ſide pillars are paintings of Moſes and Aaron, and under them golden ſhields and feſtoons. A handſome pediment, and the royal arms, complete the upper part of the deſign. On the outſide of the pillars are tablets of the Creed and Paternoſter. The ground of gold, and gilt feſtoons. Above, and behind, the altar-piece is a large window, of five diviſions, the arch of which contains quatrefoils, and other figures, that are filled by fanciful paintings in glaſs. The table is carved, and inlaid with various ornaments and doves; and ſupports two remarkably handſome candleſticks, with lyre-ſhaped pedeſtals, Ionic ſhafts, and vaſes for the ſockets of braſs.

Monuments.

Againſt the North-eaſt window a large pedeſtal of ſtatuary marble, with many emblems, and a boy treading on a ſcull. Behind which is a pyramid, of rich variegated marble.

" I know that my Redeemer liveth. Near this place are depoſited the remains of Thomas Gordon, eſq. whoſe public ſpirit, and conſummate probity, diſtinguiſhed him; an ornament and an honour to ſociety. In the tender and more delicate connections of private life it was his ſingular felicity to command their confidence and affection. He departed this life May 1, 1759, aged 56. Elizabeth Gordon, lamenting the inexpreſſible loſs of her affectionate parent, hath cauſed this to be erected to his beloved memory; a monument not of his praiſe, but her own gratitude and affliction."

At the Eaſt end of the North wall an altar-tomb, without its original inſcription; but a rich canopy, adorned with ſhields, roſes, foliage, I. H. S. the effigies

of the deceaſed, his wife, ſix ſons, and five daughters. On a plate of braſs, cloſe to it, is the kneeling figure of Hieronimus Benalius Bergonni, 1583, aged 58.

Between the adjoining windows, a Doric pedeſtal, pillar, and urn, with a long inſcription on the ſhaft to Giles Lytcott, and a ſecond on the pedeſtal to Sarah Lytcott, who died 1713, aged 68. And Colonel Nathaniel Long, 1714. Sarah, his wife, daughter of Giles Lytcott, eſq. 1731; both aged 63.

A window near the above contains:

"Ab incarnatione à fatali 1666 conflagrationis Londini."

A monument to Baldvinus Hame, 1640, aged 72.

A tablet to Edward Alexander, citizen and glazier, 1775, aged 62.

Another, to Francis Sherwood, 1744, aged 12.

Richard Sherwood, M.D. and Joanna Sherwood, the elder, ſon and wife of Richard Sherwood.

Charles Wathen, draper, 1721, aged 63. One of this perſon's ſons was drowned in endeavouring to ſave a companion; and another was killed in action with a pirate in the Eaſt Indies. Hannah Gordon, 1740, aged 40. Charles Wathen, 1745, aged 60. Elizabeth, wife of Charles Wathen, the elder, 1751, aged 83. And Grace, the wife of Charles Wathen, the younger, 1753, aged 59.

On the South wall, a handſome tablet, to Joſeph Dent, 1768, aged 64. Iſaac Dent, 1790, aged 76.

A little tablet, with kneeling effigies, to Francis Covell, 1621, aged 69. Margery, his wife, 1643. And Captain Thomas Covell, 1645, aged 77.

Another, to James Hickſon, eſq. 1689, aged 82.

Charles De Beauvoir, eſq. 1702, aged 66. The following particulars are on a plain one beneath: Daniel De Beauvoir, 1706, 18. Charles De Beauvoir, 1719, 36. Jane Dowman, 1723, 41. Barker, wife of Charles De Beauvoir, ſenior, 1724, 72. Judith Lillie, 1742. And Elizabeth Beauvoir, 1742.

A monument, to John Winder, of Gray's Inn, eſq. 1699, aged 41. Jonathan Winder, eſq. his third brother, 1717, aged 48. And Samuel Winder.

Under a window is an antient altar-tomb, with a canopy, pointed trefoil pannels, and Chriſt riſing from the tomb, done in gold, upon an old braſs plate. Cloſe to it a tablet, for Frances, eldeſt daughter of Sir Roger Appleton, bart. 1618.

An oval tablet: Samuel Proudfoot, eſq. of Clapham-common, 1797, aged 63. Thomas Seale, 1801, aged 53.

Under

Under an Eaſt window, a monument, by Scheemakers, for Anne Colleton, of Stratford Langthorne, in Eſſex, youngeſt daughter of Sir Peter Colleton, of St. James's, bart. who died July 5, 1741. At whoſe deſire and coſt this monument was erected, by her executor, in memory of her and the family of the Richardſons; particularly, Robert Richardſon; Katharine, his ſecond wife, eldeſt daughter of Sir Peter Colleton; and their four children, John, John, Leſlie, and Elizabeth; alſo two children of her brother, Sir John Colleton, Elizabeth, and Katharine Hannah.

Gifts and charities given to this church from Robert Richardſon, the elder, in 1685: the whole large altar, with the pillars, carving, gilding, inſcriptions, &c.

And, by Ann Colleton, in 1741, 20l. to the charity children of the pariſh; and 10l. to the poor of the pariſh, not penſioners.

Inſcribed on a plain tablet:

"Near this place are depoſited the remains of the Rev. George Stinton, D. D. late vicar of this pariſh, rector of Wrotham, in Kent. and chancellor of the church of Lincoln. He died April 30, 1783, aged 52."

Under the above,

"One to James Graves, Clerk of the Petitions to the Honourable Navy-board, 1726, aged 49. He left 10l. to purchaſe copies of "The whole Duty of Man," to be given to the charity children, when leaving ſchool. *Ito, et fac ſimiliter.*"

Another, on a pillar, to John Kettlewell *, A. M. 1695, aged 42; and a braſs plate, with the kneeling effigies of William Armar, eſq. ſervant to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; and Elizabeth his wife, 15...

Amongſt an incredible number of inſcriptions on the pavement the following are moſt remarkable,

Thomas Gilbert, 1482.

Roger James, 1591.

John Baron, and wife, 1437.

Chriſtopher ..... and his two wives, 1500.

Anne Maſter, wife of Sir Harcourt Maſter, alderman, by whom he had nineteen children. This lady died 1719, aged 42.

* Q. of Lincoln college, Oxford, A. M. 1677.

Samuel Freeman, eſq. deputy, 1772, aged 60.
Margaret Freeman, 1792, aged 86.
Samuel Flower Freeman, eſq. 1795, aged 49.
Richard Roman, eſq. deputy of Tower Ward, 1771, aged 79.
The Rev. William Roman *, lecturer of this pariſh, 1782, 59.
Jane Roman, 1802.
Alderman Robert Huckell, 1694.
George Snayth, eſq. auditor to Laud, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 1651. This is inlaid, upon an old ſlab, with marks of effigies. There are many ſuch diſperſed about the pavement.

Allhallows was nearly deſtroyed Jan. 4, 1649, by the exploſion of 27 barrels of gunpowder, in a ſhip-chandler's ſhop, nearly oppoſite.

Sixty loaves of bread are diſtributed every Sunday, the produce of the gifts of Hugh Bullock, 1618, Thomas Burnett, 1655, and Thomas Wilſon, 1678.

Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, the Earl of Surrey, and Archbiſhop Laud, were buried here. The two latter were afterwards removed, but Fiſher's aſhes remain in the church-yard. They all ſuffered from the Tower, and on the block.

"Journals of the Houſe of Commons, Dec. 18, 1721. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to veſt the ground, wharf, and quay, called Wool-quay, in the pariſh of All Saints, Barking, with the buildings and warehouſes thereupon, in truſtees, for his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors for ever; ſubject to agreements, made on his behalf, with the Warden and Aſſiſtants of the free-ſchool in Seavenoak."

* Of St. John's, Oxford, 1747; chaplain to the lord mayor, Thomas Winterbottom, eſq.; at whoſe election, 1752, he preached a ſermon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW, BROAD STREET WARD.

NEWCOURT informs us this church was once in the gift of Simon Godart, citizen and draper, of London; and afterwards (but by what means is not mentioned) in the patronage of the Abbot and Convent of our Lady of Grace, on Tower Hill, with whom it continued till the diſſolution of the abbey. The Crown thus obtaining poſſeſſion, the Lord Chancellor has ever ſince preſented to the living.

Newcourt mentions thirty rectors, to 1676, ſince when

Benjamin Woodroffe *, D. D.

Dr. John Adams, vice-chancellor of Cambridge; died 1720. He was provoſt of King's college, chaplain in ordinary, canon of Windſor, rector of St. Alban's, Wood-ſtreet †, and rector of Hornſey.

Zachary Pearce ‡, A. M. chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, 1720.

Francis Barnard §, D. D. prebendary of Norwich; died Sept. 1756.

Samuel Salter ||, D. D.; inſtituted Nov. 6, 1756; died 1778.

Edward Dicey, M. A. June 1, 1778; died 1790 **.

Graham Hanmer, M. A. of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, Nov. 26, 1790.

According to Stowe, St. Bartholomew's was rebuilt in 1438, by two brothers in piety, Thomas Pike, alderman, and Nicholas Yeo, ſheriff of London. Sir William Capell is ſaid by Newcourt to have built a handſome chapel againſt the South aile; but, by a typographical error, he is made to have founded it at the age of ſix years. This gentleman was the Sir William Capell who ſuffered ſo much by Empſon and Dudley, in the reign of Henry VII. and anceſtor of the earls of Eſſex.

* Of Chriſt Church, Oxford, A. M. 1662; B. and D. D. 1672; canon of Chriſt Church; principal of Gloceſter-hall, now Worceſter college, and tutor; chaplain to the Duke of York, and preſent in Solebay fight; lecturer of the Temple; vicar of Piddleton, Dorſet; which laſt he reſigned in about two years; vicar of Shrivenham; chaplain in ordinary to the King; and in 1677 prebendary of Lichfield; 1688 dean of Chriſt Church; but, the Revolution happening, never inſtalled; but by his liberality laid out many hundred pounds in repairing it, and laboured much for its recovery. Ath. Ox. vol. II. p. 1047. Gutch, Hiſt. of Coll. p. 636. He died 1711, and was buried in this church; having publiſhed a ſermon before the lord mayor, 1639; Jan. 30, 1685; charity, 1700; on Daniel's 70 weeks, 1732; thankſgiving 1702 and 1706.

† Which ſee.

‡ Afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter, 1756, June 29. He died in 1774, aged 84. This living was reckoned worth 400l. a year. See an extract from his Life by himſelf, Gent. Mag. vol. XLVII. p. 19.

§ Printed a ſermon on the death of Mrs. Fullerton, 1735. He was of Chriſt Church, A. B. 1710, A. M. 1714, D. D. 1740.

|| See vol. I. article Charter-houſe.

** Of Trinity college, Cambridge, A. B. 1742, A. M. 1746.

In

In or about the reign of Edward III. a chantry was founded for Richard D Pleſſis, dean of St. Mary of the Arches.

Margaret Fray, who married Sir John Lepington, founded another, 21 Edward IV.

This church is ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of the Bank of England, and on the North ſide of the Exchange; a moſt precarious and unſafe ſite at preſent, which will require the aid of the Patron Saint to reſcue it from the improving graſp of the Corporation of London, ever watchful and eager to render the City of London healthy and convenient. In other words, the church ſtands preciſely within the range of the projected ſtreet from Moorfields to the Royal Exchange. The front is an irregular and imperfect deſign, in the Grecian ſtyle; and the tower is ſingularly rude and ugly. St. Bartholomew's was finiſhed in the year 1679. The interior is of the Tuſcan order, and contains ſix pillars, which divide the nave into three ailes. The arches have Cherubim for key-ſtones, and eight clereſtory windows are raiſed above them. A cornice ſupports a horizontal cieling, with four ſquare pannels; and thoſe of the ailes are of the ſame deſcription.

A gallery at the Weſt end contains a large and very beautiful organ; and the pulpit and reading-deſk are elaborately inlaid, and ornamented by carvings.

The altar-piece is beneath a large arched window, and conſiſts of four Corinthian pillars, whoſe entablatures, intercolumniations, Atticks, &c. &c. are very rich; with paintings of Moſes and Aaron, and the uſual inſcriptions; to which are added the conſecration words of our Saviour at the Laſt Supper.

The table is of porphyry, with a ſtep for candleſticks of the ſame material, ſupported by richly carved and gilt feet.

Monuments.

On the South wall of the chancel, a ſmall plain white marble tablet:

"To the memory of the Rev. Edward Dicey, M. A. twelve years rector of this pariſh; whoſe conduct, influenced by piety, was the fruit of ſentiments uniformly upright and juſt. He departed this life March 31, 1790, aged 69, to receive, through divine mercy, the reward of well-ſpent time."

On the pavement of the altar:

"Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth Nuſum, wife of Major Richard Nuſum, eſq. of Jamaica, who departed this life Jan. 2, 1741, aged 41 years."

On

On the left ſide of the altar, a tablet, inſcribed,

" Under this place lie the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Fountain, late of this pariſh; who departed this life Nov. 19, 1789, aged 80 years."

On a tablet upon a pillar:

" Near this place are interred the remains of James and Martha Benwell, many years inhabitants of this pariſh. The former died Auguſt 18, 1797, aged 67; the latter on the 22d of September following, aged 55."

Another tablet, on a pillar, with a bas-relief of Time mowing down a flower:

" Near this place lie interred the dear remains of Anthony Richardſon Bacon, the only child of Anthony Bacon, eſq. who departed this life May 26, 1770, aged 12 years; whom neither the fervour of parental piety, nor a profuſion of friendly tears, nor all the powers of well-adapted medicine, nor every effort of the tendereſt affection, could reſcue from the hand of death. Reader, contemplate and adore, nor dare to cavil at the ways of Providence: this happy object of his Saviour's love, thus young, was ripe for glory."

A tablet, with Tuſcan pilaſters, on the South wall:

" Near this place lieth interred the body of Mrs. Sarah Iliffe; who departed this life July 19, 1729, aged 55 years. Alſo the body of Mr. William Iliffe, huſband of the above; who departed this life June 19, 1743, aged 56 years."

On the ſame wall, a ſmall but neat tablet, to

" John Ellis*, many years deputy of this ward; ſenior member of the common council, and of the antient livery company of Scriveners; was reſpected by the literati of his time as a ſcholar and poet, and eſteemed by all who knew him as an honeſt man. He died at the advanced age of 94 years, on the 31 December, 1791."

The family of Aſgill were thus recorded on the pavement: Henry Aſgill, 1714, aged 36. Henry Aſgill, 1732, aged 25. Dame Elizabeth Aſgill, wife of Sir Charles Aſgill, knight and alderman, 1754, aged 23. Annabella Aſgill, 1756.

* He reſigned his deputyſhip that year, from infirmity, having been a member of the corporation nearly half a century, the laſt of the antient profeſſion of *Scriveners*. He was educated at Oxford, and ſerved his clerkſhip to Mr. Taverner, brother of the Proctor, of whoſe paintings Lord Orford makes ſuch high mention in his Anecdotes. Mr. Ellis had a taſte for painting, and much fondneſs for poetry, and wrote ſome Hudibraſtic poetry, but never put his name to any publication. Dr. Johnſon ſaid he enjoyed the moſt literary converſation at his table, where at one period he uſed to dine once a week. Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 1238.

REGISTERS.

REGISTERS.

Baptisms.

1559, June 3. John, ſon of Mr. John White, alderman.

1565, March 3. William, ſon of Mr. Rivers, alderman.

1567, June 15. Edward, ſon of Mr. John Rivers, alderman.

1572. Abraham Hartwell, ſon of Abraham H. * chaplain to my Lord Chenies, whoſe wife was ſiſter to John Scarlet, parſon of this church, Feb. 15.

1645, Auguſt 5. Harbottle Grimſton, ſon of Harbottle G. eſq.

1647, May 21. John Lamotte Honiwood, ſon of Sir Thomas H. knt. and Heſter his wife.

1661, Sept. 20. Edward, ſon of Sir Richard Browne, and the Lady Frances.

Marriage.

1632, Feb. 18. Sir William Denny and Mrs. Dorothy Kempe.

Burials.

1568, Feb. 19. Mr. Miles Coverdale, D.D. biſhop of Exeter †.

1580, Oct. 4. Lady Joyce Wilford, widow.

1581. Mr. Francis Bowyer, alderman, buried in St. Michael's church; but the ſolemnities of his funeral were miniſtered in this, the 7 of Auguſt.

1605, June 12. Sir Henry Anderſon, knt. buried at St. Olave's, in the Jewry. This gentleman was interred under the ſame circumſtances as Alderman Bowyer. Theſe are the two firſt inſtances of the kind I have yet met with: it was a remnant of the antient cuſtom of keeping obſequies.

1617, Nov. 7. George Jones, ſon of Sir Francis Jones, buried at St. Andrew, Underſhaft.

1634, Jan. 20. Mr. Hugh Percy, alderman and mercer.

1640, June 12. The Lady Anne Cambell.

1662, Dec. 23. Sir Stephen White's lady.

1711, Aug. 19. Dr. Benjamin Woodroffe.

Baptiſms,	1560, 20.	Burials,	1559, 24.
	1606, 21.		1603, 93.
	1711, 15.		1625, 44.
			1665, 75.
			1710, 17.

* Of whom ſee Introduction to Archaeologia, p. x. note c.

† His epitaph may be ſeen in Maitland, corrected in the Biographia Britannica. He had the living of St. Magnus, London-bridge; but reſigned it before he died.

Annals.

The enſuing extract may be uſeful on ſome future occaſion. I inſert it *verbatim* from the veſtry-book of this pariſh, for that reaſon.

" Landlord, Pray commend me to my old friend, and give him the incloſed. It may be I have been as peremptory as the adverſary; but, on my conſcience, with more reaſon. The Biſhop of London ſhould do well to ſend for the worthy miniſter that is helping on ſuch a deſign, and inform him what difference there is *inter ſacra et profana*; how that he is *terminis anathema* that goes about to divert the uſes expreſſed in conſecration, which you may ſee in any of the ſchedules upon that occaſion.

" But withal let him be moniſhed, in preſence of a notary, to forbear any farther proceeding. If the pariſh ſhould, notwithſtanding, build, they may be inhibited; and if upon that they do not deſiſt, excommunicated, and the church interdicted.

" I have a precedent (as I believe) of a caſe of this nature in Archbiſhop Laud's time. Yours, R. T.

" *For Mr. Richard Newcourt, near Doctors Commons.*

" Quære, Whether the pariſhioners in veſtry (the miniſter conſenting) can, for any conſideration whatſoever, let any part of the church-yard ground to build on; and for what term of years?

" If the ground were not conſecrated (which I ſuppoſe it is, being part of the church-yard), I am of opinion that no grant or leaſe of any part thereof (to be applied to ſecular uſes) can be legally made or let, ſo as to bind the ſucceeding incumbent, without the conſent and confirmation of the ordinary. And this is the common practice, both in London and elſewhere, in caſe of glebe or tenements belonging to the rector or vicar *jure eccleſiæ*.

" But to leaſe out the church, or (which is the ſame thing in the eye of the law) the church-yard (if conſecrated), to be applied to any ſecular uſe, is not allowed, either by the eccleſiaſtical law, common law, or the laws of any Chriſtian country that ever I read of. If the miniſter or the veſtry had a private intereſt in the ground, this is abſolutely given up, and transferred from them, at the time of

conſecration. The leaſe will be void (as I conceive). And beſides, the fact is puniſhable by the ordinary if any perſon attempt to build upon it, under colour of leaſe from any perſon whatſoever. ROBERT THOMPSON."

"Oct. 13, 1682.

The veſtry-books being in complete preſervation ſince the time of Elizabeth, enables me to mention a peculiarity of her days unparalleled by any cuſtom of ours. In the year 1578 it was agreed, that *every houſeholder* in the pariſh ſhould, in rotation, watch their day, from eight in the morning till the ſame hour in the evening, for the purpoſe of expelling rogues and beggars from the ſtreets of the pariſh.

The fifteenth for Broad-ſtreet ward, 1582, was 25l. That of each pariſh within it was as follows: St. Bartholomew's 7l. 10s.; St. Bennet Fink 4l. 10s.; St. Peter's le Poor 4l.; St. Mary Woolchurch 30s.; St. Chriſtopher's 3l.; St. Martin Outwich 50s.; Allhallows 30s.; and St. Margaret's 30s. Thoſe ſums were payable at the Exchequer.

An order was made in this year, that the poor who received the bounty of the pariſh ſhould, every Sunday after the reading of the Epiſtle and Goſpel, proceed to the altar, and there ſolemnly return thanks to the Almighty for what was given them.

London exhibited a ſhocking ſcene of diſtreſs in 1596, occaſioned by the ſcarcity of food, particularly of bread; which was ſo alarming that prayers were ordered; and this pariſh entered into a reſolution, binding each family to avoid eating of ſuppers on Wedneſdays and Fridays; and the amount of the ſavings were collected for the poor. They extended the order beſides to all victuallers, prohibiting them from dreſſing meat on thoſe evenings. This calamity was doubled in London; for the ſtarving wretches of the vicinity, and indeed of the country, flocked hither, as to the Land of Promiſe, in ſuch numbers, that it became a matter of neceſſity to expel them to the roads and fields, where many muſt have periſhed.

Richard Croſhawe, citizen and goldſmith, who lived in the reign of James I. appears to have been a liberal and public-ſpirited pariſhioner. This gentleman rebuilt the veſtry-houſe; and, in 1613, preſented the church with a magnificent green velvet ſuit of hangings, and cuſhion for the pulpit, which was fringed, and ornamented with gold and ſilver embroidery and fringe, and I. H. S. in the ſame

expenſive

expenſive metals. Four years afterwards Richard Fiſhbourne and John Browne, merchants, gave the altar two ſilver flagons weighing 107¼ oz.

Robert Hill, D. D. rector 1619, left, or gave, certain articles belonging to him (which were what we now call fixtures), in the parſonage-houſe, to his ſucceſſors. From the liſt inſerted in the veſtry-book an idea may be formed of a rectorial reſidence in London at that period. On the front of the ſecond ſtory there was "a faire marble ſtone, with a writing upon it in gold letters." The houſe contained, a hall, "the Darbieſheere-room," the chapel-chamber, the arras-chamber, the green chamber, a ſtudy, three other chambers, a cloſet, and the kitchen. The rooms were all wainſcotted; but the chapel-chamber, and a chamber near the ſtudy, appear to have been ornamented with paintings.

Richard Croſhawe died 1631. His will, dated in that year, contained the enſuing legacies: 50l. in money to poor pariſhioners, male and female, paſt labour, and of good character; 50l. to increaſe the church ſtock, the intereſt towards repairing the church; 100l. the intereſt to be expended, at the rate of 2s. per week, for cheeſe, to be delivered to the poor who received bread; and 20l. *per annum* towards the weekly lecture preached every Wedneſday morning.

In 1644, Dr. John Grant, the rector, was ejected, and Thomas Cawton elected in his place. To the former the pariſh voted 50l. *per annum*, during pleaſure; and to the latter 100l. *per annum*, which he was to receive till the deceaſe of Dr. Grant.

1653. *Exit* the unfortunate rector. "Jan. 5. Ordered, at this preſent veſtry, that Dr. John Grant be buried in the chancel, according to his own deſire; and that the pariſh ſhall rebate the church duties; and that there be allowed to his widow, out of the pariſh ſtock, 10l. to bear the charges of his funeral."

Some ruling dæmons kept this vaſt city in conſtant dread of their vengeance. It rarely happens that the people at large are uncharitable and unjuſt. The caſe of the unhappy relict of the rector of St. Bartholomew's is one which will ſupport the ſuppoſition, that the Veſtry were not their own maſters. "At this preſent veſtry, a letter, or indeed rather a petition, was preſented from the *aged* widow of Dr. John Grant, deceaſed, for ſome allowance out of this pariſh, where her deceaſed huſband had been ſo many years rector. *The Veſtry waived* this requeſt, and conceived another way more fit; that is, that every gentleman of the pariſh allow her, quarterly, during her life, what every man is pleaſed to ſpare towards ſuch a good work." 21l. was the ſum ſubſcribed; the payment of which com-

menced in June 1654. By 1659 this poor lady received only 10s. at a time; and ſhe was turned over to the Overſeers for new ſubſcriptions.

"At a veſtry, called upon the requeſt of Mr. Lowder, this 30 July, 1657."

This Mr. John Lowder was preſented to the rectory in Jan. 1656; when he immediately offered to compound with any, or all of the pariſhioners, for their tithes. On the 30th of July a moſt curious converſation took place, which affords an intereſting picture of church-government during the reign of the excellent Protector. "Mr. Lowder did offer to the pariſh to let the tithes. He demanded 200l. *per annum*. Mr. Maſline aſked him if he had a roll of the tithes. He anſwered he had. We were not willing to take the tithes, becauſe he refuſed to adminiſter the ſacrament, and to chriſten children, except we would be joined in communion with his church; and he ſaid he had waited 12 months for us, but we do not comply with him.

"Mr. Lawſon aſked him how many ſouls he had *begotten* out of our pariſh into his congregation. Mr. Lowder did not anſwer ..... I ſay *none*. Mr. Lawſon much admired at it. Mr. Lowder anſwered, he had gotten as many as he did expect. I aſked him how he could anſwer ſo, with a good conſcience, either to God or man, to take tithes, when he regarded not the good of our ſouls. He ſaid he doubted not but that he would anſwer it, both to God and man, with a good conſcience. We told him we had no reaſon to pay tithes when our church was taken up, and our pews filled, with ſtrange congregations. He ſaid he could not help it: *my Lord Protector gave the church to Mr. Nye and his congregation.*"

This unwelcome incumbent went to open war with his refractory pariſhioners; who ſeized the firſt opportunity after the death of Cromwell, who preſented him, to declare, "that he, with Mr. Philip Nye, did officiate in the pariſh church, every Lord's-day, to a gathered congregation whom they brought thither; one taking poſſeſſion of our pulpit, the other of our pews." Upon this Lowder offered to permit them to chooſe a miniſter, provided he retained the tithes; but the Veſtry would liſten to nothing he could advance; and even refuſed to permit Mr. Nye's congregation to repair their pews, "miſerably torne" by them, "leaſt they ſhould claim thereby an intereſt in the church."

The final iſſue of this buſineſs is entered at length in the books, as follows.

April 4, 1660. This meeting, being occaſioned by a petition preſented to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal of England, ſigned by about 60 inhabi-

tants

tants of the pariſh, ſhewing, that the rectory of the pariſh had been void ever ſince the death of Sidrach Sampſon, which was four years and upwards, and no perſon appointed to execute the cure, that would perform the ſame; and in the mean time the pariſh church was become ruinous, and would require a vaſt ſum of money to repair the ſame. They humbly, therefore, pray that their Lordſhips would give the petitioners leave to recommend a miniſter for their own pariſh, worthy of their Lordſhips' preſentation, and that may adminiſter the ordinances of Chriſt to your petitioners' comfort. This petition being preſented, the 19th of March paſt, the Lords Commiſſioners appointed us to appear the 23d day following, having formerly ordered Mr. Zachary Crofton (who petitioned for the place), and one Mr. John Loder, who had for four years paſt officiated in the ſaid pariſh church, but to a gathered congregation, by virtue of a grant from Oliver, late Protector, under his manual ſeal, for the ſaid living, albeit it was, and ever continued, in the gift of the Lord Keepers or Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal) to appear the ſame day. And all the ſaid parties then appearing accordingly; in the firſt place,

"Mr. Crofton's petition was nonſuited.

"Then Mr. Loder was aſked what title he had to the living; who (reſerving his grant by the Protector) anſwered, he was ſettled by the Committee for Plundered Miniſters. Then the Lord Withrington, the chairman, demanded if the living was ſequeſtered; and he being ſatisfied it was not, the Lords Commiſſioners agreed that title was invalid, and out of doors.

"The Committee then demanded what other title he had for the living. Mr. Loder anſwered, the Protector's grant. Then Mr. Philip Nye produced a paper ſubſcribed by Mr. Attorney-general Prideaux and Mr. Solicitor-general Ellis, being their judgment in the caſe, that the Protector's grant, under the ſign manual, was as authentic in law for any living as if it had been under the Great Seal of England. But the Lords Commiſſioners denied it, and ſaid the Protector could not diſpoſe of that which was their right to beſtow; and that Mr. Loder's title, which he pretended by that grant of the Protector's, was void, as well as the other which he had from the Committee of Plundered Miniſters, notwithſtanding he had obtained a letter from the Lord General to this effect.

"That he, being informed Mr. John Loder was ſettled by the Committee of Plundered Miniſters, and yet, notwithſtanding, others were endeavouring for the

ſeal

ſeal for the ſaid living, he made it his earneſt requeſt that they would not give any new title to any other perſon.

"Then Mr. Nye deſired that he might have a trial at law, to prove his title, with whomſoever they ſhould confer the living upon. And the Lords Commiſſioners bid him take his courſe.

"Then was a letter delivered to the Lords Commiſſioners from the Lord General Monk, to countermand his former letter to them in the behalf of Mr. Loder, which was to this effect:

"That whereas he was bold to recommend one Mr. John Loder to them, and being informed that he is not a fit perſon, nor legally put in, he therefore deſired he might not be continued. The letter being read privately by each of the Lords Commiſſioners, without farther inquiſition they deſired us to withdraw; and in a ſhort time after they called in Mr. Loder and Mr. Nye, and diſpatched them quickly away; and then, calling in the pariſhioners, the Lord Withrington told them, they had taken the petition of the pariſh into conſideration, and, in regard they were ſo modeſt as only to deſire liberty to preſent a perſon to them for their preſentation, the Lords Commiſſioners did give them leave ſo to do; and that they ſhould find them very civil to the pariſh, though they would not abſolutely promiſe them to accept of him, but reſerved that to themſelves till they might know and judge of the perſon; and to that purpoſe gave us 14 days time to make choice." They choſe Dr. Triſtam Sugg.

Ralph Bradocke was rector in 1661; who went to law with his pariſhioners by 1669.

In the fire of 1666 every houſe in this pariſh was burnt, except three.

The anſwer returned to the queries of the Committee for ſettling the Value of Livings, 1670, was,

Dean Bradocke is rector of the pariſh of St. Bartholomew, Exchange.

The tithes of the pariſh amount to, yearly, 94l. os. 4d.

The glebe ground rent, eſtimate 90l.

The perquiſites 15l.

Twenty-four ſhops new built at the Exchange (there being eight houſes formerly fronting the ſtreet) taken away.

His titles and profits in other places are as followeth: chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, dean of Saliſbury, prebendary of Windſor, rector of the pariſh of Standis, in Lancaſhire, eſtimated by ſome 500l. *per annum*, by us 400l.

The

The pariſh contains at preſent 87 houſes, 284 males, 276 females, total of perſons 560.

Sweeting's-alley.

Previous to the fire of 1666 this alley, on the Eaſt ſide of the Exchange, is ſaid to have contained but one houſe, then inhabited by a merchant named Swithin, or Sweething. It was a deſcendant of this gentleman, as I ſuppoſe, who is mentioned in the Univerſal Spectator of Aug. 14, 1731, to have died on the 6th, an eminent grocer, and deputy of Biſhopſgate ward without, poſſeſſed of a plentiful eſtate at the Eaſt end of the Royal Exchange.

A fire broke out at Hamlin's coffee-houſe, that conſumed it and thirteen other houſes in front, towards Cornhill, on Saturday Nov. 10, 1759. It was ſuppoſed to have broken out in a room occupied by Mr. Poteridge, who had invented a new kind of muſical performance, on glaſſes filled to a certain height with water; by dipping the fingers into which, and working them on the edges of the glaſſes, certain tunes were drawn forth. Mr. Poteridge periſhed in the flames.

Stock Exchange, Capel-court.

On the 18th of May, 1801, the firſt ſtone of this building was laid, by William Hammond, eſq. chairman of the Committee of Managers, in the preſence of the proprietors. After that gentleman had explained the advantages attending the accompliſhment of the undertaking, he ſtated, that an inſcription engraved on copper had been depoſited under the ſtone, of which the following is a copy: "On the 18th of May, in the year 1801, and the 41ſt of the reign of George III. the firſt ſtone of this building, erected by private ſubſcription, for the tranſaction of buſineſs in the public funds, was laid, in the preſence of the proprietors, and under the direction of William Hammond, William Steer, Thomas Roberts, Griffith Jones, William Grey, Iſaac Henſley, Robert Sutton, Jo. Bruckſhaw, John Capel, and John Barnes, managers; James Peacock, architect. At this æra, being the firſt year of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, the public funded debt had accumulated, in five ſucceſſive reigns, to 552,730,924l. The inviolate faith of the Britiſh Nation, and the principles of the Conſtitution, ſanction and ſecure the property embarked in this undertaking. May the bleſſings of that Conſtitution be tranſmitted to the lateſt poſterity!"

This

This is a neat building, and appears to be well ſuited to the purpoſe for which it was intended; and, the ſituation being retired, the confuſion of tongues within is not ſo perceivable as if in a quiet ſtreet. He that wiſhes to *hear* confuſion worſe confounded may viſit the Stock Exchange during the hours of buſineſs. The readings at a ſynagogue may convey a *faint* idea to the curious in horrible ſounds.

The Royal Exchange.

As *part* of this extenſive building is ſituated within the pariſh, I ſhall proceed with giving an account of it.

A Commercial City deſtitute of an Exchange would now be thought as improper a reſidence for merchants, as a Pariſh without a Church for that of religious people. Our anceſtors judged otherwiſe, and the merchants of London traded for centuries without a rallying point, or place where men of buſineſs might find each other at certain hours; and where, abſtracted from all other ſubjects, the converſation turned wholly upon profit and loſs. The advantages of ſuch a theatre for trade were ſo obvious, that we cannot but wonder the reign of Elizabeth arrived ere London could declare herſelf a rival to other commercial cities in this reſpect.

Sir Thomas Greſham, whoſe extenſive concerns made him well known to his fellow-citizens, was the active and unwearied promoter of a deſign, long agitated by the merchants and traders, for erecting an Exchange; but the honours attending the execution ſeem to have been rather too excluſively laviſhed on him; for it is an undoubted fact that the City of London advanced above 4000l. for the purchaſe of 80 houſes and their ſites; which were taken down, and the ground levelled, at their expence. The ſite thus prepared, Sir Thomas agreed to erect the building. The City conveyed to him, and he was to, but never did, have re-conveyed, the ground and Exchange; by which it will be perceived, that Sir Thomas had no more claim to public gratitude than the builder who erects a chapel, and lets the ſeats within it, has to that of the pariſh in which it is ſituated; though the community is unqueſtionably benefited in both inſtances. In ſhort, I mean to infer, that the frequenters of the Exchange are equally indebted to the then Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of London, as to Sir Thomas Greſham; though the former, with great injuſtice, are never mentioned with the Exchange.

Sir

Sir Thomas laid the firſt *ſtone* of the building June 7, 1566, but the ſuperſtructure was of brick, contrived with a view to reimburſe the expences of the erection, by the fines and rents of a number of vaults and ſhops arranged round the area. The tradeſmen appear to have been willing to occupy the ſhops, where their commodities, expoſed to view, attracted cuſtomers; but the vaults, as our antient writers term them, which appear to have been at leaſt partly under ground, and were conſequently dark and damp, did not let ſo rapidly or ſo well. Sir Thomas, aware of this circumſtance, reſolved to diſpoſe of the ſhops and vaults together at eight marks *per annum*. And the tenants proceeded thus for ſome time; but, finding that people would not deſcend to the dungeons to purchaſe, they reſolved unanimouſly to give them up altogether to Sir Thomas, and pay him 4l. *per annum* for the ſhops only. This advantageous offer was accepted; and the Knight immediately diſpoſed of the vaults to merchants, for boxes and bales, and, what is ſingular, for the reception of pepper, which is ſtill depoſited there, as the fragrant exhalations daily convince the paſſenger.

During the time that Sir Thomas was contriving means to turn his ſpeculation to profit, he and the citizens were not inattentive to the purpoſes of the building as an Exchange. Elizabeth, extravagantly fond of pomp and public pageantry, was eaſily prevailed upon to give the royal ſanction and deſignation, though Sir Thomas muſt have paid dearly for the honour conferred on the City and himſelf. Her Majeſty proceeded from Somerſet houſe, Jan. 23, 1570, accompanied by a train of nobility and attendants, to Greſham's magnificent manſion; where a ſumptuous dinner was provided for the Queen and her court. After they had dined, the whole party went to the new building; where every ſhop, and every tenant, were exhibited to the utmoſt advantage. After gratifying her curioſity, the Queen commanded a herald to proclaim it the *Royal* Exchange, by ſound of trumpet.

Leaving the general welfare of her ſubjects out of the queſtion, Sir Thomas Greſham had ſtrong claims upon the Queen's gratitude, ſuch indeed as far exceeded the favour juſt mentioned. It will be recollected that he had been long employed by the Crown as its agent for obtaining loans abroad during the reigns of Edward and Mary, but particularly in that of Elizabeth, at Antwerp, where his influence had been exerted with great ſucceſs. In this inſtance the Knight appears to have ſhewn that ſagacity which he always turned to the public benefit. Some men might have been contented with their commiſſions, or ſo much *per cent.* upon the ſum borrowed, but the patriotic

Greſham prevailed on the Queen to apply to her own ſubjects for money on loan: which advice has been ſtrictly followed, it muſt be acknowledged, by her ſucceſſors, to the great profit of the monied men of England; but whether equally beneficial to the community at large is for the Politician, not the Hiſtorian, to enquire. In addition to this, he was always ready, by advice and pecuniary aſſiſtance, to forward and eſtabliſh the credit of his Royal Miſtreſs.

After his death, Lady Greſham is ſaid to have received 751l. 5s. *per annum*, in rents, &c. from the Exchange. Taking this for fact, it will be perceived, that the ſum is the intereſt of 15,000l. at 5 *per cent.* Now, as the ground and old buildings of the ſite coſt but 4000l., it is highly probable the expences of the Exchange were not more than 6000l.; if ſo, he was enabled to preſent his Lady with the intereſt of 9000l. the clear profits of the undertaking. This was a coalition of public utility and private advantage not often equalled.

I had hoped to lay before the publick ſome unknown particulars relating to the diſpoſition of Sir Thomas's property, through the aſſiſtance of the Mercers' Company; but their refuſal of that aſſiſtance compels me to reſign thoſe hopes. However, it is well known that the Mayor and Commonalty of London are joint poſſeſſors with the Company; and that his lectures, and other bequeſts, are fulfilled by them.

The ſame flames which overwhelmed London deſtroyed the Exchange. The expences of the new ſtructure were equally divided between the Corporation and the Mercers' Company.

Charles II. laid the firſt ſtone of the preſent building, Oct. 23, 1667; when he was magnificently entertained on the ſpot. In return for which, his Majeſty knighted the two ſheriffs, Gauden and Davis. The merchants tranſacted buſineſs at Greſham-college during the rebuilding. The following particulars of that operation are from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons.

After the year 1596 all the affairs of Sir Thomas Greſham's truſt were managed by a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners, on the part of the Corporation; and by the maſter and wardens, and eight of the Court of Aſſiſtants, of the Mercers' Company. When the Exchange was burnt, in 1666, only 234l. 8s. 2d. belonging to the truſt, was in the Company's poſſeſſion; yet it appears they begun the work of rebuilding as ſoon as poſſible. Accordingly, on the 15th of February following, their Sub-commitee was ordered to aſſiſt the City Surveyors in giving directions for removing of rubbiſh, cleanſing of arches, taking down defective

 walls,

walls, &c. and to give a joint eſtimate of the ground neceſſary for convenient ſtreets at each end of the intended ſtructure. On the 25th the Joint Committee agreed to petition the King for an order to obtain Portland ſtone.

Sept. 20, 1667. The Committee reſolved, at Greſham-college, that as his Majeſty had been pleaſed to intereſt himſelf in rebuilding the Exchange, they thought it their duty to lay the elevations and plans of the ſtructure before him. For this purpoſe they requeſted the Lord Mayor, two members of the Corporation, two of the Mercers' Company, and Mr. Jerman, one of the city ſurveyors, to wait on the King with them; and at the ſame time to petition for permiſſion to extend the South-weſt angle of the Exchange into the ſtreet. On the 27th of the ſame month, the Committee received the report from the above deputation, that the plans, &c. had been laid before the King, and Sir John Denham, ſurveyor-general of his works, who had greatly approved of them, and particularly of that for the South portico, which he aſſented to being extended into the ſtreet. Thus ſupported, the Committee directed certain perſons to treat with the proprietors of ground near the Exchange, where neceſſary; and with others for building materials and workmen.

On the 23d of October, 1667, King Charles II. went to the Royal Exchange, and placed the baſe of the pillar on the Weſt ſide of the North entrance. He was entertained, on this occaſion, at the joint expence of the City and Company, with a chine of beef, a grand diſh of fowls, hams, dried tongues, anchovies, caviare, &c. and plenty of wines. The entertainment was provided under a temporary ſhed, built and adorned for the purpoſe, upon the Scotch walk. His Majeſty gave 20l. in gold to the workmen.

On the 31ſt, James Duke of York laid the firſt ſtone of the Eaſtern pillar, and was regaled in the ſame manner And on the 18th of November Prince Rupert placed that on the Eaſt ſide of the South entrance.

Oct. 24, 1667. Several tenants below the Exchange were acquainted by the Committee, that it was their intention to gratify the King in his deſire of having the Exchange clear of contiguous buildings; for which reaſon, they requeſted of them to ſurrender their reſpective leaſes, for an adequate conſideration, and the refuſal of any houſes that might be built near or on their premiſes.

Dec. 9, 1667. The Committee conſidered the draft made by Mr. Jerman for rebuilding the Exchange; and reſolved, "that porticos ſhould be built on the North and South ſides, according as his Majeſty deſires, and as are deſcribed in

the aforeſaid draft; and that houſes ſhall be built on the heads of the ſaid porticos, and ſhops underneath." And, that the Committee might not be obſtructed in their progreſs by the owners and tenants of contiguous grounds, three perſons of each party in the truſt were appointed, attended by Jerman, to apply to the King for a prohibition of any buildings on them.

The following official entry was inſerted in the books, by an order dated Dec. 16, 1667: "A letter from the Right Hononrable the Earl of Manchester, recommending one Caius Gabriel Cibber to the making the ſtatues for the Royal Exchange, and the rather in regard he hath ſhewn his Majeſty ſome models which have been well liked of, having been read; the Committee called the gentleman in, and acquainted him, that the buſineſs of making the ſtatues is yet very much from their thoughts, having the whole Exchange to build firſt; and that a new Committee will ſucceed before the main work be effected, to whom, when fitting time ſhall come, he may do well to apply himſelf."

Dec. 21, 1667. The King intimated to the Committee, that if any perſon preſumed to build near the Exchange before an act of parliament could be obtained, he would interpoſe the authority of his privy council.

The enſuing particulars are from a book produced to a Committee of the Houſe of Commons in 1747. "The ſaid book begins the 27 October, 1666, and ends July 12, 1676; and it thereby appears, that the total expence of rebuilding the Royal Exchange amounted unto 58,962l. the Company's moiety whereof was the ſum of 29,481l. To defray which expence, it appeared, the Company were obliged, from time to time, to borrow money upon their ſeal; inſomuch that in the year 1682 they had taken up money on their bonds, on account of the truſt of Sir Thomas Greſham, to the amount of 45,795l. It appeared on this occaſion, from the examination of Mr. Crumpe, "that the Company had hitherto contributed equally with the City in the repairing of the Royal Exchange, and paying Sir Thomas Greſham's lecturers and charities; and that, in or about the year 1729, one of the lecturers of Sir Thomas Greſham filed a bill in Chancery againſt the City of London and the Mercers' Company; to anſwer which, it became neceſſary to draw out and ſtate an account between the Mercers' Company and Sir Thomas Greſham's truſt eſtate, as alſo between the City and Company and the ſaid eſtate; and accordingly ſuch accounts were drawn up; and thereby it appears, that there was due to the Mercers' Company, for their moiety of the expence of building the Royal Exchange, and other payments up to that time, the ſum of 100,659l. 18s. 10d."

Mr.

Mr. Cawne produced a continuation of this account down to 1745, when the principal and intereſt amounted to 142,885l. 7s. 1d.

There are many beauties in the architecture, and but few defects; but, if the magnificent front had ten times its preſent perfections, they would be loſt in the narrow and crowded Cornhill, ſtill more contracted by the extenſion of the piers of the piazza quite to the carriage-way.

The grand gate-way is in the centre intercolumniation of four Corinthian pillars, the whole height of the front, which have an entablature complete. The great arch reaches to the architrave. In the Attick, directly over the gate, is the royal arms; and this is the baſe of the ſteeple, on which there are three gradations or ſtories, each bounded by pilaſters and pillars, with entablatures and baluſtrades, and buſts inſtead of vaſes; except the third, which has pediments on each ſide, with a cupola ariſing from the centre. On this there is a globe and gilt graſshopper for a vane. This ſteeple would be very chaſte and elegant if the windows in it had accorded with the orders, the Corinthian and Compoſite, inſtead of which they are incorrect Gothic. The clock tablets, on the firſt baluſtrade, have a good effect.

Over each ſide intercolumniation of the front are circular pediments; above them Atticks and baluſtrades, with the Mercers' creſt, and the City ſupporters in place of vaſes. The leſſer entrances have divided pediments, and over them Corinthian niches and pediments, containing ſtatues of King Charles the Firſt and Second. Thoſe ſtatues are not quite ſo excellent as might be wiſhed. The attitudes are too theatrical, and the drapery appears to be of coarſe tumbled materials. The ſmoke has rendered them totally black, of which colour the whole building partakes. Over the niches are large circular windows.

The wings in the front are five arches in length on each ſide of the gates. Three of thoſe form a piazza; the two remaining retire into the main building. The baſement in which they are turned is Ruſtic, and the ſtory above them Corinthian; with four pillars, an entablature, and baluſtrade. The three windows of the projection, and thoſe of the main building, are literally Attic in their borders, though placed in Corinthian intercolumniations, which injures the effect greatly. And this effect is ſtill more injured by the ſtationers' ſhops, literally *forced* upon the arches of the piazza, and not accommodated to them.

The four ſides of the quadrangle are magnificent, and richly decorated; with the baſements, arches of the walks, the cornices over them, the niches, ſtatues, pillars, circular windows, entablature, pediments, and baluſtrade, all in correct proportion and arrangement.

The

The old Exchange was ornamented with ſtatues: thoſe of Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth, were made by Nicholas Stone, who received 25l. each for the three firſt, and 30l. for the Queen, as we are informed by Lord Orford.

The ſtatues of George I. and II. are by Ryſbrack; his preſent Majeſty's by Wilton, which was erected in March 1764. Moſt of the kings previous to Charles II. were ſculptured by Cibber; that of the latter king, in the area, is the work of Grinlin Gibbons; thoſe of Charles I. and II. on the principal front are by Buſhnell. The Statue of Charles II. in the area, was a few years ſince replaced by another, in a Roman habit, by Mr. Spiller.

The North ſide in Threadneedle-ſtreet has a piazza, pilaſter, and a pediment, but contains nothing particularly ſtriking or elegant.

Parliament granted 10,000l. in 1767 for the repairs of the Exchange; which were done under the direction of Mr. Robinſon, ſurveyor, who found it neceſſary to rebuild the Weſt ſide.

The proprietors received a large annual ſum at the commencement of the laſt century, the rent of near 200 ſhops *, which extended round the building, and were occupied by perſons who dealt in the moſt trifling wares and manufactures for the embelliſhment of the human frame. One of the authors of the Spectator mentions the pleaſure he received from viſiting them; and converſing with and admiring the females, who by their faſcinating and winning manners attracted cuſtomers †. In this inſtance we differ from our predeceſſors greatly; then the ladies were offered, *by ladies*, ſuch articles as they knew to be proper for their ſex and fancy; and the gentlemen were informed that ladies would be beſt pleaſed with ſuch and ſuch ornaments as preſents, at the ſame time recommending, from ſuperior knowledge, which linens would wear beſt, and reſiſt the laundreſs longeſt. Now you ſhall enter a thouſand ſhops and not find one hundred females in them; on the contrary, a briſk young man ſteps forward, dreſſed in the moſt expenſive cloathing, either powdered or in a Brutus wig, with, "Pray ladies be ſeated;" and he enters with the moſt familiar impudence into the very minutiæ of female dreſs; nay, even recommending biſhops ‡, pads, falſe breaſts, falſe hair, falſe teeth, ſtays, linen, ſtockings, petticoats, and gowns.

* This number is aſcertained by the Journals of Parliament.

† This, poſſibly, may allude to *The New Exchange* in the Strand; which was built with regular ſhops, &c. after the model of *The Royal Exchange*. See the Progreſſes of Queen Elizabeth, publiſhed by Mr. Nichols, under the year 1566, p. 114.

‡ The reader of the preſent day knows the meaning of thoſe terms, but half a century hence they may be leſs familiar. The biſhop then, gentle reader of 1850 or 1900, was a contrivance to increaſe the bulk of the ladies ſitting parts; the pad, a repreſentation of temporary natural projection before. But their run was ſhort. Public indignation exclaimed, "Shame, where is thy bluſh!"

The

The Exchange was opened Sept. 28, 1669, and has continued from that day the conſtant reſort of thouſands, collected from all parts of the globe with which we have any intercourſe; where an attentive obſerver may collect an infinite fund of knowledge relating to the language, the habits conſtitutional and corporeal, the manners and diſpoſition, the character of features and ſtature, the attitudes and geſtures, of the inhabitants of countries he dare not hope ever to viſit.

The building is now ſurrounded with ſhops kept by ſtationers, bookſellers, print-ſellers, muſical-inſtrument makers, lottery-offices, &c. &c.; and the North front is conſtantly encumbered with ſtage-coaches, which carry paſſengers, for trifling ſums, to the villages in the neighbourhood of London.

Lloyd's coffee-houſe, within the building, is a place well known throughout Europe; indeed I may add, the civilized world.

From the London Poſt, March 24, 1703–4. "An act of the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, is affixed at the Exchange, and other places in this city, by which all perſons are prohibited coming upon the Royal Exchange to do buſineſs before the hours of twelve o'clock, and after the hour of two, till Evening change. Wherein it is further enacted, that for a quarter of an hour before twelve the Exchange-bell ſhall ring, as a ſignal of Change time; and ſhall alſo begin to ring a quarter of an hour before two; at which time the Change ſhall end; and all perſons ſhall quit it, upon pain of being proſecuted to the utmoſt, according to law. That the gates ſhall then be ſhut up, and continue ſo till Evening Change time, which ſhall be from the hours of ſix to eight, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and from Michaelmas to Lady-day from the hours of four to ſix; before and after which hours the bell ſhall ring, as aboveſaid. And it is farther enacted, that no perſons ſhall aſſemble in companies, as ſtock-jobbers, &c. either in Exchange-alley or places adjacent, to ſtop up and hinder the paſſage from and to the reſpective houſes thereabouts, under pain of being immediately carried before the Lord Mayor, or other juſtices of the peace, and proſecuted."

The hour for buſineſs at preſent is from three to four.

Pump at the Exchange.

In the year 1799 the preſent handſome pump was erected over the well accidentally diſcovered. The external covering or caſe is of caſt iron, with little emblematic repreſentations of the badges of the fire-offices: "This well was diſcovered, much enlarged, and this pump erected, in the year 1799, by the contributions

contributions of the Bank of England, the Eaſt India Company, the neighbouring fire-offices, together with the bankers and traders of the ward of Cornhill." On another ſide: "On this ſpot a well was firſt made, and a houſe of correction built, by Henry Wallis, mayor of London, in 1282."

Weſtward of the Exchange are ſeveral magnificent houſes, erected a few years paſt, which have Doric baſements, and elegant upper ſtories, uſed as the offices of lottery dealers, inſurance brokers, bankers, &c. &c. that are termed the Bank-buildings; but, although I allow them every of their intrinſic merits, they muſt be acknowledged intruders, that torture the eye, and interſect every attempt at a perfect view of the Exchange, and

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

which nearly occupies the pariſh of St. Chriſtopher, and part of St. Bartholomew.

This portion of the undertaking unavoidably oppoſes many obſtacles to my wiſhes. Brevity imperiouſly urges her demands, and facts of great national intereſt call upon me for recording them; nor is it leſs my wiſh to entertain than to inform the reader. Money tranſactions are, without doubt, the moſt determined enemies to hiſtoric eaſe of narrative: pounds, ſhillings, and pence, make great chaſms in flowing periods. However, courage in a good cauſe ſeldom fails of ſucceſs; and I enter on the taſk, endeavouring to reduce matter for five folio volumes into as many quarto pages.

An abſtract of the Commiſſion iſſued by William and Mary, June 15, 1694, will explain the nature of the foundation ſufficiently for my purpoſe; but a hiſtory of all the financial, trading, money-making, and political events, which have exalted the Bank to its preſent ſtate of ſplendour, when the movements of the governors influence the whole body of the publick, and her offices expel a church from its ſite, and emulate the palaces of emperors, would be tedious and unprofitable to the reader.

"Whereas by an act intituled, An Act for granting to their Majeſties ſeveral Rates and Duties upon Tonnage, &c. it is enacted, that for four years, from June 1, 1694, there ſhall be paid upon the tonnage of all veſſels wherein any goods ſhall be imported from any of the countries in the act named, or coaſtwiſe from port to port in England, the ſeveral rates in the act mentioned, and certain additional

additonal duties of exciſe on beer, ale, and other liquors; and that weekly, on every Wedneſday, if not a holiday, and if it be the next day, not being an holipay, all the monies ariſing by the ſaid rates ſhall be paid into the Exchequer. And that yearly, from June 1, 1694, the ſum of 140,000l. ariſing out of the ſaid duties and rates, in caſe the weekly payments extend thereunto, ſhall be the yearly fund; and if they do not extend thereunto, then the ſaid weekly payments, ſo far as they will extend, ſhall be part of the yearly fund. And in caſe the duties and rates ſhall be ſo low as that within any one year the weekly payment ſhall not amount to 140,000l. or be ſufficient to anſwer the recompence by the act intended, in ſuch caſe the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury are ſtrictly enjoined, without any warrant from their Majeſties, their heirs or ſucceſſors, to make good ſuch deficiency out of any treaſure or revenue of the Crown not appropriated.

"And that it ſhould be lawful for their Majeſties to commiſſion any number of perſons to receive ſuch ſubſcriptions as ſhould be made before Auguſt 1 next, by any natives, or foreigners, or corporations, towards paying into the Exchequer the ſum of 1,200,000l.; and that the yearly ſum of 100,000 ſhall be appropriated to ſuch ſubſcribers. And that the ſaid weekly payments, as they come in, ſhall be divided into five-ſeventh parts and two-ſeventh parts; which five-ſeventh parts ſhall be appropriated to the payment of the ſaid 100,000l. *per annum*; and ſhall be paid, as the ſame comes into the Exchequer, to the uſe of ſuch ſubſcribers.

"And that their Majeſties may appoint how the ſaid 1,200,000l. and 100,000l. *per annum* ſhall be aſſignable; and may incorporate ſuch ſubſcribers by the name of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, ſubject to the condition of Redemption. And if 1,200,000l. be not paid into the Exchequer by Jan. 1, 1694, then the ſubſcribers ſhall have only after the rate of 8 *per cent. per annum*; and the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury are required, without any warrant from their Majeſties, their heirs or ſucceſſors, to pay the ſaid 100,000 *per annum*.

"And that no perſon or corporation ſhall ſubſcribe more than 20,000l.; and every ſubſcriber at the time of his ſubſcribing ſhall pay one-fourth part of his ſubſcription; and in default thereof ſuch ſubſcriptions ſhall be void. That the reſidue of the ſubſcriptions ſhall be paid into the Exchequer before Jan. 1; and in default thereof the one-fourth part ſhall be forfeited; and that none, before the 1ſt of July, ſhall write above 10,000l. Provided, if 1,200,000l. or a moiety, be not ſubſcribed by the 1ſt of Auguſt, then the power for erecting a

corporation ſhall ceaſe; and in ſuch caſe ſo much of the 100,000l. as ſhall belong to the ſubſcribers may be aſſignable. And that the monies payable by the act to any perſon ſhall not be chargeable with any duties or impoſitions, as by the ſaid act may appear.

"Their Majeſties being reſolved, that if the whole 1,200,000l., or a moiety or more thereof, be ſubſcribed by the firſt of Auguſt next, to incorporate the ſubſcribers, have nominated and appointed A. B. &c. (the commiſſioners named in the commiſſion) or any five or more of them, to take the voluntary ſubſcriptions of any natives, foreigners, or bodies politic, before the ſaid 1ſt of Auguſt, towards raiſing the ſaid 1,200,000l. taking care that none write above 20,000l.; and that before the 1ſt of July none write above 10,000l.

"That within ten days after the date hereof the Commiſſioners, or any five or more of them, ſhall provide a convenient public office, within the city or ſuburbs of London and Weſtminſter, for taking ſubſcriptions, giving ſuch public notice thereof as they think fit; and alſo a book or books of vellum for the ſaid ſubſcriptions, to lie open, every day but Sundays, from eight to twelve in the morning, and from three to eight in the afternoon, until the 1ſt of Auguſt, unleſs 1,200,000l. be ſooner ſubſcribed.

"That in the title of every book ſhall be written, that the ſame contains the ſubſcription, authoriſed to be made by the ſaid act and this Commiſſion, of the reſpective ſums which the ſaid ſeveral perſons ſhall ſet againſt their names; one-fourth part of which ſums is to be paid by each ſubſcriber at the making ſuch ſubſcription to the hands of the Commiſſioners, and the reſidue as is hereafter directed. That the Commiſſioners take care that the ſums be written in words at length, as well as figures, with a column for the day of each ſubſcription. That the ſubſcription ſhall be atteſted under the hands and ſeals of two or more of the Commiſſioners preſent at the taking them. That no ſubſcription be made after the 1ſt of Auguſt. And that the Commiſſioners, or any five or more, after the 1ſt of Auguſt, or after the ſaid 1,200,000l. is ſubſcribed (which ſhall happen firſt), make true duplicates in parchment of the whole ſubſcriptions, and deliver the ſame, atteſted by five or more of the Commiſſioners, into the Auditor's-office of the Exchequer, to be there recorded; that it may appear whether the whole 1,200,000l. was written within the time limited, and by whom. And their Majeſties do enjoin the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any five, to receive from every

every ſubſcriber, at the time of his ſubſcribing, one-fourth part of his ſuſcription, in ready money.

" And that the Commiſſioners, or any nine or more, may appoint caſhiers for keeping the money, to be approved by the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or any three, taking ſuch ſecurity as the Commiſſioners think fit, in their Majeſties name, to be approved by the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, as aforeſaid. And their Majeſties command the Commiſſioners and Caſhiers, who ſhall receive the ſaid one-fourth part, to keep it ſafely till it ſhall be payable into the Exchequer, as is hereafter directed; *viz.* their Majeſties command the ſaid Commiſſioners and Caſhiers, that in caſe the whole 1,200,000l. or a moiety, or any greater part, be ſubſcribed before the 1ſt of Auguſt, as ſoon as the charter ſhall be paſſed under the Great Seal, to pay all the ſaid one-fourth part into the Exchequer, in the name of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. And upon ſuch payment the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and Officers of the Exchequer, are required to ſtrike talleys, importing ſo much received from the ſaid incorporation by the hands of the ſaid Commiſſioners, and to draw and ſign Exchequer orders for paying the ſaid Corporation, and their ſucceſſors, for ever (ſubject to the condition of the redemption), a proportionable part of the ſaid 100,000l. *per annum*, for every ſum of the firſt one-fourth part ſo paid. And in caſe 600,000l. be not ſubſcribed by the 1ſt of Auguſt, their Majeſties command the Commiſſioners and Caſhiers, who ſhall have the cuſtody of the one-fourth part, to pay the ſame into the Exchequer, in the name of the ſubſcribers, their heirs, &c. And upon every ſuch payment the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and the other officers, are to ſtrike talleys for the ſame, importing ſo much received from the reſpective ſubſcribers by the hands of the Commiſſioners, and to draw Exchequer orders for paying the ſaid ſubſcribers, their heirs, &c. for ever (ſubject to the ſaid redemption), proportionable parts of the ſaid 100,000l. *per annum*, for every ſum paid into the Exchequer. And this commiſſion, or the enrolment thereof, ſhall be to the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and officers, a ſufficient warrant in that behalf. And as to the remaining three-fourth parts of the ſaid ſubſcription, their Majeſties declare the ſecond one-fourth part ſhall be paid into the Exchequer by the 1ſt of October next, and the remaining two-fourth parts ſhall be paid before the 1ſt of January next.

" And if 1,200,000l. or a moiety, or any greater part thereof, be ſubſcribed by the 1ſt of Auguſt, then all the money ſubſcribed (the firſt one-fourth part only

only excepted) ſhall be paid into the Exchequer, as the Governor or Deputy-governor of the ſaid Corporation, and thirteen or more of the Directors in the ſaid intended charter, ſhall appoint, ſo as a full ſecond part be entirely paid into the Exchequer by the 1ſt of October next, and the remaining three-fourth parts before the 1ſt of January next; and if 600,000l. or more be not ſubſcribed by the 1ſt of Auguſt, then all the money ſubſcribed (the firſt one-fourth part only excepted) ſhall be paid into the Exchequer by the ſeveral ſubſcribers, their heirs, &c. by the times and proportions before limited. And, upon every ſuch payment of any of the laſt three-fourth parts, their Majeſties command the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and the officers of the Exchequer, to ſtrike talleys, as well for the money paid in by the Corporation as by the ſubſcribers, and to draw ſuch Exchequer orders as aforeſaid for the proportionable parts of the ſaid yearly fund to be paid in each caſe reſpectively, either to the corporation or ſubſcribers, according to the act, ſubject to the ſaid redemption. And their Majeſties command the Commiſſioners, or any five or more, receiving the ſaid firſt one-fourth part, to give the perſons paying the ſame a receipt in writing for the ſeveral ſums ſo received, and enter the ſame in a book, inſerting the day of ſuch payment, the names of the Commiſſioners receiving the ſame, and the name and abode of the perſons paying the ſame, with their proper additions, and the ſum paid.

"And that the Commiſſioners, or any five, after the 1ſt of Auguſt, without delay, ſhall make a fair accompt in parchment of all the ſaid receipts, with the particulars expreſſed, as aforeſaid, and deliver the ſame, atteſted by any five or more Commiſſioners, into the Auditor's-office of the Exchequer, there to be recorded, as well to charge the ſaid Commiſſioners or their Caſhiers with the money, as to guide the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and other officers, with the payment of the appropriated fund. Their Majeſties require the Commiſſioners to meet and attend at the public office; and, if it ſhall be thought moſt convenient to have ſeveral offices, the Commiſſioners may ſubdivide themſelves, taking care that ſome attend in each office, and that they and their Caſhiers diligently attend their Majeſties ſervice.

"And the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, &c. are required to be aſſiſting to the Commiſſioners, and out of any of their Majeſties treaſure, not appropriated by act of parliament, to iſſue and pay to ſuch perſon as they ſhall appoint ſuch money as ſhall be neceſſary to be laid out in the execution of the Commiſſion.

And,

And, that the corporation may be ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the ſubſcribers, their Majeſties direct that the Commiſſioners, or any five or more of them, after the 1ſt of Auguſt, or ſo ſoon as 1,200,000l. is ſubſcribed, which ſhall firſt happen, do affix public notice on the Royal Exchange for all thoſe who have ſubſcribed not leſs than 500l. and paid their one-fourth part, to meet on a day appointed, which is not to be ſooner than four days, nor later than eight days after the notice, to elect perſons, qualified as hereafter mentioned, to be the firſt governor, deputy, and directors, of the intended corporation.

"And that all the ſubſcribers, their heirs, &c. may meet, and chooſe out of the whole ſubſcribers (of whom none ſhall have more than one vote) one perſon who hath ſubſcribed in his own right 4000l. at leaſt, and paid one-fourth part thereof at leaſt at the time of his ſubſcription, to be the firſt governor; and one other perſon, who hath ſubſcribed 3000l. at leaſt, and paid one-fourth part thereof in manner aforeſaid, to be the firſt deputy-governor; and 24 other perſons, each of which have ſeverally ſubſcribed in their own right 2000l. at leaſt, and paid one-fourth part thereof as aforeſaid, to be the firſt Directors. Which elections ſhall be determined by the majority of votes then preſent; and in caſe they be equal then by the Commiſſioners, or the major part of them.

"That the perſons ſo elected ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid intended charter, and made the firſt governor, deputy-governor, and directors, to continue in their offices from the date of the charter till the 25th of March 1696, and till others be choſen in their rooms, and ſworn; ſubject nevertheleſs to the reſtrictions and proviſos in the ſaid act, and to ſuch other rules as ſhall be inſerted in the charter, the draught whereof is contained in the ſchedule. Provided no ſubſcriber ſhall be capable to vote in the elections of the firſt governor, deputy, or directors, until he hath taken the oath following: I A. B. do ſwear, that the ſum of 500l. by me ſubſcribed (or the ſum of 500l. of the money by me ſubſcribed), is my own proper money, for my own uſe, and in my own right, and not in truſt for any perſon whatſoever. Provided, nevertheleſs, that any Quaker who hath ſubſcribed 500l. as aforeſaid, and made and ſigned the declaration following: I A. B. do ſincerely and ſolemnly declare, in the preſence of God, &c. ſhall be capable to vote in the ſaid elections of the firſt governor, deputy, or directors. Provided that no ſubſcriber ſhall be capable to be choſen the firſt governor, deputy, or director, unleſs he or they be a natural-born or naturaliſed ſubject, and hath or have taken an oath, that the ſums which in the reſpective caſes of governor, deputy,

puty, or directors, are requiſite to be ſubſcribed as aforeſaid, are his own proper monies, ſubſcribed for his own uſe, and in his own right, and not in truſt for any other perſon. And any two of the Commiſſioners are empowered to adminiſter the ſaid oaths and declarations to the perſons who are to chooſe, or be, the firſt governor, deputy, and director.

"And, that all ſubſcribers may be aſſured and ſatisfied the powers veſted in their Majeſties by the act to erect a corporation ſhall be truly executed, their Majeſties promiſe and declare, and alſo covenant, grant, and agree with the Commiſſioners, on behalf of themſelves, and every ſubſcriber, that in caſe the whole 1,200,000l. or a moiety or any greater part thereof, ſhall be ſuſcribed on the ſaid act, or in purſuance of this Commiſſion, before the 1ſt of Auguſt next, then, immediately after the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt, or ſo ſoon as 1,200,000l. be ſubſcribed, which ſhall firſt happen, their Majeſties will grant a charter to incorporate all the ſubſcribers then living, who ſhall not have aſſigned their intereſt, and, in caſe any of them be dead, their heirs, and, in caſe any of the ſubſcribers ſhall have aſſigned their intereſt, their aſſignees, to be one corporation, called the Governor, &c. of the Bank of England, with ſuch powers, privileges, and under ſuch rules, power of redemption, and reſtrictions, as are contained in the ſaid act, or intended by the ſchedule; and with ſuch farther power as ſhall be adviſed by the ſubſcribers counſel, and approved by their Majeſties Attorney or Solicitor-general.

"And their Majeſties direct, that the whole ſum ſubſcribed ſhall be, and be called, a common Capital and principal Stock. And that every perſon, according to the ſum ſubſcribed and paid, ſhall have an intereſt and ſhare in the ſaid principal ſtock of 1,200,000l. and in the ſaid yearly fund of 100,000l. *per annum*; which intereſt may be aſſigned to any perſons or bodies politic, and ſo over *(toties quoties)*, as fully as any other intereſt which is by law aſſignable; which aſſignment ſhall veſt the intereſt in the aſſignee, his heirs, &c. And after ſuch aſſignment it ſhall not be in the power of the aſſignor to revoke or avoid the ſame, ſo as it be made in writing, and regiſtered in manner following; *viz.* All aſſignments made before the 1ſt of Auguſt, or the full ſubſcribing of the ſaid 1,200,000l. (which ſhall firſt happen), and before granting the charter, ſhall be entered in the Auditor's-officer of the Exchequer within ſix days after the making thereof; and all aſſignments made after the ſaid charter ſhall be regiſtered in the form thereby ſubſcribed. And if, for default in ſubſcribing 600,000l. before the 1ſt

of

of Auguſt, the powers in the act for erecting a corporation ſhall ceaſe, then all aſſignments ſhall be entered in the office of the Remembrancer in the Exchequer, as the act directs.

"Provided that the Commiſſioners joined in the Commiſſion ſhall be liable to their Majeſties every one for his own actings, and not for one another, or for the Caſhiers, or in any caſe where there is not a particular fraud.

"Provided that every of the Commiſſioners acting in this Commiſſion be ſworn to the faithful diſcharge thereof; and their Majeſties empowereth the Lord Keeper, Lord Chancellor, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or ſuch two of the Commiſſioners as ſhall be firſt ſworn before ſome of them, to adminiſter ſuch oaths, in theſe words: I A. B. do ſwear, that I will faithfully execute the truſt in me repoſed as one of the Commiſſioners appointed by their Majeſties for taking ſubſcriptions, and doing other things, purſuant to the act of parliament, to the beſt of my ſkill, without deceit. Provided, that if any of the Commiſſioners die before all things hereby intended are accompliſhed, this Commiſſion ſhall not determine, but be performed by the reſt, ſo there be a ſufficient number left; and in default thereof their Majeſties promiſe that a new Commiſſion ſhall be granted for the accompliſhment of all things intended for the ſecurity of the ſubſcribers. Provided alſo, that any of the Commiſſioners may be ſubſcribers; and the reſt, or ſo many as aforeſaid, may take ſuch ſubſcriptions from any of the Commiſſioners, and receive the money, and do all other things thereupon directed, as in the caſe of other ſubſcribers; and that where any of the Commiſſioners ſubſcribe, ſuch ſubſcription ſhall be made before, and atteſted in the book by, ſome other of the Commiſſioners, who are to give receipts for the ſame.

"And, laſtly, that this Commiſſion, or the enrolment thereof, ſhall be a ſufficient warrant to every of the Commiſſioners for all things done in purſuance thereof."

The Bank of England had its origin from a ſource very different from the preſent practice of money tranſactions. Mr. John Briſcoe had ſuggeſted the plan of a *land* bank. To explain which, would require ſome pages; I ſhall, therefore, merely give him an opportunity of obtaining the honour (if deſerved) of the foundation of the Bank of England, and in his own words.

"To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled. May it pleaſe your Honours, The laſt ſeſſion of parliament I preſented you with propoſals for ſetting up a national land bank; and, in order thereunto, a bill

a Bill was brought in by order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, and was referred to a committee, who made a conſiderable progreſs therein; but, the Bill not paſſing through the Houſe, for want of time, I did not intend to put my propoſals in practice until the next ſeſſion of parliament, fearing it might be looked upon as a diſreſpect to your Honours (wherein I have always been very cautious of offending) to begin a buſineſs of ſo great importance before I had an authority from your Honours for my ſo doing; but ſome gentlemen, who pretended they could not underſtand my ſcheme while the Bill was depending before the Houſe of Commons, have formed the model of a bank out of the book I preſented to your Honours, only, to make it look like a novelty, have ſpoiled my deſign by ſome alterations of their own. It is doubtleſs a duty incumbent upon all ſubjects (as I mentioned in my treatiſe intituled 'A Diſcourſe on the late Funds, which I preſented to both Houſes of Parliament) to propoſe to your Honours whatſoever may occur to any of them for the ſervice of the publick; and whoſoever ſpends his time and eſtate in ſo doing preſumes he is ſafe, and under your Honours protection. If not, it will certainly be a bar to all future ingenuity, and will for ever diſcourage perſons from offering any thing to your Honours that may tend to the good of the nation. But I am well ſatisfied your Honours will not countenance any who ſhall go about to deprive me of the fruit of my induſtry; and therefore, though I have been often told, that the perſons who are engaged in ſetting up a bank in oppoſition to me will certainly bear me down by an intereſt too powerful for me to withſtand, yet I think myſelf ſecure in your Honours juſtice and impartiality; and in aſſurance thereof I ſhall (God willing) proceed upon what I have undertaken; not doubting but, with your Honours aſſiſtance, to ſurmount all thoſe difficulties which the ignorance of ſome, and envy of others, may lay in my way. I beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf, your Honours moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant, JOHN BRISCOE."

This letter precedes his "Advice to the Freeholder."

However puerile the following effuſions may appear at preſent, they will be found to have aſſiſted in accompliſhing, on a ſolid baſis, that grand and ſtupendous ſtructure of which I am now writing. Ridicule and oppoſition are the life and ſpirit which animate the infancy of public proceedings. The promoters of uſeful projects know that their errors will be ſought for under a free government, and expoſed; they are therefore careful in framing them. And intereſted oppoſition ſuggeſts

ſuggeſts improvement, on either ſide, till the publick adopt the moſt perfect ſyſtem. This appears to have been the caſe between *The Land Bank* and *The Bank of England*. Some wit, and a great deal of malice, iſſued from the preſs in favour of and againſt the rival Banks. A few ſpecimens may amuſe the reader, ſelected from "The Trial and Condemnation of the Truſtees of the Land Bank at Exeter Exchange, for murdering the Bank of England at Grocers' Hall;" and "A New Ballad upon the Land Bank, or Credit reſtored."

A whimſical will is ſuppoſed to have been read at the above trial: "Know all our creditors, by theſe preſents, that we, the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, being weak in body, through the wounds received from the Land Bank at Exeter Exchange (to whom we lay our death), but of as good ſenſe as ever we were, finding ourſelves impaired in our credit and reputation, and deſpairing of recovery, do make our laſt will and teſtament. Firſt, we bequeath our ſoul to the Devil, in order to ſerve the publick out of our creditors' money; and, as to the qualities of our mind, we diſpoſe thereof as follows; *viz.* all our ſkill in foreign exchanges, and our probity and candour in making up the accounts of the loſs thereof, we give to all and every of our directors (except four or five), jointly and ſeverally, to hold to them and their ſucceſſors in tail Bank, as heir looms, and indelible monuments of their ſkill and probity, for ever. All our obſtinacy and blunders we give unto our preſent Governor, upon truſt that he ſhall employ one equal third part thereof as lord mayor of the city of London, one other equal third part thereof as one of the lords of the Admiralty, and the other third part thereof as the governor of the Bank of England. All our oaths, impudence, &c. we give unto our preſent Deputy-governor, and our dear Sir H. F. to hold in joint partnerſhip during their lives, and the ſurvivor to have the whole. All our ſhuffling tricks we give to our dear Sir W. G. All our *cinicalneſs* and ſelf-conceit we give to our directors J. W. and G. H. equally to be divided betwixt them, ſhare and ſhare alike, as tenants in common. All our blindneſs and fear we give unto our dear O—ah S—ck; and we alſo give him 5l. in money, to buy him a new cloth coat, a new half-beaver hat, a ſecond-hand perriwig, and an old black ſword, to ſolicit with in the lobby; and alſo to buy him a pair of ſpectacles, to write letters to lords with. And as to the reſidue of our temporal eſtate (beſides the ſaid 5l.) we diſpoſe thereof as followeth: Imprimis, we deviſe to our own members (when they ſhall have paid in their whole 100l. *per cent.)* our fund of 100,000l. *per annum*, charged and chargeable nevertheleſs with

the ſum of 1,200,000l. for which it ſtands mortgaged, by Bank bills, in full ſatisfaction of all their great expectations from the probity and ſkill of our Directors, adviſing them to accept a redemption thereof by Parliament whenever they can have it. Item, all our ready monies (before any of our debts paid) we give to our executors hereinafter named, upon truſt that they ſhall from time to time, until the 1ſt day of Auguſt 1696, lend the ſame into the Exchequer, upon condition to defeat the eſtabliſhment of the Land Bank; and from and after the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt, then to lend out the ſame into the ſaid Exchequer, upon ſecurity of promiſes to eſtabliſh our Executors the next ſeſſion, inſtead of the Land Bank, and for ſuch other premiums as our ſaid Executors can get to themſelves for doing thereof. And we do direct our ſaid Executors to continue the ſtock and penſions already allowed to our faſt friends, they know where. And, after all our ready moneys ſo diſpoſed, we leave the reſidue of our effects for payment of our bills and notes, at ſuch days and hours, and in ſuch manner and proportion, and with ſuch preferences, as our ſaid Executors ſhall think fit. And we do hereby conſtitute our Directors executors of this our will, giving unto each of them power out of our caſh to diſcount their own talleys, bills, and notes, at par; and the bills and notes of other our creditors, at the higheſt diſcount they can get for the ſame. And our body we commit to be buried, with all privacy, leſt our creditors arreſt our corpſe. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our common ſeal, the 4th day of May 1696."

The epitaph has leſs malignity than the will; and the two may ſerve to excite aſtoniſhment that an inſtitution, which has baffled every art foreign and domeſtic aimed at its ruin, ſhould have attained ſuch a pinnacle of ſplendour in little more than 100 years.

"Here lies the body of the Bank of England, who was born in the year 1694, and died May 5, 1696, in the third year of its age. They had iſſue legitimate, by their Common Seal, 1,200,000l. called Bank Bills, and by their Caſhier of 2,000,000 ſons of wh—s, called Speed's notes."

"The Land Bank was part
Of Jacobites' art,
This I ſaid, and ſo I'll have it;
And, to make it more clear,
I did (I know where)
Produce a plot affidavit.

For,

For, when I caſt a ſpell,
And pretend to foretell
A thing within my own reach,
Then bring it about,
Which is eaſy to do it,
I paſs both for ſtateſman and witch.
I'll have a law made,
None ſhall ſet up the trade,
To borrow or lend money,
But they at Grocers' ſhop,
Who are at a full ſtop,
And neither pay all nor any."

The ſubſcription-books for doubling the ſtock of the Bank were opened, at Mercers hall, Feb. 22, 1708–9; and the ſubſcription completed by 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day. The *New* Bank ſtock then ſold for 117l.

On the 20th of January, 1732, a general court of the new Corporation unanimouſly reſolved to build a hall, and offices, in Threadneedle-ſtreet; and to erect, in ſome conſpicuous part of it, a ſtatue to King William III. Meſſrs. Dunn and Townſhend, who were employed at Greenwich Hoſpital, entered into a contract with the Directors, in the following month, by which they agreed to complete the work Michaelmas 1733, as their leaſe of Grocers'-hall expired at that period. Sir John Houblon's houſe was the *firſt* demoliſhed for this enormous maſs of building, to which it is yet impoſſible to imagine the future bounds.

The new building was occupied June 5, 1734.

Jan. 1, 1735. A marble ſtatue of William III. was erected in the great hall of the Bank; after which three vollies were fired by the ſervants of the inſtitution.

1742. The Governors and Company of the Bank propoſed, that as their preſent fund of 100,000l. *per annum*, payable out of the five-ſevenths of the 9d. *per* barrel exciſe, being continued to them till Aug. 1, 1743, they would accept after that time 3 *per cent. per annum* for their ſtock of 1,600,000l. together with 4000l. *per annum*, towards their charges of management, before paid them out of the ſame fund; after which, there remaining 48,000l. *per annum* on it, that they would advance 1,600,000l. at ſuch times as might be agreed upon, at 3 *per cent. per annum*, being allowed a diſcount at 3 *per cent. per annum* for ſuch money,

from the reſpective times of its advance till Aug. 1, 1743; propoſing the continuance of their incorporation, with the ſole power of banking, with the ſaid fund reſerved entire to them for 21 years, from Aug. 1, 1743, with all the grants, privileges, &c. they then enjoyed by their charter, or acts of parliament, redeemable on a year's notice, and repayment of 1,600,000l. formerly advanced, and the 1,600,000l. now propoſed, the arrears of the 100,000l. *per annum*, and all the principal and intereſt money upon tallies, Exchequer orders, or parliamentary funds, they were entitled to, or had in their hands at ſuch period; and continuing incorporated till thoſe ſums were paid. The Houſe of Commons accepted this propoſal, *nemine contradicente.*

By an account of all money paid or allowed to the Governor and Company for or on account of public money iſſued to or put under the management of the Governor and Company, it appears, that, from 1765 to 1781, 864,640l. was paid for management; and for receiving, paying, and accounting for loans, &c. 44,442l.

Wiſhing to deſcribe the interior of *The Bank*, its quadrangles, areas, and offices, I made application to a reſpectable officer, who aſſured me that the difficulties attending ſuch an undertaking were almoſt inſurmountable. Of this the reader muſt be convinced, when he recollects the aſtoniſhing number of perſons who are conſtantly employed within it, excluſive of thoſe who attend from various quarters to tranſact their buſineſs.

The architecture is uniformly Grecian, and the ornaments peculiar to that ſtyle are laviſhed in profuſion on every portion, rendering the liberality of the Governors eminently conſpicuous; but, alas! Taſte has her feelings incurably wounded. Every architect employed by them in ſucceſſion, from 1732 to the preſent moment, has endeavoured to point out his own deſign, by making it as unlike that of his predeceſſor as the five orders will permit. Conſequently, we have an Ionic centre, with a large baſement, and tall pillars, bounded by diminutive columns and arcades, and pediments of the Corinthian order; which being condemned univerſally by men of judgment, a more modern labourer in the ſame vineyard exhibits the incloſure of a gaol, an immenſe pile of wall, almoſt bullet-proof.

The interior, however, is leſs in violation of propriety. Some of the apartments are very handſome; particularly the Court-room, which is of the Compoſite order, and by Sir Robert Taylor. At the Eaſt and Weſt ends are double pillars, detached from the walls; whoſe enriched arches ſupport a horizontal cieling, covered

covered by various elegant ſtuccoed ornaments. The windows are all on the South ſide, beautiful and Venetian. Thoſe open into the church-yard of St. Chriſtopher (now a pleaſant area, with trees and ſhrubs, ſurrounded by very grand architecture, deſigned by Sir Robert). There are three chimneys on the North ſide, each of ſtatuary and variegated marble. That in the centre is largeſt, and particularly ſuperb. At the Weſt end a folding-door opens into an octagon Committee-room, whoſe chimney is of rich marble, and above it hangs a half-length of William III. a good figure, repreſented in armour.

The Governors' is a ſquare room, coloured red, with an interſected cieling, and ſemicircular windows near the roof. The chimney, of ſtatuary marble, is ſurmounted by an enormous mirror. There are two portraits, that of George III. and another of one of our preceding Monarchs, but I am not certain which. A large painting of the Bank, Bank-buildings, the Exchange, and Cornhill, by Marlow; and a very fine plan of the Bank. In the Anti-room to theſe apartments are two other pictures. The firſt, by Hickey, is an excellent repreſentation of Daniel Race, a very diminutive but prepoſſeſſing man, habited in black; which was painted by order of the Governors, as a teſtimony of their approbation of his faithful ſervices. The other is a portrait of Abraham Newland, eſq. the well-known caſhier.

Of the remaining portions deſigned by Sir Robert Taylor, and the original building, much might be urged in praiſe; but of the recent erections towards Lothbury, a deſcription would prove a criticiſm which I wiſh to avoid.

Two acts, paſſed in the 4th and 6th years of the reign of George III. enabled the Directors of the Bank to purchaſe premiſes adjoining their buildings, in order to enlarge them. And in the King's 5th year another veſted the glebe land, parſonage, &c. belonging to the Rector of St. Chriſtopher's, in the Governor and Company. Beſides thoſe, they had at other times purchaſed houſes and ground; and finally, they had by 1781 become poſſeſſed of the whole pariſh of St. Chriſtopher le Stocks, except the habitations of ſeven pariſhioners, ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Princes ſtreet, and a few offices under the Royal Exchange; and payed five-ſixth parts of the pariſh rates and taxes. But, ſtill finding themſelves in want of room, and perceiving in the riots of 1780 that the church of St. Chriſtopher was a dangerous fortreſs for ſuch perſons in caſe of an attack on the Bank, the Company entered into an agreement with the Patron and Rector; and, obtaining the ſanction of Parliament, the ſite of the church became that of part of the Bank.

The number of houſes in St. Bartholomew in 1800 were 90, inhabitants 560, of which 284 were males, and 276 females.

The

The pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher le Stocks* contained but 92 houſes in 1732; which in 1800 were reduced to 19, containing 23 families, inhabitants 133, of which 61 were males, and 72 females. The church was completed or rebuilt in 1462, the ſteeple in 1506. The conflagration of 1666 injured, but did not deſtroy it. The rectory was in the gift of the Biſhops of London, and valued at 120l. *per annum*.

RECTORS.

John Hall, prebendary of St. Paul's, 1665, rector of Finchley.

Dr. William Brampton, *circa* 1714, chaplain in ordinary, prebendary of Worceſter; died Aug. 1735 *.

Thomas Cartwright, D.D.; preſented 1735; miniſter of Hornchurch, Eſſex; rector of Hornſey; and archdeacon of Colcheſter; died Nov. 8, 1749; buried at Hornſey †.

Sherlock Willis, M.A. ‡; inſtituted Nov. 25, 1749; died April, 1783; rector of Wormley, and held prebends in St. Paul's and Saliſbury cathedrals; the laſt rector.

EPITAPHS in St. Chriſtopher's Church, tranſcribed juſt before its Demolition.

A flat ſtone in the North aile, for Katherine Green, late wife of John Green, who died in 1690. Alſo two of their daughters, Angeletta and Elizabeth. Alſo Suſanna, his ſecond wife, who departed this life Oct. 29, 1700.

Againſt the North wall, and near the veſtry door, a large white marble monument, with a ſpacious column erected in the middle, on the top of which is a large urn; and on each ſide the column a figure, finely carved, being thoſe of his two wives, the firſt holding a book, the other reſting upon an anchor; and on the die of the baſe of the column this inſcription:

* He printed a ſermon before the Lord Mayor, 1695; on opening a lecture at Maldon, 1697; on the acceſſion, 1702; at a ſchool-feaſt, 1708; againſt lukewarmneſs, 1713; and at the Temple, 1714.

† Where Mr. Lyſons, I ſuppoſe from his epitaph on the North wall, ſays he died, having been rector 17 years.

‡ He was chriſtened after Biſhop Sherlock; was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, A.B. 1702; and was buried in Wormley church-yard, with this epitaph: "To the memory of the Rev. Sherlock Willis, M.A. 36 years rector of this pariſh, and conſtantly reſident; who departed this life the 28th day of April, 1783, in the 63d year of his age. John Lamb Willis, ſon of the above Sherlock Willis, died April 29, 1763, aged 4 months. Alſo Mrs. Sarah Willis, his relict, who died 28 March, 1784, aged 53."

In 1765 he, having good landed property, beſides his preferments, added to the rectory houſe two large rooms, ſince taken down.

"M.M.

"M. M. Near this place lyes interred y^e^ body of Thom̃. Adrian, eſq. in his own vault, w^th^ his anceſtors. He was born in this pariſh, y^e^ 28th day of Decemb. 1653, and dyed y^e^ 15th day of April, 1701.

"In Novemb. 1676 he took to wife Ann Criſp, the third daughter of Ellis Criſp, eſq. merchant, of this city, who died y^e^ 16th of Auguſt following; who alſo lyeth buried in the ſame vault; by whom he had one daughter, who is ſtill living.

"He alſo, September y^e^ 1, 1685, took to wife Catharine Reeves, only daughter of Sir William Reeves, his now widow, by whom this monument is erected to his memory, that was moſt exemplary for his piety, charity, and juſtice, and was the beſt of huſbands to her that hopes to riſe with him in glory at the laſt day. Amen."

On grave-ſtones in the North aile:

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. William Pepys, who departed this life the 11th of Aug. 1705, in the 58th year of his age."

"Here lyeth interred the body of Richard Nicoll, late of this pariſh, who departed this life y^e^ 4th day of Octob. anno Dom. 1676; leaving his wife with child of a ſonn, whoſe name was Richard. He dyed y^e^ 30th day of November, anno Dom. 1677, aged tenne moneths, and lyeth alſo here interred.

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Rebecka Nicoll, wife of the ſaid Richard; who departed this life y^e^ 17th of January, 1679, aged 23 yeares."

"Mr. Thomas Allcraft, died December 20th, 1739, aged 67 years."

"Here lyeth the body of Angellet Greene, y^e^ daughter of John Greene and Katharine his wife, of the pariſh of St. Bartholomew, Exchange. Shee departed this life on Wedneſday y^e^ 18th of July, 1677, aged 3 years.

"Elizabeth Greene, another daughter of the ſaid John Greene and Katharine his wyfe, lyes here interred alſo, 1683.

"Here alſo lyeth the ſaid Katherine Greene.

"Here alſo lyeth Suſanna Greene, his ſecond wife."

On grave-ſtones in the South aile:

"1669.

"In this place is buried Iſabel; and neare unto it Elizabeth, Peter, Margaret, and Elizabeth; children of Peter Aylworth and Margaret his wife.

"Alſo under this ſtone is buried his ſone Thomas, who departed this life November y^e^ 7th, 1675, aged 15 years, 7 months, and 4 days.

"Margaret, the mother of the ſayd children, departed this life Janu. the 7th, 1675, and is here buried."

"Here lyes Anne Wellma, in the 2d yeare of her age. 1710."

On

On grave-ſtones in the nave:

"In memory of Maſter William Rowley; departed this life April the 22d, 1776, aged 23 weeks. Alſo Miſs Ann Rowley, departed this life the 19th of October, 1778, aged 7 months."

"Near this place lyeth interred the body of Thomas Deboyce, late of the iſland of Barbadoes, merchant, whom departed this life May the 4th, 1699, aged 32 years. Alſo Tho. Deboice, the ſon of the above, whom departed this life 9ber 27th, 1699, aged 3 years.

"Alſo Ben. Hole, ſon of Joſeph Hole, of the iſland of Barbados, merchant, whom departed this life May the 22, 1719, in his ſixteenth year of his age."

"Here lyes buried the bodyes of Sarah, late mother of Thomas Kemble, of this pariſh, who dyed in April 1673.

"Alſo Sarah, daughter of the ſaid Thomas, who dyed in February 1673.

"Alſo Elizabeth, daughter of the ſaid Thomas, who dyed the 18th of March, 1676.

"Alſo Anne, daughter of the ſaid Thomas, who dyed the 6th of July, 1677.

"Alſo Anne, another daughter of the ſaid Thomas, who dyed 3 March, 1683.

"Alſo James, ſonn of the ſaid Thomas, who dyed y^e^ 13th ditto."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Lekeux, wife of Mr. William Lekeux, of this pariſh, merchant, who departed this life November 23, 1724, aged 27 years.

"Alſo two daughters of the above-ſaid William and Mary Lekeux. Sarah dyed January 24th, 1727, aged 4 years and 7 months; Suſanna dyed October 14th, aged 14 years and 11 months.

"Alſo the body of Delitia Lekeux, wife of William Lekeux, merchant, and daughter of Sir George Hanger, knt. of Dryfield, in Gloceſterſhire, who dyed February 8th, 1754."

"Here lyes buried Thomas Bethell, gent. who departed this life December the 17th, 1728, aged 39 years.

"Alſo William Bethell, ſon of the above-ſaid Thomas Bethell, aged about 16 months.

"Alſo Dorothy Bethell, wife of the above-ſaid Thomas Bethell, who departed his life January the 12th, 1740, aged 50 years.

"Alſo Martha Bethell, daughter of the above-ſaid Thomas and Dorothy Bethell, aged 15 years.

"Alſo Thomas Bethell, ſon of the above-ſaid Thomas and Dorothy Bethell, who departed this life Decem. 23d, 1745, aged 23 years."

"Here

"Here lieth the body of Mr. John Weſt, gent. late deputy of the ward of Walbroke, who departed this life the 28th day of November, 1723, in the 83d year of his age.

"And alſo the body of Mrs. Frances Weſt, his wife, who departed this life the 9th day of January, anno Domini 1724, aged 80 years."

On a grave-ſtone in the nave, adjoining to Weſt's, immediately before the pulpit:

"Under this ſtone is buried the body of Henry Bainbrigg, eſquire, citizen and cloth-worker of London, who departed this life the firſt day of October, 1665, aged 67 years."

"Under this ſtone is buried the body of William Baynbrigg, eſq. citizen and merchant taylor, of London, who departed this life the nineteenth day of September 1672, aged 76 years."

"Hic requieſcunt Gulielmus et Anna Faſhion,
cum filiis Gulielmo et Annâ."

On grave-ſtones at the Eaſt end of the South aile:

"Here lyes interred the bodyes of Benjamin and Thomas Blagrave, ſonns of Thomas Blagrave, of this pariſh, citizen and vintner, of London. The ſaid Benjamin departed this life the 13th day of May, 1676, in the 16 yeare and upwards of his age; and Thomas departed this life the 14th of June, 1676, aged 4 yeares and upwards."

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Mitchell, of this pariſh, who departed this life December y^e^ 30, 1751, aged 35 years."

*** On Friday the 2d inſtant, the corpſe of Chriſtopher Hains, of Dartmouth, eſq. a gentleman of honourable family, was brought to Mercers chapel, laid under a noble alcove of ſtate, and carried from thence to his burial-place, in St. Chriſtopher's church, Threadneedle-ſtreet, attended by many worthy gentlemen, in black and white ſcarves, ſuitable to the feathers upon the ſtate and coffin, and preceded by the finging boys of Chriſt Church Hoſpital, with gloves and favours. There was a great number of men in mourning with branches; and the whole was performed with the utmoſt decency, to the entire ſatisfaction of thoſe concerned, by Francis Read, undertaker." Daily Poſt, June 5, 1721.

In this church alſo were interred the laſt of the Varelſt family, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their paintings. William Varelſt (uncle to the Governor of Bengal), a portrait painter of eminence; his mother, who inherited her grandfather's art, and painted flowers; and his ſiſter, who married Mr. Fraſer, a Ruſſia merchant. Their remains, with all the others in the vaults, were decently removed to the adjoining church of St. Margaret Lothbury, or elſewhere, by their relations, on timely notice from the Directors.

ST. BENEDICT FINK, BROAD-STREET WARD.

THIS pariſh obtains the name of *Fink* from Robert Fink, the elder, who rebuilt the church; but at what period is not known. The living was originally a rectory, and belonged to the family of the Nevils; from whom it was conveyed to the hoſpital of St. Anthony of Vienna, probably about 1440, on condition that the Maſter and Brethren ſhould eſtabliſh a free-ſchool in their vicinity, within the pariſh. It thus became a curacy. But in 1474 Edward IV. gave the Hoſpital, with all its poſſeſſions, to the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of Windſor; who ſtill appoint their own canons, or others, to the curacy. The value is 100l. *per annum*, and the parſonage and glebe are near the church.

The number of houſes in 1800 were 85, three of which were uninhabited; the male inhabitants amounted to 271, and the females to 268, total 539.

There is nothing remarkable in this pariſh: the ſtreets and courts are contrived to exclude the rays even of an almoſt vertical ſun, by the height of the houſes, incloſing ſquares and oblongs but a few feet in width, and paſſages rather than ſtreets, where of two paſſengers *one muſt* walk on the carriage-way till the other leaves him the *curb*-ſtone, not pavement. How much is it to be lamented that the preſent liberal-minded Corporation had not been anticipated by the ſordid inhabitants in their improvements after the great fire! by which

ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH

was burnt! The operation of rebuilding appears to have been commenced about 1673; when George Holman, eſq.* gave 1000l. towards the expences. It is ſituated on the South ſide of Threadneedle-ſtreet, near the Exchange. The North wall of the church peeps from the ſide of the neighbouring houſes, affording its ſurface to the unclean offerings of every paſſing horſe, cart, or coach, which unavoidably beſpatter it. The architect, thus confined, muſt have poſſeſſed uncommon ſkill indeed to produce a *grand* front; yet he has contrived to give ſome intereſt, which is increaſed after he ſoared from the kennel, and produces a handſome tower, in the Grecian ſtyle.

* See his epitaph, p. 466.

The

The inſide is a decagon, with ſix detached Corinthian pillars in the area, each ſupporting an entablature to the walls, with arches between them on the North and South ſides. Two others form the ſacrarium, and a receſs for the organ. From the mouldings of thoſe the roof commences, with an enriched cornice, above which it makes an oval dome, with a lantern in the centre. On the South ſide are three large arched windows, with angular mullions; thoſe in the North wall are filled up, leaving the arches for ſmall windows.

The altar-piece conſiſts of four ſmall Corinthian pillars, with entablature, arches, and gilt ſhields. The two outward intercolumniations have painted niches and Moſes and Aaron; the centre contains the Decalogue; with rich gilt carvings over them, and the royal arms on the cornice. The Creed and Lord's Prayer are on tablets without the pillars.

The organ ſtands on a very handſome gallery; but, though large, is rather plain. Mrs. Sarah Gregory, in the year 1708, bequeathed 100l. to the pariſh, for diſtribution to the poor, and 400l. for purchaſing an organ, and part of a meſſuage to produce a ſalary for an organiſt.

The pulpit is placed againſt a South-eaſt pillar, with the deſk before it; and the font, in the North-weſt corner, a plain marble baſon, with a carved, gilt, and painted cover.

THE REGISTERS.

1608, March 29. Baptiſed, John, the ſon of John Speed, merchant taylor, and our valuable Hiſtorian.

1620, Dec. 27. Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Compton and Lady Cicely.

MARRIAGES.

1561, April 8. Richard Mallory, alderman, and Mrs. Lane.

1566, Oct. 14. Ellis Wyne, one of my Lord Treaſurer's gentlemen, and Magdalen Wilcox.

1580, April 6. William Wray, eſq. and Mrs. Lucy Montague.

1581, June 12. Edward Sutton, ſon to Sir Edward Sutton, knt. and Theodoſia, daughter to Sir James Harrington. Married in the French church. Sir James Harrington was the firſt baronet of the antient family of Ridlington, Rutlandſhire;

Rutlandſhire; to which honour he was advanced 1611, after having ſerved the office of high-ſheriff of that county, 35 of Queen Elizabeth.

1620, Nov. 6. Sir Henry Yelverton and Alice Barlow.

1621, Feb. 14. Sir Thomas Chamberlaine and the Lady Elizabeth Bartlett.

1630–1, March 21. James Hay, lord of Doncaſter, and Lady Margaret Ruſſell, third daughter of the Earl of Bedford.

"1662, Feb. 24, was married a doctor of divinity, named Dr. Prine, chaplain to the Duke of Abemarle, by Dr. William Burſtall; which would not be (he ſaid) regiſtered but it was with licence."

1677, Aug. 24. Francis Twiſden, of the Inner Temple, eſq. and Mrs. Rebecca Hale, of the pariſh of St. Bridget, widow.

1679, March 11. Sir William Thorold, knt. and bart. of Cranwell, in the county of Lincoln, and Rebecca Garrett, of St. Matthew, Friday-ſtreet.

1688, July 26. Sir Francis Northcote, bart. of Hayne, Devonſhire, and Mrs. Ann Wray, of Taviſtock, in the ſame county.

Burials.

1542, the 5 May, was buried Thomas Pickerell, a beadſman of St. Anthony's.

This Hoſpital was ſituated immediately oppoſite St. Benedict's church, and nearly if not on the ſite of the preſent French church. It was a cell to the hoſpital of St. Anthony of Vienna. The brethren originally conſiſted of a maſter, two prieſts, a ſchool-maſter, and twelve poor men. The free-ſchool belonging to this foundation enjoyed the patronage of ſeveral of our kings, and in its happy days had conſiderable reputation. Stowe intimates, that Henry III. found certain Jews poſſeſſed of the ſite, which was appropriated to a building uſed as a ſynagogue. Thoſe he expelled for his new favourites, who flouriſhed ſeveral centuries, and then were ruined by one of their own members.

St. Anthony's *pigs* were ſo plentiful that they produced the proverb of "He will follow him like a St. Anthony's pig." Stowe accounts for this perquiſite to the Hoſpital thus: the clerks of the different markets ſeized all half-ſtarved and diſeaſed pigs brought into them for ſale, ſlit their ear or ears, and gave them to the proctor or collector of the Hoſpital; who faſtened a bell to their necks, and turned them looſe to gain their ſubſiſtence from the pious publick, that fed them for Religion's ſake. Zealots in this good cauſe were ſoon familiar to the pigs; who,

who, conſequently, became cloſe attendants at their heels when in the ſtreets, in hopes of food. In due time the Hoſpital claimed and killed their fattened ſwine.

Hoſpital of St. Anthony:

Mr. Thomas Clarke, officium 40s. goods 20l. fined 40s.

Mr. Edmund Makrell, ſerving 4l. goods and debts 29l. fined 58s.

Mr. John Ball, chanter and ſerving 10l. 13s. 4d. goods 7l. fined 53s. 4d.

"1560, Nov. 12. Mr. Edmond Jonſon, late ſchool-maſter of St. Anthony's, and prebendary of Windſor." This unworthy man, whoſe interment is thus recorded, has received a merited notice from Stowe, which I do not heſitate to repeat: "One Johnſon (a ſchool-maſter of the famous free-ſchool there) became a prebendary of Windſor; and then, by little and little, followed the ſpoil of this Hoſpital. He firſt diſſolved the choir, conveyed the plate and ornaments, then the bells, and laſtly put out the alms-men from their houſes, appointing them portions of 12d. the week to each (but now I hear of no ſuch matter performed); their houſes, with other, be letten out for rent, and the church a preaching place for the French nation. This ſchool was commended in the reign of Henry VI. and ſithence commended above other, but now decayed and come to nothing, by taking that from it which thereunto belonged."

The French church was burnt in 1666; and rebuilt ſoon after, as at preſent. It is a ſtone building, plain, and handſome, but contains nothing for deſcription. The congregation are diſciples of Calvin.

1603, Aug. 1. William Blondall, ſerjeant of London.

1613, Dec. 27. The Lady Anne Auſham, late wife to Sir William Borrodale.

1647, May 3, was buried the Archbiſhop of York's wife. (Neile's, who died 1640.)

1655, Jan. 5. The Worſhipful Giles Greene, eſq.

The enſuing inſtance of ſimplicity and ſuperſtition may be contraſted with pleaſure to our more enlightened times.

"1660. On the morning after the fire in Sweeting's-alley, July 12, was buried a ſtrange maid, out of Edward Barbour's houſe, being daughter to one who pretended to be a propheteſs, who named herſelf Mima Hecres, but would not declare neither her own right name nor the maid's; yet, the maid being ſearched by Mrs. Staughton, was found to die of a fever, *and ſo was permitted to be buried.*"

1673, April 23, was buried Mr. Thomas Sharrow, clothworker, late church-warden of this pariſh, killed by an accidental fall in a vault in London-wall,

* Tonſtall, 14 Henry VIII.

Amen

Amen Corner, by Paternoſter-row; and was ſuppoſed had laid there eleven days and nights before any one could tell where he was. *Let all that read this take heed of drink.*"

1686, Feb. 9. Sir Paul Neale, from St. Clement Danes. (Son of the Archbiſhop.)

1692–3, March 6. Sir Richard Niele, from St. Martin's in the Fields. (Q. ſon of the preceding.)

1700–1, Feb. 24. Fulk, ſon of Fulk Groſvenor, eſq.

1705, July 5. The Lady Jane Holman, widow of the late Sir John Holman, knt.

The Rev. Mr. George Evans, rector of this pariſh, was buried March 4, 1724–5.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore Waterland, miniſter of this pariſh, April 4, 1764.

MONUMENTS.

On the left ſide of the altar, a ſmall tablet,

"In memory of Mrs. Mary Waterland, late wife of Dr. Theodore Waterland, miniſter of this pariſh, who died April 11, 1753, aged 60, and lieth buried underneath the communion-table and rails incloſing it. *A virtuous woman is a crown to her huſband.*

"In memory alſo of the above-ſaid Dr. Theodore Waterland, who died March 18, 1764, aged 83, and lieth here buried with his wife. *It is ſown in corruption, it is raiſed in incorruption.*"

On the South wall, a very handſome tablet of variegated marble, inſcribed,

"Near this place are laid the remains of Mr. Timothy Helmſley, citizen and mercer, of London, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Thomas Helmſley, alderman of Leiceſter; an old inhabitant of this pariſh, and a common-council man above 20 years. He was a good Chriſtian, and eminent for probity, charity, and virtue. As he lived reſpected, ſo he died lamented, Jan. 29, 1765, aged 72. Alſo in the ſame grave is interred, the body of Mrs. Catharine Muſkett, widow, ſiſter of the ſaid Mr. Helmſley, who died April 2, 1756, aged 56."

On the pavement of the South aile:

"Monumentum Georgii Holman 1597; reſtauratum 1673."

The

The official book mentions but one chantry in St. Benedict's church. William Beale gave, by will, to find a prieſt and one obit, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 24l. 16s.

Since the year 1700 the following perſons have been curates, under the Dean and Chapter of Windſor.

George Evans, A. M. chaplain to the Duke of Montague; died 1725.

Thomas Goddard, M. A. canon of Windſor; died May 10, 1731. He publiſhed ſeveral ſermons.

Theodoric, or Theodore, Waterland, D. D. Nov. 12, 1731. Alſo rector of Long Stanton, Cambridgeſhire. He publiſhed a ſermon on the acceſſion, 1716; and died 1764.

—— Lane, D. D. 1764.

The Rev. James Wilmot, D. D.; licenſed 1769; died 1772.

Robert Sumner, D. D. Feb. 1772; died the ſame year; when John Boſtock, M. A. ſucceeded.

Daniel Batwell, A. B. of Ben'et college, Cambridge, was lecturer here, 1764; and died in Sion college, 1802.

GIFTS.

Ambroſe Bennet, to the poor, 9l. *per annum*; and Mr. Shield 40s.

Mr. Woodward 100l. the intereſt to purchaſe bread for diſtribution on Sundays.

Sir John Allen 9l.; and Lady Dean 3l. *per annum*.

"Mrs. Thirſcroſs, to purchaſe land for a houſe to put forth apprentices, 100l. and for binding ſix boys apprentices, 200l."

1722. James Colebrooke, eſq. 50l.; James Ruck, 10l.

1757. Dr. Waterland, towards repairing the church, 100l.

Mr. Helmſley, Mr. Deputy Kent, and Mr. Alexander, each 10l. 10s.

1760. Dr. Waterland, two ſilver diſhes, value 20l.

1771. Mr. Deputy Kent, to the poor 100l.

1783. Mrs. Holmes 200l. 3 *per cents.* for poor houſekeepers."

ST.

ST. BENEDICT, PAUL'S-WHARF.

THIS pariſh has been united for more than a century to that of St. Peter, Paul's-wharf. The ſituation is on the declivity from the South ſide of the church of St. Paul to the Thames; conſequently, great part of the diſtrict partakes of the unpleaſant circumſtances of narrow ſtreets, covered with humidity three-fourths of the year. There are, however, ſome reſpectable courts and paſſages which are exempt from thoſe preventions of human comfort.

The number of houſes in 1800 were 84, inhabited by 312 males, 308 females.

The two rectories were always in the gift of the church of St. Paul.

Rectors ſince 1700.

1706–7, Feb. 8. Samuel Clarke, M.A. afterwards D.D. and rector of St. James's.

1708, Feb. 15. Thomas Cooke, M.A. He publiſhed a ſermon at the funeral of Lady Mary Cooke, in the enſuing year.

1731, July 8. John Thomas *, S.T.P. afterwards biſhop of Peterborough and Saliſbury.

1757, June 29. Stanhope Elliſon, B.A. Void by the promotion of the Biſhop of Peterborough. Mr. Elliſon had the vicarage of Thorpe, Surrey. He reſigned St. Bennet's 1774. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, A.M. 1761.

1774, July 2. Edmund Gibſon, A.M.; died 1798.

1798, June 19. William Holmes, M.A.; reſigned 1802.

1802, March 2. John Owen, M.A.

The above dates are from the Seal-book of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Biſhop Tonſtall mentions St. Benedict's thus:

"Sir Walter Major, rector, benefice 10l. goods *non hab.* fined 5os.

Sir John Watſon, ſtipend 6l. 13s. 4d. goods 30l. fined 3l."

The value ſubſequent to the fire of 1666, which deſtroyed both churches, was fixed at 100l.

* Of whom ſee a character, London Chronicle, vol. I. p. 514.

The

The book of chantries has the following article relating to St. Benedict. "A chantry there, founded by whom is not known, in lands, 14l. 13s. 4d."

Newcourt ſays, Sir William Weylene was prayed for previous to 1334.

St. Peter's had chantries for William Bernard and Iſabel his wife, with an endowment of 4l. 6s. 8d.; and Walter Kent another, of 4l. 13s. 4d.

The latter church was very much frequented by the nobility and gentry previous to the Reſtoration, as the Rector and Churchwardens contrived to have the Liturgy of the Church of England conſtantly uſed, and the Sacrament properly adminiſtered.

The exterior of St. Benedict's church is far from handſome. The inſide is a ſquare; with a horizontal and utterly plain cieling; but a Corinthian entablature ſurrounds it, ſupported by pilaſters on the walls. Two iſolated pillars form an aile on the North ſide, and there is an oblong receſs at the Weſt end.

The altar-piece conſiſts of a double pedeſtal, filled by pannels of carvings; and a cornice, carried acroſs the two great Eaſtern pilaſters, includes them in the deſign. The frieze is highly enriched by carvings; the pediment is circular, and on it are the arms of England. The table is compoſed of carvings of Cherubim and feſtoons, and a heart pierced with two arrows, ſcrolls, &c. and is inlaid. The ſupports are four caryatide angels. On a ſemicircular band a ſtatue of Charity, with the uſual number of infants; and on the front edge the following inſcription is carved: "All that look in love, ſing praiſes to God above, that can increaſe your love." The Commandments are in the intercolumniation; but the other tablets deface the pilaſters.

The pulpit, againſt the South wall, is richly carved and inlaid, and inſcribed, "*Donum* C. M. 1683."

The font has an handſome Ionic antique pedeſtal, which ſupports a baſon of great taſte, ornamented with Cherubim, acanthus leaves, and drapery. The material is white marble.

Monuments.

A neat tablet of drapery, on the Eaſt wall, to Gregory King, eſq. firſt Rouge Dragon Purſuivant, who died 1712, aged 63. This and the adjoining monument are over the pew belonging to the College of Arms; which is diſtinguiſhed

by their inſignia and ſupporters, placed on the baſe of a window. The tablet alluded to is of white marble, with a body of veined blue, and

"Sacred to the memory of John Charles Brooke, eſq. Somerſet herald, ſecretary to the Earl Marſhall of England, and F. S. A. A deſcendant from the reſpectable family of Brooke, of Dodworth, in the county of York, and a perſon of unrivalled eminence in this antient and uſeful profeſſion. When we are told that this valuable man to a moral and pious diſpoſition united a moſt chearful and lively humour; that, with a mind to comprehend, a judgment to ſelect, and a memory to retain, every ſort of uſeful and agreeable information, he was bleſt with a temper calm, unaſſuming, and inoffenſive; that he lived in a ſtrict intimacy with perſons of the higheſt rank, and of the firſt literary character, without the ſmalleſt tincture of vanity; above all, that he enjoyed, with a happy conſtitution of body, an uncommon proſperity in worldly affairs; let us, inſtead of envying the poſſeſſion, reflect on the awful uncertainty of thoſe ſublunary bleſſings; for, alas! he was in a moment bereaved of them, in the dreadful calamity which happened, at the Theatre in the Haymarket, on the 3d of February, 1794, in the 46th year of his age."

One of the moſt melancholy occurrences London ever witneſſed happened at the entrance to the pit of this theatre on the day mentioned in the epitaph. The building exhibits a plain and unintereſting front, which has the general appearance of common dwelling houſes; indeed, the only difference obſervable is a portico, extending acroſs the foot-way to the curb-ſtone. Under this are the box, pit, and two gallery, doors. As the portico is the only ſhelter afforded to thoſe who aſſemble for the evening's amuſement, the pavement is generally obſtructed for half an hour before the doors are opened every evening; but when a favourite play is announced, the place is very ſoon crowded, and particularly ſo when it is known the Royal Family intend to honour the exhibition with their preſence. At the above fatal period the pavement, and even the ſtreet, was thronged, in expectation of ſeeing their Majeſties, who had commanded a play. That ungovernable and ridiculous impetuoſity which always prevails on theſe occaſions, induced the moſt diſtant perſons of the crowd to exert their ſtrength to get nearer to the entrance, though if they had they muſt have waited their turn to pay for admiſſion. Thoſe who were unfortunately near the door, and preſſed almoſt to ſuffocation againſt it, were driven the inſtant it opened

opened to the brink of a ſteep flight of ſtairs, which are moſt ſtupidly placed, and as ſtupidly ſtill continued, cloſe to the ſill of the door. The conſequence was perfectly natural: ſome perſon or perſons fell; others were precipitated over them, and hence originated the violent and dreadful deaths of upwards of fifteen perſons, beſides very ſevere injuries ſuſtained by ſuffocation and bruiſes in more than twenty inſtances. The moſt eminent ſufferers, beſides Mr. Brooke, were Benjamin Pingo, eſq. York herald, and Captain Pigot, of the Navy.

In the South-eaſt corner a tablet, on which is a globe and pyramid, inſcribed,

"Marco et Aliciæ Cottle," &c.

On the South wall a large tablet, ſarcophagus, buſt, and curtain, to Sir Robert Wiſeman, who died 1684, aged 74.

The following is on a curtain of White marble, placed againſt the Weſt wall:

"Arthurus Collier, LL. D. filiorum Arthuri Collier, Langfordiæ, in agro Wintoniano, rectoris, natu maximus. Obiit Maii 23, 1777, ætatis ſuæ 70. Ο ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ ΕΚ ΠΙΣΤΕΩΣ ΖΗΣΕΤΑΙ, Rom. i. 17."

On the ſame wall, a tablet, with,

"Near this place are depoſited the remains of Mr. Trew Jegon, of this pariſh, who died Dec. 8, 1799, aged 62 years."

"Anno 1712. Mrs. Elinor James * did, in her life-time, give to this pariſh of St. Benedict, Paul's-wharf, for the uſe of the communion-table, a large baſon, *furbelowed* and gilt, weighing 55 oz.

A large diſh, emboſſed and gilt, 40 oz.

A large ſalver, furbelowed and gilt, 41 oz.

A pair of emboſſed candleſticks and ſockets, 30 oz.

A ſmall diſh, emboſſed and gilt, 7 oz.

A ſalver of 18 oz. and two others of 14 oz. each.

One chalice, with a paten, 6 oz. and two chalices without patens; beſides ſeveral other articles, and an embroidered valence for the pulpit."

On a tablet,

"Anno 1710, Mrs. Elinor James, to prevent ſcandal, has thought fit to erect this table, to ſatisfy the world what ſhe has given to her children ſince her huſ-

* A famous printer; of whom ſee the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 485. 609. She was a conſiderable benefactreſs to the library at Sion college.

band's death." And then follow ſeveral ſums, amounting to a few hundred pounds, with the dates annexed, which were divided between her daughters, Ilive and Saunders, and a leaſe for 23 years, worth 36l. *per annum.* The reader will undoubtedly recogniſe this lady, whoſe ſingularity and munificent ſpirit has been already noticed, vol. I. p. 35.

Baptisms.

The Lord Dormer Viſcount Aſket, eldeſt ſon to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, was born on Friday Oct. 25, and chriſtened on Tueſday Nov. 26, 1632.

Annabella, daughter to Sir Robert Needham, baptiſed June 10, 1638.

Lady Suſanna, daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke and the Lady Katharine his wife, was baptiſed May 7, 1650.

Lady Mary, daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke, baptiſed Dec. 13, 1651.

Philip, ſon of Philip Earl of Pembroke and the Lady Catharine his wife, was baptiſed Jan. 5, 1652.

Lady Katharine, the daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke and Katharine his wife, born June 9, and baptiſed June 10, 1654.

Rebeccah, daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke and Katharine his wife, was born July 18, baptiſed July 22, 1655.

Mr. Thomas Smith, chaplain to the Earl of Pembroke, buried Jan. 24, 1623.

Mr. Sadler, chaplain to the Earl of Carnarvon, buried Oct. 23, 1632.

Plague, 1625, July 7, Aug. 4,2, Sept. 23, Oct. 3, Nov. 1 *.

Inigo Jones is ſaid by Lord Orford to have been buried here †.

Doctors' Commons,

or the reſidences and offices for Civilians, for cauſes relating to hereſy, ſchiſms, apoſtacy and blaſphemy, ordination and inſtitution of the clergy, the ſervice of the church, matrimony, divorce, baſtardy, inceſt, adultery, fornication, ſimony, mortuaries, wills, tythes, and dilapidations, &c. &c. is ſituated within this pariſh, on the Weſt ſide of St. Benedict's-hill, and is the principal or grand centre for the practice of the civil law within the kingdom. Their courts are, the High Court of Admiralty, the Court of Delegates, the Arches, the Prerogative Courts of

* Archæologia. † Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II. p. 279.

Canterbury;

Canterbury; and their offices, that of Prerogative and the Faculty. The ſite of the College originally belonged to the Church of St. Paul; and a conveyance of it was made, not many years ſince, by the Dean and Chapter, at a conſiderable premium, as the following extract from their Seal-book will evince: "The Dean and Chapter, in 1783, veſted the freehold and fee-ſimple of Doctors Commons in the ſaid Doctors, for 105l. *per annum*, clear of all taxes." The buildings are at preſent rather convenient than elegant. Perhaps there is not another ſtructure in the univerſe which contains in an equal degree the germ of happineſs or unhappineſs. Hence originates the awful ſcrap of parchment bearing the talismanick mark of *John Cantuar.* which conſtitutes thouſands of Benedicts the happieſt or moſt miſerable of married men; in ſhort, it is the grand lottery of life, in which, fortunately, there are far more prizes than blanks.

The Heralds-Office

has been eſtabliſhed in the pariſh of St. Benedict for many ages. This is a theme which would bear being dilated on; but, as Mr. Noble has lately publiſhed a full and perfect hiſtory of the Members of this Society, I ſhall be brief in my notices; and compel ſeveral heraldic manuſcripts preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum to ſpeak, as ſubſtitutes for thoſe contained in the archives of the Office of Arms. And, firſt, one venerable fragment dives into the very origin of the name and office.

"Æneas Sylvius would have the Heralds to be ſo called of Heroes. Heroes were old ſoldiers, which alone ought to be Heralds; but now-a-days certain mean men, embaſſadors, and meſſengers ſent to entreat of war and peace, who never were ſoldiers, have this office. But the privilege and office of Heralds, we ween, many hundred years paſt alſo continue unto this day. Father Bacchus was their firſt creator; who, when he had conquered India, created them with theſe words: 'I do now diſcharge you from the labours of war. I will that ye be called old Soldiers and Heroes. Your office ſhall be to provide for the commonweal, to chaſtiſe offenders, to praiſe good men; and from other duties you ſhall be free in all places; and, to what countries ſoever you ſhall come, kings will give you meat, drink, and cloaths; you ſhall be honoured of every man; princes will preſent you with gifts, and give you their garments. Let your words and deeds be one. You ſhall abhor lies; you ſhall judge traitors, and pronounce them infamous. Whoſoever evil intreat women, it ſhall be lawful for you to reſearch all the world, and your paſſage and abiding ſhall be harmleſs. If any do injury to you, or any one of you, in word or deed, he ſhall be ſtricken with a ſword.

"Alexander the Great, a long time after, put the privilege of theſe Heroes, that they might wear gold, purple, ſcarlet, and coat-armour, and alſo bear arms and royal badges, in what court and country ſo ever they were. He willed moreover, that if any had beaten or wronged them, that he ſhould

ſhould loſe his goods and his head. In this wiſe Æneas declareth, that Thucydides, Herodotus, Dydimus, Megaſthenes, and Xenophon, do write the ſame.

" Octavian Auguſtus, when he had framed the Roman monarchy, honoured them with this law, Whatever thou be, that ſhall ſerve with us in war 10 years ſpace, ſo that thou ſhalt be 40 years old, whether thou haſt ſerved on horſeback or on foot, hereafter be thou free from war, be thou Heroes, and an old ſoldier. Let no man forbid thee the city, the ſtreet, the temple, lodging, and his houſe; let no man lay any blame to thy charge, put any burthen upon thee, and aſk thee any money. If thou ſhalt offend in any thing, look to be chaſtiſed by Cæſar, and no man elſe. In all diſhoneſty that men ſhall commit, I will that thou be their judge and diſcloſer; they be private men or officers, that what thou ſhalt affirm, and ſay of truth, no man ſhall reprove; for I will that all ways and places be free and open unto thee.

" Thou ſhalt have authority to eat and drink at the tables of Princes; thou ſhalt yearly have wages of the common treaſure, to find thee and thy houſehold; let her be preferred before other women whom thou ſhalt take to be thy lawful wife.

" He whom thou ſhalt repute and call infamous, let him be wicked and infamous. Thoſe being Heroes ſhall have authority to bear arms, badges, names, and ornaments, which be convenable for a King. Do what thou wilt in every place and country where thou comeſt. If any ſhall do thee wrong, let his head be cut off.

" Laſtly, Charles the Great, when he had tranſlated the name of the Empire to the Germans, after the Saxons and Lombards were vanquiſhed, gave them his honour; ſaying, My ſoldiers, you ſhall be called Heroes; the companions of Kings, and judges of offences; live ye hereafter void of labour; counſel Kings in the public authority, diſprove diſhoneſt things, favour women, help orphans; let not Princes miſs your counſel, and aſk of them meat, drink, and money; if any ſhall deny it, let him be infamous."

Thus doth this delver into antiquity proceed, exalting the Herald, making him, in a few modern words, *a member of the Legion of Honour*; a character happily unknown in England, and quite unſuited to the genius and unſullied liberties of Engliſhmen.

We will now proceed to the opinion of Samuel Todd, whoſe manner of writing proclaims him to have lived in the reign of James I. This gentleman ſeems equally elevated by his ſubject, and ſoars very high in the regions of honour.

" This College of Heralds hath had a foundation of old from the antient kings of this realm; and, by the laws and ſtatutes of that foundation, ought to be all gentlemen; which, in mine underſtanding, are to be by race and blood, or by the condition of generous parts of a gentleman. But if any be, or ſhall be, of that ſociety, void of generous race, endowed neither with the art of learning and of heraldry, being no better than ordinary painter-ſtainers, I wiſh him to be eſteemed as crept in at the window, and in his humble *native* bearing of arms to be diſtinguiſhed with a baton for naturals or baſtards of heraldry; and he that can little ſhew the ingenious profeſſion of a perfect herald, unleſs in limning and penciling only, let his art be received no more thereto than to teach wanton women to ſtain and paint their bodies, as not only more profane and more vicious but ungodly. The learned Heralds are the miniſters of honour and knightly powers, the Antiquaries of the Brithes and Engliſh Heralds,

Heralds, and the very meſſengers of Mars, to divulge in their Sovereign's behalf, and by their royal direction, wars againſt the enemy, and therefore entitled not only Officers of Arts but Arms."

From Ayſcough's Catalogue, No. 4712.

"King Richard III. the 2d of May, in the firſt year of his reign, did grant, and made all his Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms, as bodies corporate; and gave unto them, for their College, a houſe called Cold Harbour.

"King Edward VI. 4th June, 3d of his reign, granted to all the whole office of arms, being Heralds and Purſuivants, for ever to be exempted from all manner of payments whatſoever.

"King Philip and Queen Mary, the 18 July, granted to the Officers of Arms, King's Heralds, and Purſuivants, and their ſucceſſors for ever, to be a body corporate, to have and uſe a common ſeal; and alſo to have and uſe for ever, and to keep their office in, a houſe then called Derby-houſe, now called the Office of Arms."

The following extract from the Cotton MSS. Julius, B IX. the original grants and letters patent, from 1551 to 1553, explains how the Crown obtained poſſeſſion of Derby-houſe.

"A patent granted, *per breve Dom' Regis*, to my Lord of Derby, *D'nus Stanley et Strange, viz.* to have in exchange of Derby-place, at Paul'-wharf, in the pariſh of St. Benettes, in the city of London, now in the tenure of Sir Richard Sackvile, knt. and divers other meſſuages and inheritance, ſold by the ſaid Earl to the King's Majeſty, by his indenture, bearing date Nov. 24, *anno* Ed. VI. for certain lands called St. Leonard's lands, adjoining to the ſaid Earl's park, called Knowſley-park, in the county of Lancaſter, and lately belonging to the Monaſtery of Briſtowe, in the ſaid county, of the yearly value of 20s. with other lands in the ſaid county, to the value of 4l. 10s. and a meſe and a grange called Badley-grange, of the value of 52s. which premiſes are extended at the clear yearly value of 7l. 12s. to have to him and his heirs; with a tenure reſerved in free *ſocage ut de manerio de Darbye*, in the county of Lancaſhire, *p' fidelitate tantum*, dated the 24 day of Jan. *anno* 1552."

The creation of the different degrees of Heralds is thus deſcribed in the ſame manuſcript.

"Firſt, when the Purſuivant hath his creation, there muſt be provided a coat of damaſk, of the king's arms, which he muſt be inveſted in; and againſt his oath finiſhed, there muſt be provided, according to the old uſe, a cup of ſilver, full of wine, to be poured on the Purſuivant's head; he only to have the cup alſo, and to carry the ſame in his hand, to ſhew the bounty of his Prince, his Maſter.

"When he is created Herald, he muſt have another coat of arms; and alſo the cup wherewith he hath his creation, which muſt be gilt. Alſo, when he ſhould be crowned King of Arms, he muſt have a rich coat of arms, a crown of ſilver gilt, and alſo the gilt cup, with the cover, wherewith he is created, of the gift of the King his maſter."

Harleian Manuſcript, 2413.

"The office and authority of a King of Arms in his province: Firſt, as nigh as he can he ſhall take knowledge, and keep record, of the arms, creſts, cogniſances, and antient uſed words; as alſo, of

of the lineal deſcent, or pedigree, of every gentleman within his province, of what eſtate or degree ſoever he be.

" He ſhall enter into all churches, chapels, oratories, caſtles, houſes, or antient buildings, to take knowledge of their foundations, and of the noble eſtates buried in them, as alſo of their arms, and arms of the place, their heads, and their antient records.

" He ſhall prohibit any gentleman to bear the arms of any other, or ſuch as be not true armoury; and as he ought, according to the law of arms. He ſhall prohibit any merchant, notary, or other, to put their names, marks, or devices, in eſcutcheons, or ſhields; which appertain to gentlemen only bearing arms, and to none other. He ſhall make diligent ſearch if any bear arms without authority or good right; and finding ſuch (although they be true blazon), he ſhall prohibit them.

" The ſaid King of Arms, in his province, hath full power and authority, by the King's grant, and by virtue of his office, to give confirmation to all noblemen and gentlemen ignorant of their arms or creſts, for the which he ought to have the fee belonging thereunto.

" He hath authority to give arms and creſts to perſons of ability, deſerving well of the prince and commonweal by reaſon of office, authority, wiſdom, learning, good manners, and ſober government; they to have ſuch grants by patents, under the ſeal of the office of the ſaid Kings of Arms, and to pay therefor the fees accuſtomed. No gentleman, or others, may erect and ſet up, in any church, at any funerals, either banners, ſtandards, coats of arms, helms, creſts, or ſwords, or any other hatchment, without the licence of the ſaid King of Arms of the province, or by the allowance and permiſſion of his marſhall or deputy; becauſe the arms of the noble eſtate deceaſed, the day of his death, the place of his burial, his marriages and iſſues, ought to be taken by certificate, and recorded in the office of the ſaid King of Arms, for his perpetual memory.

" No gentlemen ought to bear their difference in armoury otherwiſe than the order of arms requireth, and when younger brothers do marry, they create and eſtabliſh new houſes, and accordingly are to bear their arms with ſuch diſtinctions and differences that they may be known from the elder families out of which they are deſcended. The King of Arms of the Province is to be conſulted withal; and ſuch differences of houſes are to be aſſigned and eſtabliſhed by his privity and conſent, that ſo he may adviſe them to the beſt, and keep record thereof; otherwiſe gentlemen may either hurt themſelves, by taking ſuch a difference as ſhall prejudice them, or elſe, by taking too near a difference, may prejudice the chief houſe from which they are deſcended. The King of Arms of the Province is to have eſpecial regard that no man bear arms by his mother, be ſhe never ſo good a gentlewoman, or never ſo great an inheritance; unleſs he alſo bear arms by his father's ſtock, and lineage properly belonging to his ſurname; " quia apud nos ſequitur in Angliâ partus non ſequitur ventrem."

[Note upon the above item, in the margin of the manuſcript.

" The Gentleman's Academy, fol. 51, and Gwillim, in his Diſplay of Heraldry, fol. 28, excepteth ſuch ſons whoſe mothers are ſole heirs of their houſe, by default of iſſue male; in which caſe the heir of ſuch women ſhall bear their mother's coat, to them and their heirs for ever, notwithſtanding the father of ſuch ſon beareth no arms.]

" Likewiſe, he is to ſee that no gentleman, deſcended of noble race, and bearing arms, do alter and change thoſe arms, without his knowledge, allowance, and conſent. If any do uſe the arms of others,

others, or ſuch as they ought not, and will not be reformed, he is, under a certain pain, and at a certain day, to warn ſuch offender to appear before the Earl Marſhal of England, or his Deputy, before whom the ſame is to be ordered, heard, and reformed."

Cotton Manuſcripts, Julius C. IX.

"For a reformation of abuſes uſed, and for a good rule to be had, among all the Officers of Arms, to the King our Sovereign Lord's honour and pleaſure, and for the worſhip of all eſtates, Nobles and Gentles of theſe his realms; we, Richard Duke of Glouceſter, Great Conſtable of England, Ordinary Judge, by theſe our ordinances will and charge, that all the Kings of Arms, Heralds, and other Officers of Arms, obſerve and keep the ſtatutes following, every man accordingly, under the pain following.

"Firſt, We will, and ſtrengthly charge and command, that every King of Arms, within his own Marche and Province, hereafter do his duty diligently to have knowledge of all the eſtates, nobles, and gentles, inhabiting and abiding within the ſame; the names of the ſaid eſtates and nobles, ſuch, namely, as ſhall bear coats within the preſence of our Sovereign Lord, the Lieutenant, or Commiſſaries of the Realm; and that all their names and arms truly be regiſtered, with their true difference, for a perpetual recordery, and record, *ſub penâ*."

"That every King of Arms ſhall honour and worſhip another, after his degree and creation accordingly, as his fellow and brother of arms," &c. &c.

The manuſcript from which the above was copied contains,

"A note of books belonging to the Office of Arms.

"The Viſitation of Suffolk, and the Viſitation of Norfolk, *per* Clarencieux Harvey.

"The Viſitation of Worceſterſhire and Cheſhire, 1569.

"Viſitation of Yorkſhire, by Norroy Tonge. The Viſitation of Yorkſhire, by the ſame Norroy.

"The Viſitation of Warwickſhire, *per* Clarencieux Harvey; Dorſetſhire, Berkſhire, Oxfordſhire, London, and Eſſex.

"A great alphabet of arms, in rollers. A book of funeral notes. Windſor Dethick's book. Windſor Turpin's book of Aldermen of London. A book of pedigrees, figured 21. A book of pedigrees, figured 17, in ſcroll. A book of pedigrees, figured 12, in red letters. A book in ſcroll, intituled Bluemantle. A book of pedigrees, figured 11. Others figured 25, 18, 16. An old great calendar bound in vellum. An old chronicle of Ralph Langm', York, in rhyme. A great book of arms, in red letters, fig. 56. An old torn book of arms. A book of arms, fig. 54. An old ledger of London.

"Memorandum, there were 42 ſmall books lay upon the ſhelf, put into his iron cheſt as books not pertaining to the office, becauſe we know them not. All which books aforeſaid were found in an iron-bound cheſt within the late chamber of Robert Glover, *alias* Somerſet herald at arms, taken there by this inventory, and faithfully overlooked, and put again into the library in the houſe of the Office of Arms, by the officers of arms hereunder named, the..day of.... 1587-8. Garter principal king of arms. N. P. *alias* Lancaſter. Humfry Hales, York. Seager, Somerſet. Tant, Portcullis."

"To the right worſhipful and my right well-beloved friend, Sir Robert Cotton, knight, at his houſe, in the Blackfriers, next to the river of Thames.

"Sir Robert Cotton. This, a true copy of a third part of books taken out of the general library which my father, Sir Gilbert Dethick, knight, *alias* Garter, did firſt collect, inſtitute, and erect, and

was ſpoiled after his deceaſe, at Whitſontide, before the date thereof, upon their malice, becauſe I was then Garter. And this was done by Robert Cooke, then Clarencieux; Robert Glover, Somerſet; Edmond Knight, Cheſter; and Thomas Knight, now Rouge Croix, was preſent. The other two parts, taken then by the ſaid Clarencieux and Cheſter, with a blanket-full of rolls of arms, papers, and pedigrees, which the ſaid Thomas Knight, Rouge Croix, and his couſin, Robert Knight, did then carry up into the chamber of William Flower, then Norroy; and that Clarencieux carried his part to his houſe in Aldermanbury, and Cheſter carried his part to his houſe in Foſter-lane. All which William Seager knoweth to be true, and may be well proved by ſome good examination of the ſaid Thomas Knight, and his couſin Robert, ſervant to Mr. Typper.

"The reaſon why Glover, Somerſet, had all thoſe books of viſitations and pedigrees, was becauſe Clarencieux and Cheſter had the copies thereof. And all things elſe what was good thoſe men purloined out of the library, that I ſhould be ignorant, and hindered to erect or continue that general office which my father had begun. Thus I can prove my integrity, and that I have not deſerved ſuch imputations and falſe reports, nor committed any facts of diſhonour againſt the King's Majeſty, the realm, or nobility, for arms or pedigrees, as hath been reported; nor ſhewed ſuch ignorance and diſhonour at funerals, chriſtenings, and inſtallations, as William Seager hath done, and his aſſociates; nor ſo hard meaſure for all my profits promiſed to me by the SSS, by ſo falſe a penned paper produced by Seager and Treſewell, thoſe malicious, ingrate, and ignorant, poor painting Heralds, againſt me; for when, as it pleaſed their Honours to command me from the judgments of the common law againſt Seager to appear before them, at Greenwich, 20 of June, in their court of Earl Marſhal of England, perſwading and promiſing me, upon their honours, that if I would relinquiſh my office, and ſurrender my fee and letters patent, beſides the King's Majeſty's moſt gracious penſion, I ſhould have all ſuch fees and profits as were then due to me until that 20th June; conditionally that I ſhould allow unto Seager, then Norroy, his charges and expences belonging to thoſe funerals and inſtallations then paſt, as alſo to conſider him for his pains therein, and for his voyage to the King of Denmark in my place. And this Almighty God knoweth to be true, which their SSSips have forgotten. Thus, having been diſpoſſeſſed from my office, with the ſame and reputation thereof, which is a greater grief than a few ſmall fees of ſmall value, yet their hard ſpeeches at my departure increaſed the ſame. But, I thank God, I am content; and, deſiring reſt to the remainant of my life, and your good remembrance, I ſalute you. *Et vale tibi et mundo.* Youre loving friend, more if more I could be,

SIR WILLIAM DETHICK."

One abſtract more, and we ſhall bid adieu to the Heralds office; which is made from the ſtatutes enacted at a chapter held at Derby-houſe, by command of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Oct. 31, 1566.

Thoſe ſay there had been much confuſion in the granting of arms of the gentry, and making pedigrees, through the want of a proper receptacle for records, which had been kept by many different perſons. The Chapter by this decree appointed the lower room in Derby-houſe, on the South ſide of the gate, for a library, to which every deſcription of writings and drawings were immediately to be brought; where every perſon connected with the office were to have free acceſs; but no other, unleſs accompanied by an officer of arms, who attended by turns monthly. The tranſactions of every King of Arms, and the Heralds, to be regiſtered weekly, or monthly at fartheſt.

fartheſt. The attendant for the month to be anſwerable for any loſſes or damage to the records; none of which were to be taken from the office without leave from the Chapter; which was granted on the Officers proceeding on Viſitations, but on pledge of their ſafe return.

"That no one who did not then bear arms ſhould at any time after have them granted, except by conſent of the Earl Marſhal or Deputy, under the Common Seal of the Corporation.

"That no new creſt or cogniſance, or alteration of arms, creſts, &c. ſhould be granted, without the Common Seal and Regiſtry. That when an officer of arms made out a pedigree, he ſhould bring it for examination to the Chapter, upon whoſe approval it was to be regiſtered.

"All money obtained by knights fees, or patents, pedigrees, ſearches, &c. burials excepted, the knights fees and patents to be divided as cuſtomary, the other money to be divided at the month's end. Thoſe to have a double part who went through a pedigree.

"Two decrees were made by the Duke of Norfolk, concerning ſerving at burials, dated June 6, 1563, and Feb. 3, 1566; which the Chapter confirmed, as far as they did not interfere with the following clauſes: That Norroy, and his ſucceſſors, ſhall have a turn at the burials of barons and their wives, and all other eſtates upwards, amongſt the Heralds and Purſuivants; ſo that Clarencieux ſhall not ſerve within the province of Norroy, and *vice verſa*, except at the funeral of Dukes or Princes. No future Kings of Arms to ſerve at a burial or obſequy, except a Herald or Purſuivant, or more of them, as their turn ſhall be, and the caſe require, do ſerve with him. That no officer of arms, or other perſon, give inſtructions, arrange, or ſuffer any burial or obſequy to be arranged, without the conſent of the Office, except a Herald or Purſuivant ſerved in his turn at it. No officer of arms to ſerve by deputy, unleſs ill. As there were but ſix Heralds, and four Purſuivants, for every Herald, there ſhould ſerve a Purſuivant, the Herald from time to time to take his choice whether he will accept it or leave it to a Purſuivant, ſo that no one of either of them ſerve oftener than another. In the firſt decree it was ordered that Garter ſhould pay to the then Clarencieux and Norroy, *durante vitâ*, only for the burials of ſeveral degrees, certain ſums, and the Chapter confirmed the payments for ever."

There are few inſtitutions which have undergone a greater change than that of the Office of Heralds. The ceremonials attendant on the King and Parliament, and the ſeveral ſuperior orders of Knighthood, are at preſent the principal employment of the officers; to which may be added the enrolment of the Pedigrees of the Nobility and Baronets; the occaſional grant of arms to new-made Knights, or new-made Gentlemen; with now and then a ſolitary funeral, and diſtant ceremonies of great ſtate. It was far otherwiſe in the ſtiff formal times of Elizabeth and her predeceſſors; and a moſt entertaining volume might be compiled of their aſſiſtance at royal interviews, entertainments, defiances, declarations of war, &c. &c. &c.

BLOOMSBURY, ST. GEORGE.

AN official return made in 1710 repreſented the pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields to contain 5800 families, and 34,800 inhabitants; whoſe places of worſhip were, one church, three chapels, and one Preſbyterian meeting. Such a diſproportionate population to the means of eccleſiaſtical accommodation naturally ſuggeſted the propriety of dividing the diſtrict into two pariſhes; which was effected Jan. 8, 1724, when the deed for ſetting out the pariſh of St. George was inrolled in the Court of Chancery. In 1732 there were 900 houſes. Seventy-ſix years after the ſeparation, St. George's contained 916 houſes, 3409 male, and 4329 female inhabitants. The increaſe is at preſent wonderfully rapid: ſquares, and ſpacious ſtreets of the firſt reſpectability, are riſing in every direction; and the North ſide of the pariſh will, in a few years, contain an immenſe accumulation of riches, attracted by the grand ſtructures in Ruſſel-ſquare, now almoſt completed, Taviſtock-ſquare, Woburn-place, Upper Bedford-place, &c. &c. which has entirely obliterated every veſtige, except two poplar trees, of the houſe and gardens of the Duke of Bedford, and great part of the verdant fields between them and the New Road.

The ſite of the new church was called Plough-yard, and was purchaſed of Lady Ruſſel for 1000l. Mr. Hawkſmoor, who was the architect employed to erect it, eſtimated the expence at 9790l. and exceeded the ſum but 3l.

Lady Rachel Ruſſel, in 1695, was ſeiſed of the manors of St. Giles and Bloomſbury, in the county of Middleſex; and held a court baron for the recovery of ſmall debts, to be levied on the goods and chattels, but not on the bodies of the defendants, by arreſt. To this family the inhabitants are indebted for their ſplendid ſtreets and ſquares, almoſt excluſively named from its titles; and Bloomſbury-market, which was erected about 80 years paſt by the then Duke of Bedford.

Bloomſbury is within the hundred of Oſſulton, and was originally a village termed Lomſbury. Previous to the year 1534 the king's ſtables were ſituated in it; but an accidental fire having deſtroyed them at that period, and a number of valuable horſes, they were removed to Charing Croſs, their preſent ſite.

The

The act of parliament conſtituting this pariſh provided a conſiderable ſum for the ſupport of the rector, whoſe living was valued ſoon after at 400l. *per annum.* The rectory is in the gift of the King, and cannot be held *in commendam.*

The church is ſituated on the North ſide of Hart-ſtreet, and has the advantage of a wide well-built ſtreet to ſhew its architecture; which is an odd mixture of the Tuſcan and Corinthian orders. That part of the body viſible might very readily be converted into an impregnable caſtle; but the front exhibits a grand portico, elevated on a flight of ſteps, that ſupports ſix Corinthian columns, their entablature, and a pediment; which are reflected by the ſame number on the wall of the church. But the proportions are not quite correct, and the doors and windows are execrable. Mr. Walpole * calls the ſteeple "a maſter-ſtroke of abſurdity." This, I truſt, I ſhall be able to diſprove in another place, except the introduction of the ſupporters of the arms of England: thoſe, I grant, are moſt ridiculouſly diſpoſed.

Contrary to eſtabliſhed cuſtom, the altar occupies the North end. Although the deſign is extremely heavy, and *this effect is produced by the Compoſite order,* there is ſomething ſuperb in the double colonade before the altar, conſiſting of eight fluted pillars and ſix pilaſters, which ſupport entablatures, correct enough, but the arches from them are fit only for thoſe of a priſon; *beſides, they are ſemi-ovals.* Four huge piers on the Eaſt and Weſt walls, *imitate* pilaſters. They ſupport three arches on each ſide, four of which are ſemi-circles, and the reſt like that before the altar. The South end has a colonade, ſimilar to the North. The church is thus formed into a ſquare above the cornice of the great arches; but the Attick baffles all deſcription: it is the external wall of a priſon, ſet thick with iron-barred windows, under one of the clumſieſt, yet highly enriched, cielings in Europe.

The galleries, though ſupported by pretty antique pedeſtals, are extremely heavy; the organ is very hideous, and the pulpit equally ſo. The altar-piece is grand; a pedeſtal, or baſement, ſupports two fluted Compoſite pillars, with an angular enriched pediment, ſurmounted by vaſes. The intercolumniation is a deep niche, beautifully inlaid, with a glory, Cherubim, a large octagon, filled with ſexagons, and a border of ſcrolls.

The only monument is over the great door of the portico.

"In the cemetery belonging to this church lie the remains of Saunders Welch, eſq. late of this pariſh, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the counties of

* Anecdotes, vol. IV. p. 43.

Middleſex,

Middleſex, Surrey, and Buckingham, and for the city and liberties of Weſtminſter. He was born and educated at Aileſbury, in the county of Buckingham; and married Mary, the daughter of William Brotherton, gent. by whom he had iſſue two ſurviving daughters, Mary and Anne. He departed this life the 31ſt day of Oct. 1784, in the 74th year of his age.

As long as Themis, with impartial hand,
Her bleſſings ſhall diſpenſe throughout this land;
Or lenient ſtatutes, or vindictive law,
Protect the good, or hold the bad in awe;
Or Mercy, blending grace with Juſtice, ſhed
Her milder beams on the delinquent head;
While Probity and Truth ſhall be rever'd;
And Legal Power as much be lov'd as fear'd;
So long ſhall Fame, to each ſucceeding day,
Thy virtues witneſs, and thy worth diſplay."

Rectors.

Edward Vernon, D.D. firſt rector; preſented Feb. 11, 1731; died March 1761.
Charles Tarrant *, D.D. April 1761; died Feb. 22, 1791.
Thomas Willis, LL.D. 1791.

The British Museum

is an inſtitution of ſo much national importance, that I feel it neceſſary to dilate upon the ſubject; yet let me be underſtood as not wiſhing to inſinuate, that I have ſaid of it one-third which the theme demands. Sir Hans Sloane may with truth be pronounced the founder of this great receptacle of every thing valuable, which muſt ultimately vie with, if not exceed, every Muſeum of the kind in Europe. But it would be injuſtice, in thus mentioning Sir Hans, not to revert to a predeceſſor of greater liberality, who *gave* his invaluable collection of manuſcripts to the publick. The reader will readily perceive I muſt mean Sir Robert Cotton. Sir Hans *offered* his books, and other articles, to the publick for 20,000l.; and the purchaſers, who were the Legiſlature, found it neceſſary to

* Dr. Tarrant publiſhed a ſermon in 1753, preached before the College of Phyſicians. Of his numerous preferments ſee a full account in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 191.

provide

provide a place for their reception. Fortunately, Montague houſe, one of the largeſt manſions in the metropolis, was obtained at the critical moment. Hence the origin of the foundation, which has received adventitious aids almoſt annually, by gifts, bequeſts, and purchaſes, of every ſpecies of curioſity, in animals, vegetables, foſſils, minerals, ſculpture, &c. &c. and literature, to the preſent moment. To particularize *all* thoſe gifts and purchaſes within my narrow limits, cannot be expected: I ſhall therefore confine myſelf to the principal items *only* of the hiſtory of the Britiſh Muſeum.

The truſtees who conduct the concerns of the inſtitution are uniformly men of talents, fortune, and rank; conſequently every endeavour is conſtantly made to forward its intereſts, and the honour of the Nation. Thoſe gentlemen have the appointment of the various Officers who preſide over the ſeveral departments; and I ſhould conceive myſelf baſely ungrateful if I did not acknowledge, from perſonal experience, the cleanlineſs and order of the apartments, the attention paid to the ſtate of the books and the curioſities, together with the urbanity and politeneſs with which every reaſonable requeſt is immediately indulged.

An annual return is made to the Legiſlature by the Truſtees of all money tranſactions; and ſums are in general voted annually for the temporary wants of the Muſeum. The following account, extracted from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, will explain the nature of thoſe returns, and ſhew the original coſts of many of the contents.

Muſeum, 1767.

Account of the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum.

	£.	s.	d.
To caſh, by Parliament, raiſed by lottery - -	100,000	0	0
To caſh by firſt payment of tickets forfeited - -	172	7	6
To caſh by benefit tickets not claimed in time -	1780	0	0
To caſh by dividends on Bank annuities purchaſed by Truſtees - - - - - - - - -	16,094	17	6
To caſh gained on Exchequer-bills purchaſed by Truſtees - - - - - - - - -	18	18	9
To caſh granted by Parliament, - £.2000 0 0			
To fees paid at Exchequer and Treaſury 107 17 6	1892	2	6
To ſecond grant by Parliament - - 2000 0 0			
To fees paid, &c. - - - - 107 17 6	1892	2	6

To

	£.	s.	d.
To cash gained on Navy-annuities, 4 *per cent.* 1763, by dividends and sales	129	12	6
Third grant by Parliament £.2000 0 0			
To fees paid, &c. 107 17 6	1892	2	6
To Cash gained on 3 *per cent.* Consols	27	17	2
	123,900	0	11

December 4, 1767.

By cash paid,	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Expences on account of lottery	6,200	0	0			
Sir Hans Sloane's Executors, for his collection	20,000	0	0			
Lord Oxford's Trustees, for manuscripts	10,000	0	0			
Commissioners of Lottery, in full	557	19	4			
				36,757	19	4
Expences of act of parliament and law charges	435	11	11			
For common seal of corporation, and press for it	64	16	6			
				500	8	5
Expences of removing the Sloanian and Cottonian libraries	163	0	2½			
For keeping Sir Hans Sloane's collection at Chelsea	911	5	11			
Mr. Widmore, for his care of Cottonian library	160	0	0			
				1234	6	1½
For purchase of Montague house	10,250	0	0			
For repairs thereof	14,484	6	4			
For furniture peculiar to the Museum	4076	14	7½			
For meeting-room, furniture, and officers, &c. peculiar to the Museum	689	0	8½			
For house-insurance	96	1	2			
For fire-engines, &c.	140	8	0			
				29,736	10	10
For printing expences	972	12	9			
For book-binding	1388	14	5½			
				2361	7	2½

Rents,

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rents, taxes, and other annual payments -	1974	2	2½			
Salaries, wages, and gratuities - -	10,091	4	7			
Board-wages - - - - - -	1186	13	10			
Firing - - - - - -	789	7	0			
Candles - - - - - -	121	1	7			
Incidental expences - - - -	1241	2	2½			
Stationary wares, including vellum book for entering the donations, printing acts of parliament, &c. - - - - -	194	12	2			
Garden expences - - - - -	1243	7	5			
				16,841	11	0
By 52,500l. Bank-annuities, bought at about 104¾ *per cent.* - - £.54,939 13 6						
By 22,500l. Bank-annuities, ſold at about 87⅝ *per cent.* 19,607 4 6						
				35,323	9	0
Balance remaining in the hands of Dr. Knight and Mr. Race - - - - - - - - -				418	19	10
Balance due to the Truſtees from account of periodical works - - - - - - - -				91	12	8
By 1700l. Conſols, 3 *per cent.* bought at 89 and 89⅛, and charges - - -	1517	11	6			
By 1000l. ſold at 88 and 88¾ - -	883	15	0			
				633	16	6
				123,900	0	11

Harleian Library.

The ſum given for this invaluable collection has been already mentioned.

A manuſcript lent me by Mr. Nichols ſpeaks of it as follows:

"Mr. Bateman (bookſeller) hath had more libraries go through his hands within this 20 years than all thoſe at Paris put together. In that time his ſhop hath been the ſtore-houſe, from which the learned have furniſhed themſelves with what was

rare and curious. From hence we have the happineſs that few of our books go out of the kingdom; of late years, only Voſſius', which were loſt by the management of ſome conceited ill-natured perſons. There were many excellent Greek manuſcripts, very antient, ſome in capitals; and among the printed books ſome were as valuable as ſome of the manuſcripts. Biſhop Stillingfleet's printed books alſo went out of the kingdom. The manuſcripts remain here.

Theſe, 7000 in number, were bought by the Right Honourable Secretary Harley; and that noble collection of Sir Simon D'Ewes, which is much rarer. There are abundance of antient manuſcripts, books, charters, &c. ſome in Saxon, others of great antiquity, which give great light into hiſtory. There are all John Stowe's collection; ſeveral original ledger-books, coucher-books, and cartularies of monaſteries in this kingdom; as Bury St. Edmund's, St. Alban's, and other religious houſes. This collection in ſome particulars exceeds any in England, and is the greateſt treaſury in its kind in the kingdom. There are, beſides, many valuable manuſcripts and printed books."

In April 1767, an act was paſſed to enable the Truſtees to ſell or exchange any duplicates of books, medals, coins, &c. &c. and to purchaſe others in their places.

In 1772, the Houſe of Commons voted 8410l. for purchaſing antiquities brought from Italy, and 840l. to provide a proper receptacle for them.

And in 1804 16,000l. for building additional galleries and apartments for the Egyptian, and other articles, that are already and may be hereafter given to the publick.

One of the firſt gifts to the publick after the eſtabliſhment of the Inſtitution was that of Colonel Lethieullier, mentioned in the enſuing words, Gent. Mag. 1756, p. 145. "Monday, Feb. 23, 1756. A Committee of the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum waited on the executors of the late Colonel Lethieullier, to return thanks for the valuable legacy left to the publick by that gentleman; being, a fine mummy, and a curious collection of Egyptian antiquities. On this occaſion Pitt Lethieullier, eſq. nephew to the Colonel, preſented them with ſeveral antiquities, which he himſelf had collected during his reſidence at Grand Cairo.

"And, as an addition to the Cotton library, Mrs. Maddox, relict to the late Mr. Maddox, hiſtoriographer royal, left by her will her huſband's large and valuable collection of manuſcripts, which had engaged his attention for many years."

Major

Major Edwards bequeathed many books; and 7000l. after the deceaſe of Elizabeth Mills; and the Truſtees acquired the collections of Dr. Birch.

In 1760, Mr. De Coſta preſented them with Hebrew manuſcripts; ſince when numberleſs gifts have been made; one of the principal of which was that of the Rev. Dr. Cracherode of the *Principes Editiones* of the Greek and Roman Claſſics.

As the lives of Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Hans Sloane are actually interwoven with the hiſtory of their collections, it will be neceſſary to give a ſlight ſketch of each. The King's libraries of printed books and manuſcripts are an accumulation of ſeveral centuries, munificently beſtowed upon the publick; and numbers of them bear the name of George III.

Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, deſcended from an antient family, was born at Denton, in Huntingdonſhire, Jan. 22, 1570. He received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge; and the degree of B. A. 1585, at the early age of 15. From hence he came to London, where he was admitted into ſocieties of men who were admirers and preſervers of antiquities, and began even at 18 years of age to collect manuſcripts of every deſcription. The celebrated Camden, conſcious of his abilities, permitted him, at the age of 30, to accompany him to Carliſle; where, and probably at other places, Mr. Cotton aſſiſted him in his labours; which aſſiſtance is very handſomely acknowledged in his "Britannia." In the year 1600 he wrote "A brief Abſtract of the Queſtion of Precedency between England and Spain." This was ſuggeſted by the Queen, who wiſhed to have the opinion of Antiquaries upon this moſt important ſubject. He was knighted by James I. In the year 1608 he was appointed a commiſſioner to enquire into the ſtate of the Navy. His memorial on this occaſion is now in his library. The next year he wrote "A Diſcourſe of the Lawfulneſs of Combats to be performed in the Preſence of the King, or the Conſtable and Marſhal of England." This work was twice printed. Part of the ſame year he devoted to the production of a ſecond, intituled, "An Anſwer to ſuch Motives as were offered by certain Military Men to Prince Henry, to incite him to affect Arms more than Peace;" printed in 8vo. with a portrait of him. He wrote this by the Prince's command.

James created a number of baronets in 1611; whoſe purchaſe-money was wanted to repair the decays of his Majeſty's revenue. Sir Robert was amongſt the number, and early in the liſt; but he deſerved the honour for the ſervices he rendered the Monarch in carrying this affair into effect. He is ſaid to have been employed by James to vindicate his unhappy mother from the real or ſuppoſed miſre-

miſrepreſentations of Buchanan and Thuanus. This the author of his life in the Biographia Britannica ſuppoſes to be inſerted either in Camden's Annals of Queen Elizabeth, or at the end of his Epiſtles. In 1616 James impoſed a taſk of difficulty on Sir Robert: a queſtion that involved thouſands of lives; but one eaſily anſwered to any other than a Monarch who could conceive ſuch an idea, or make it a doubt, whether Roman Catholicks ſhould be impriſoned or hanged, in order to prevent an increaſe of their proſelytes. His 24 arguments upon this queſtion may be found in "Cottoni Poſthuma;" and his "Conſiderations for the Repreſſinge of the Encreaſe of Prieſts, Jeſuits, and Recuſants, without drawinge of Blood," remain in manuſcript in the King's library, as a proof of his humanity and prudence. Another performance by Sir Robert is printed in "Cottoni Poſthuma," which was produced by order of the Houſe of Commons, when the nation ſuppoſed Prince Charles would have married the Infanta of Spain. This was to evince the inſincerity of the Houſe of Aſturias in all its treaties with England, and to prove their aim to be Univerſal Monarchy. He vindicated our eccleſiaſtical conſtitution againſt the Puritans, in anſwer to arguments pretended to be cited from antient authorities, by members of the Houſe of Commons aſſerting "that eccleſiaſtical laws ought to be enacted by temporal men." In his 51ſt year he wrote "A Relation to prove, that our kings had been uſed to conſult "the Great Council and Commons of Parliament, of Marriage, Peace, or War;" printed in his poſthumous work. He was member of the firſt parliament called by Charles I. and ſubſcribed to the remonſtrances continually urged againſt the proceedings of that Monarch; but his own obſervations and advice were always governed by temperance and moderation, calculated equally for the benefit of the King and welfare of the people.

We muſt now recur to the period at which the fair fame of Sir Robert Cotton, and all his proſpects of a comfortable enjoyment of his moſt valuable library, were cruſhed, and for ever prevented. This aſſertion will be beſt explained by an order iſſued by the King to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Earl of Suffolk, Mr. Secretary Winwood (from whoſe papers it was copied, in poſſeſſion, 1777, of Philip Earl of Hardwicke), and Sir Thomas Lane, concerning the examination of Sir Robert Cotton, bart. dated Oct. 26, 1615.

"James R. Moſt Reverend Father in God, right true and well-beloved Counſellors, we greet you well. We were given credibly to underſtand, that Sir Robert Cotton, knt. having amaſſed together ſecrets of ſtate, hath communicated

cated them to the Spaniſh embaſſador, who hath cauſed them to be copied over, and tranſlated into the Spaniſh tongue. We do authorize and require you, to whom theſe letters are addreſſed, to call before you the ſaid Sir Robert Cotton; and if you find, by lawful and ſufficient proof, the information to be truly good, then we will and require you to ſeize upon all his papers and manuſcripts, in our name, and to our uſe, and to cauſe them to be brought into our Paper-office at Whitehall; there to be reſerved, and digeſted in order by them to whom that charge appertaineth. And farther we do require you to proceed againſt the perſon of the ſaid Sir Robert, as in your judgements and conſciences you ſhall hold the nature of his offence juſtly to deſerve. Dated at Royſton," &c.

There is a commiſſion, printed in Rymer's Fœdera, vol. XIX. p. 198, iſſued in 6 Charles I. directed to the Earl of Mancheſter and others, to inſpect records, &c. in the Cotton library.

Unfortunately, we are unable to aſcertain where the minutes of this examination are to be found, or whether they have periſhed.

It ſhould be obſerved, that there are fourteen volumes of collections relating to Spain in Sir Robert's library. Many of thoſe approach very near, and others quite to, the time of James I.; it is therefore not altogether ſurpriſing that ſome jealouſy was excited, though it is highly probable that Sir Robert never made an improper uſe of them. Indeed it ſeems almoſt impoſſible that ſo prudent and well-diſpoſed a man ſhould do ſo.

It is to Gondemar, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, the admirers of Sir Robert may attribute the violent proceeding of ſeizing upon his library. This depoſitary of a Nation's honour, ſeated in a kingdom at peace with his maſter, and repreſenting his perſon, commanded or permitted his ſecretary to circulate a liſt of the names of perſons who had received bribes from him for political or religious purpoſes. This liſt contained the name of Sir Robert Cotton. Why it was inſerted, or how ſo great a falſehood could be accounted for, was explained by Gondemar's anſwering to the demand of Government, that the name had been inadvertently admitted into the liſt by one of his ſecretaries. This was the return that Sir Robert received for his unbounded indulgence in admitting the publick to his invaluable collection, where the Spaniard had obtained information uſeful to his court, had it tranſlated into his native language, and conveyed it to Spain. That Sir Robert's goodneſs of heart might have committed this error is every way probable; but that he received pecuniary rewards cannot be ſuppoſed for an inſtant.

He

He was once more ſubject to unwarranted ſuſpicion and obloquy. Government diſcovered, in 1629, that a manuſcript tract was in circulation, under the title of "A Project how a Prince may make himſelf an abſolute Tyrant." Indefatigable enquiries at length afforded a clue which led to the Cottonian library. Sir Robert, who was perfectly conſcious of his own innocence, aſſiſted in exploring its contents; when the fatal original was found, and intituled, "Propoſitions for his Majeſty's Service, to bridle the Impertinencys of Parliaments." Which was the production of Robert Dudley, duke of Northumberland, at Florence, in 1613; and had been received by Sir Robert into his library with the greateſt integrity of intention; where it would have remained to this hour, unuſed for arbitrary purpoſes, or for a ſtimulus to the paſſions of the people, had not his librarian or amanuenſis ſuffered copies of it to be taken, under the firſt-mentioned title. In conſequence of this unmerited ſtigma, Sir Robert's library was again ſequeſtered; and continued ſo till after his deceaſe, as his ſon's petition will evince.

"To the Right Hon. the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council.

"The humble Petition of Sir Thomas Cotton, bart. ſhewethe,

"That, whereas the petitioner's ſtuddy hathe been a longe tyme locked upp, and himſelfe debarred from the free uſe thereof, the keyes haveing been, by your Lordſhipps' appointment, committed unto the cuſtodye of Mr. Dickenſon and others, until a catalogue of the bookes and papers ſhould bee made, to be preſented to his moſt excellent Majeſty, thereby to diſcover that there were in the ſame ſtuddye any recordes, or papers of ſtate, of his Majeſty's: And whereas the ſaid catalogue was, by the ſaid Mr. Dickenſon, in the laſt ſommer finiſhed accordingly; wherein it doth appeare (as the petitioner conceaves) that there are noe other bookes or papers therein but ſuch as are the petitioner's, and doe as his proper goodes belonge unto him: Hee humblye beſeechethe your lord^{s} that hee may nowe have the free uſe of the ſtuddye, it being the beſt roome in his houſe, and his keyes thereof re-delivered to him, that ſoe hee may at his libertye order and diſpoſe of his bookes and papers, and remove them as hee ſhall have occaſion; ſeeinge that they bee neither records nor papers of ſtate of his Majeſty's, but the petitioner's late father's private collections, and now his proper goodes, which he humblie deſires hee may freely poſſeſſe, and diſpoſe of at his own libertye, as before ſaid. And the petitioner," &c.

To

To a man of quick feelings, and ſenſible of the pangs of wounded innocence, ſuch imputations were intolerable. That they were ſo to Sir Robert his own words teſtify, when he declared to his friends, that his heart had been broken by the double barbarity of falſe accuſations and the deprivation of his books. And he had it intimated to the Privy Council.

It is ſuppoſed the prayer of Sir Thomas Cotton prevailed; and that he had his father's library reſtored; but of this no certain record remains. He died in 1662.

According to Dr. Stukeley *, this library had been conveyed into Bedfordſhire, probably by Sir John Cotton, ſon of Sir Thomas, who married Miſs Dorothy Anderſon, daughter and heireſs of Edmund Anderſon, eſq. of Stratton. This Sir John enjoyed the invaluable treaſure through his life; and permitted Dr. Thomas Smith to compile a catalogue, printed at Oxford, 1696. It appears however, from Stukeley, that the books were in danger of deſtruction, through the furor obtaining in all ranks of ſociety during the civil war. From which fate they were in a great meaſure preſerved by the exertions of —— Bromfall, eſq. of Blunham, high-ſheriff of the above county, 1650.

In the year 1700, Parliament paſſed "An Act for the better ſettling and preſerving the Library kept in the Houſe at Weſtminſter called Cotton Houſe, in the Name and Family of the Cottons, for the Benefit of the Publick." From which it will appear, that the manuſcripts, Roman and Engliſh antiquities, and the Roman and antient Engliſh coins, were again removed; and that the deſpicable jealouſy always ſubſiſting in deſpotic governments upon all political ſubjects had diſappeared at the Revolution, evinced by the paſſing of this act. The ſubſequent hiſtory of this excellent library is detailed in a manner ſo conciſe and ſatisfactory by Mr. Planta, principal librarian to the Britiſh Muſeum, that it would be unpardonable to give it in any other than his own words. "This act, after doing ample juſtice to Sir Robert Cotton, for forming a moſt valuable collection of manuſcripts, papers, records, 'of great uſe and ſervice for the knowledge and preſervation of our conſtitution in church and ſtate, and generally eſteemed the beſt of its kind now any where extant,' and reciting, that the ſame had been carefully preſerved, and much augmented and enlarged, by Sir Thomas the ſon, and Sir John the grandſon, of the ſaid Sir Robert Cotton, declares, 'that the ſaid Sir John Cotton, in purſuance of the deſire and intentions of his father and grandfather, is content and willing that his manſion-houſe and

* Itin. Curioſ. vol. I. p. 74.

library

library ſhould continue in his family and name; and that it be kept and preſerved by the name of *The Cottonian Library*, for public uſe and advantage.'

"After this preamble, ſo honourable to the collectors, and ſo deciſive in favour of the utility and importance of the collection, the ſtatute enacts, that after Sir John Cotton's death the ſaid library, together with his manſion-houſe and its appurtenances, be veſted in truſtees; the houſe for the uſe of the deſcendants of Sir Robert Cotton, the founder, for ever; and the library to be carefully preſerved for the public uſe, without ſuffering any alienation or embezzlement upon any account whatever.

"The firſt concern of the Truſtees appointed by this act was to cauſe the library to be carefully inſpected, in order to aſcertain and identify its contents; that they might render the keeper, whom they were to appoint to the care of it, reſponſible for the ſecurity of the ſame. For this purpoſe they named Matthew Hutton, John Anſtis, and Humphrey Wanley, three of the moſt eminent Antiquaries of thoſe days, to examine carefully into the ſtate of it." Their report is dated June 22, 1703; in which they ſtate the receptacle for the books to be a bad one, defects in the catalogue, and that ſome of the books were decaying.

"The ſolicitude of the Legiſlature to have this important collection effectually ſecured for the uſe of the publick induced them, ſoon after, to frame a new ſtatute, entitled, 'An Act for the better ſecuring her Majeſty's Purchaſe of Cotton Houſe, in Weſtminſter;' in which, after reciting that the library, in its preſent ſituation, was by no means in the ſtate of ſecurity, nor of the degree of utility, it was intended to be, it was provided, that, 'to the intent ſo great a treaſure of books and manuſcripts, ſo generouſly given for the public ſervice, might not remain any longer uſeleſs; and that it might be in her Majeſty's power to make this moſt valuable collection uſeful to her own ſubjects, and to all learned ſtrangers;' an agreement had been made with Sir John Cotton, grandſon to the donor, for the purchaſe of the inheritance of the houſe where the library was depoſited, for the ſum of 4500l.; which purchaſe could not have been made without an act of parliament, the preceding act concerning this library having directed that the houſe ſhould not be ſold or alienated; and that the ſaid houſe be henceforth veſted in the Queen, her heirs and ſucceſſors for ever."

The library was removed in 1712 to Eſſex houſe, Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand, but for what preciſe reaſon is not known; where it continued till 1730. From this place

place it was ſubſequently conveyed to a houſe in Little Dean's-yard, Weſtminſter, purchaſed by the Crown of Lord Aſhburnham.

On the 23d of October 1731, ſome unaccountable careleſſneſs was the cauſe of a conflagration in the library, which had nearly deſtroyed it. After great exertion, aſſiſted by the Speaker Onſlow and ſuch of the Truſtees as could be aſſembled, the fire was extinguiſhed; and the remainder were immediately removed to the Dormitory juſt erected by the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, for the ſcholars at that ſchool. Every ſtep that prudence could ſuggeſt was taken, by the Legiſlature and others, to repair the injury where practicable.

In 1753, Sir Hans Sloane's will induced the Commons to purchaſe his collection, and "eſtabliſh a national repoſitory, under the name of "The Britiſh Muſeum." It did not eſcape them how valuable and important an addition the Cottonian library would be to an eſtabliſhment of ſuch great public utility." The act, therefore, made in that year, directed the manuſcripts, &c. to be depoſited in it, appointing that two of the Truſtees ſhould be nominated, in ſucceſſion, by the repreſentatives of the Cotton family for ever.

"It remains now to lay before the publick what ſteps the Curators of the Britiſh Muſeum have taken, in order to fulfill the intentions of the Founder, the Donor, and the Legiſlature, reſpecting this important part of their truſt. After cauſing the library to be carefully depoſited in a ſafe and conſpicuous part of the department of manuſcripts, they being aware that much remained yet to be done, in order to render it as uſeful as the nature of its contents would admit of, were pleaſed, in the year 1793, to direct the Keeper of that department (an office then held by me) to take every ſtep that might be deemed adviſeable, to reſtore ſuch of the damaged volumes as were thought yet capable of ſome farther repairs; and, the imperfections of Smith's repertory having been repeatedly complained of, to prepare a new and more accurate catalogue, without delay. The following account of the manner in which I endeavoured to acquit myſelf of this taſk, will at the ſame time convey the beſt idea I can give of the preſent ſtate of the library.

This library, which originally conſiſted of 958 volumes, was by the above-mentioned fire, in the year 1731, reduced to 861 volumes; of which, when brought to the Muſeum, 105 were damaged bundles, preſerved in caſes. Many of the volumes in bindings were not paged at all; and few indeed were paged with accuracy. In ſeveral of them there were evident marks that leaves had been purloined;

purloined; and ſome had been bound up with much irregularity and diſorder. Concerning the bundles in caſes, the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, who in the year 1732 examined into the damage occaſioned by the fire, reported, that ſeveral of them might, in careful hands, be ſo far reſtored as to be rendered uſeful; but this was afterwards rendered a taſk of much greater difficulty, the perſons by whom they had been occaſionally handled having thrown them into great, and in many inſtances irretrievable, confuſion."

Mr. Planta proceeds to ſhew the neceſſity for a new Catalogue, by pointing out the errors of his predeceſſors. Of his own labours he ſpeaks as follows: "My firſt care on entering upon my taſk was to cauſe all the volumes to be regularly paged, or at leaſt the old paging to be accurately aſcertained, without however obliterating the old numbers, ſince that would have proved fatal to the many references that have been made to theſe manuſcripts. I then proceeded to examine the bundles in caſes, and found means, after many repeated and not a few unſucceſsful attempts, to arrange ſeveral volumes and parts of volumes, of ſtate papers. Some of the ſhriveled manuſcripts on vellum I likewiſe found capable of being reſtored, though not without great care and dexterity on the part of the book-binder. With his aſſiſtance, I have ſucceeded in reſtoring 51 of the above 105 damaged manuſcripts, which are now bound in 44 volumes; and though ſeveral of theſe be ſtill defective, eſpecially where parts have been conſumed or defaced by fire, yet, upon the whole, it will be found that much uſeful and authentic information is ſtill preſerved in them. The remaining 61 bundles have appeared to me irretrievable; and, indeed, moſt of them ſeem to be obſcure tracts, and fragments of little or no importance. They are now contained in 62 caſes."

It would be the height of injuſtice not to acknowledge how well Mr. Planta has performed his laborious taſk, or to record how generally the readers feel the importance of having his Catalogue, ſo greatly facilitating their reſearches, which was printed and publiſhed by order of the Commiſſion for enquiring into the ſtate of the public records, appointed by the King, in conſequence of an addreſs from the Commons, July 1800. The Commiſſion is dated July 19, 1800.

Sir Hans Sloane, baronet, received that title from George I. which he merited in an eminent degree for his excellence as a phyſician; and the eſtimation the publick had for his private worth was a motive to the Monarch in conferring it. Sir Hans was a native of Ireland, and born at Killileagh in 1660; but it

ſeems

ſeems his anceſtors were from Scotland. As he diſcovered an early predilection for natural hiſtory, his education was judiciouſly ſuited to that purſuit; and, having choſen the difficult and uncertain ſcience of phyſic for his profeſſion, he immediately came to London; where every facility was afforded him in gaining a perfect knowledge of anatomy, chemiſtry, and botany. Thoſe acquirements introduced him to the eminent naturaliſts Boyle and Ray, whoſe reſearches were aſſiſted by his conſtant communications.

After four years reſidence in London, Mr. Sloane viſited Paris, for the laudable purpoſe of walking the hoſpitals there, and attending the lectures of Tournefort the botaniſt, Du Verney the anatomiſt, and others equally eminent and inſtructive in the arts they profeſſed. From Paris he went to Montpelier; where the letters of his Pariſian friends introduced him to all the eminent men of the place. He ſpent a year in collecting and obſerving the productions of Nature in this province and Languedoc. From France he returned to London in 1684. Part of his collections were immediately ſubmitted to the uſe of Mr. Ray; who deſcribed them, with acknowledgments of gratitude, in his "Hiſtoria Plantarum."

The celebrated phyſician Sydenham patroniſed Mr. Sloane; and even had him to reſide in his houſe. Under ſuch auſpices he ſoon obtained practice in his profeſſion, and the honour of admiſſion to the College of Phyſicians and the Royal Society. But his ardent deſire of knowledge prompted him to ſolicit the appointment of phyſician to the Duke of Albemarle, governor of Jamaica; to which iſland he went, where he continued fifteen months, moſt aſſiduouſly employed in reſearches after plants. The fruits of thoſe reſearches produced "The Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica," publiſhed in 2 vols. folio; the firſt in 1707, the ſecond in 1725; a work of great eſtimation with botaniſts and medical profeſſors. After his ſecond return to England, Mr. Sloane turned his attention to practiſe in his capacity of phyſician, in which he attained great eminence. The Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital elected him, on the firſt vacancy, phyſician to that inſtitution; where he expended all his profits in relieving thoſe who appeared to want aſſiſtance. The Royal Society made him their Secretary in 1693; and the publick are indebted to him for the revival of the very neceſſary cuſtom of publiſhing their Tranſactions. He was their editor, and an occaſional contributor, for many years. It might rationally be imagined, that ſuch an undeviating purſuit of knowledge muſt have produced almoſt inſenſibly a great collection of curioſities, both of Nature and Art. That a collection did accumulate, will ſhortly be evinced to the reader; which was augmented by one of the

moſt acceptable bequeſts a virtuoſo could receive; the entire collection of William Courteen, eſq.

Mr. Sloane's reputation for benevolence, and univerſal knowledge, raiſed him to the elevated rank of Preſident of the College of Phyſicians, and that of the Royal Society; and the Royal Academy of Paris made him an honorary member. Thoſe honours, and the good wiſhes of the publick, were enjoyed in active ſcenes of practice and duty, till he reached the age of 80; when he retired to Chelſea, where his manſion was the reſort of the poor, to whom he preſcribed *gratis*; and of the rich and virtuous, who partook of the pleaſure of his company. And thus he lived to his 91ſt year, Jan. 11, 1752, a memorable example of ſobriety and moderation; which virtues, aſſiſted by his profeſſional knowledge, had preſerved a life, threatened almoſt annually from his 16th year by an enemy which is ſeldom ſubdued, a complaint in the lungs, accompanied by occaſional diſcharges of blood. Sir Hans, convinced of the efficacy of that excellent medicine the *genuine* Peruvian bark, uſed it in his own caſe, and was the firſt who brought it into general uſe in England. His liberality to the poor was unbounded; we find therefore that he was a governor of almoſt every charitable inſtitution in London, to each of which he gave 100l. in addition to the uſual ſubſcriptions, and was ſtill more bountiful to them at his deceaſe. He planned the Diſpenſatory, which the College of Phyſicians carried into effect. To him the Apothecaries Company are indebted for the freehold of their botanical garden at Chelſea; in return for this gift, they placed a ſtatue, of white marble, to his memory, in the centre of it, executed by Ryſbrack, and ſaid to be an admirable likeneſs. He contributed to the eſtabliſhment of the colony of Georgia, and to that of the Foundling Hoſpital in London. All this excellence of mind inhabited a tall and graceful perſon, rendered ſtill more engaging by the manners of a complete gentleman, and a conſtant flow of ſpirits. As a teſtimony of veneration to his memory, I have annexed a plate of his tomb in Chelſea churchyard.

Manuscripts.

Previous to the invention of the art of printing, the monks were ſcribes, and conſtantly employed in multiplying copies of books; which they performed in a manner ſo excellent, both in their ink and goodneſs of the character, that the moderns have been utterly baffled in their attempts to equal them. This, however, was but one department of the art, for thouſands of thoſe copies are adorned with very exquiſite drawings in water-colours, which are generally termed illuminations,

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Malcolm del et sc.

SIR HANS SLOANES TOMB
CHELSEA

minations, or illuſtrations of the ſubject of the book. Theſe were the performances of other monks, and perhaps occaſionally of laymen, who received the vellum covered with writing, except in the places where the drawings were intended to be placed. Mr. Caſley, author of the Catalogue of the King's manuſcripts, very juſtly confirms this aſſertion, by mentioning, that he has obſerved wrong capitals placed at the commencement of chapters, and even at the beginning of a book, which clearly demonſtrates that the writer was not always the illuminator; on the contrary, it ſeems to prove that ſome of the artiſts of that day were very ignorant perſons. Many manuſcripts now extant have blanks left for the illuminated capitals; and ſome have ſmall letters belonging to the firſt words, to direct the blundering illuminator; who worked, it may be preſumed, according to his price; as many manuſcripts have title pages covered with gold, and finiſhed in the moſt intricate ornaments, with repreſentations of monarchs in their courts, battles, treaties, and remarkable hiſtorical events, and an endleſs collection of eccleſiaſtical ſubjects; and every leaf of ſome have running ornaments, heightened with threads traced with the pencil in liquified gold; and ſometimes gilt, to a great thickneſs, and burniſhed. It may be generally obſerved upon theſe illuminations, that they conſiſt of the very beſt of colours, laid on with the moſt ſcrupulous attention to brightneſs and independence of tint, evidently proving that the ſame pencil never touched different colours; in ſhort, they are entirely diveſted of that blending which renders too many modern drawings the repreſentations of November rather than June. The reader may conceive their brilliancy in landſcape by reverting to Claude Lorain's. The drawing of the human figure is generally tolerably correct, ſometimes perfectly ſo; but the attitudes are often, though not always, ungraceful. The drapery is frequently excellent. I am doubtful whether an illuminator of the *dark ages*, as we are pleaſed to term them, could, if he were living at preſent, produce ſuch works as this Muſeum now contains. His materials would be wanting: where could he find ſuch vellum as that of the beſt manuſcripts, prepared with an aim at everlaſting duration, ſmooth as the moſt exquiſite poliſh can make it, and of the ſofteſt tint of yellow? or what ſhop in London would produce him his liquified gold, or thoſe exquiſite laſting colours which have ſtood the teſt of centuries, and yet remain in a ſtate calculated to warrant their ſtability for centuries yet to paſs away? Mr. Caſley aſſerts, that, upon compariſon, he finds that vellum made 1000 years paſt is ſuperior to that of greater age and ſubſequently.

ſubſequently. He adds, that the ancient writers poſſeſſed the art of waſhing the characters from their vellum, and writing on it a ſecond time; but when this was done, the original may always be read, by holding the leaf between the eye and the light. He cites two curious inſtances, which are, Ephraim Syrus's works, written upon a very antient copy of the New Teſtament, in the library of the kings of France; and "an Evangeliſtarium," 600 years old, in the library of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, written upon the vellum on which another book, not above 700 years old, had been written before. Some highly-valued works were written, in characters of gold and ſilver, upon parchment tinged with purple. Such were noticed by St. Jerom, in his Prologue to the book of Job; and Mr. Caſley obſerves, that the four leaves of the Goſpels in Greek have all the qualifications mentioned by Jerom; and concludes they were poſſibly in being in his time; and one of thoſe he ſpeaks of. The Latin Goſpels in the King's Library, Julius E. VI. is of the eighth century, with ſome purple leaves, and all the writing in gold and ſilver letters, adorned with illuminations, of the ſame rich materials. Veſpaſian A. VIII. Cot. Lib. was written in 966, in characters of gold. It conſiſts of grants to Wincheſter Abbey. Tiberius A. II. is another copy of the Latin Goſpels, written, for ſeveral pages at the beginning of each Goſpel, in golden capitals. The two firſt leaves of that of St. Matthew are tinted purple. This moſt curious book is the very one which Æthelſtan appointed for the adminiſtration of the coronation oath to the Saxon kings. Domitian VII. contains a liſt of the names of the benefactors to the church of Durham, which are all in characters of gold and ſilver till the time of King Athelſtan, and afterwards in common ink. Titus CXV. is a fragment of writing upon bark.

"The King's library contains near 2000 volumes, in manuſcript.

"The Book of Geneſis in the Cottonian Library, Otho B. VI. which was written in large Greek capitals, without diſtinction of words, and had the hiſtory painted on moſt of the pages, is almoſt deſtroyed by the late unfortunate fire; and the leaves of what remain, and conſequently the writing in a juſt proportion, are contracted into a leſs compaſs, ſo that they are now ſmall capitals. In the beginning of this book Thomas James, librarian at Oxford, wrote with his own hand, that two Greek biſhops brought it into England, and made a preſent of it to King Henry VIII.; telling him, at the ſame time, that they had old tradition, that it had been Origen's own book. If it was ſo, it was 1500 years old, and poſſibly older: and there was nothing in the book to make the tradition

appear

appear improbable. The characters indeed were much the ſame with thoſe that are but 1200 years old, but ſo are thoſe of inſcriptions upon ſtones which are known to be much older; and will therefore only prove that hand-writings of different centuries before the ſixth varied little or nothing; or that the ſcarcity of them, and diſtance of time, makes it difficult to diſtinguiſh them. There are four leaves of the Goſpels in Greek in the Cottonian Library, Titus C. XV. which may be as old or older than the above-named Book of Geneſis."

The British Museum

is ſituated on the North ſide of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury. The ſite is a ſquare, incloſed by a high blank brick-wall, which excludes the houſe from view in every direction on that ſide. At each corner is a turret, and over the great Ionic arch of entrance a large and handſome cupola. Upon entering the court, the ſpectator finds himſelf in a grand Colonade of Ionic pillars, extremely chaſte and well proportioned, which extends the whole length of the front. At the Eaſt and Weſt ends of the quadrangle are the lodgings of the different officers, connecting the Colonade and Muſeum. The fronts of thoſe are neat, but plain, except an Ionic pediment in the centre of each. That of the houſe is of no preciſe order; the walls were erected in 1677, and are of brick, with ſtone Ruſtic groins, and unadorned windows, a handſome cornice, with brackets rather than dentals, a Doric door in the centre, and one in each wing, the aſcent to each of which is by many ſteps.

On the Weſt ſide of the houſe is a flower-garden and a terrace, diſpoſed with much taſte, and ſhaded by numbers of flouriſhing trees and ſhrubs. This communicates with a lawn on the North, that was bounded till very lately by the fields; but now the terrace on that ſide is incloſed by large houſes, whoſe walls exclude the rich view from the Muſeum, terminated by the varied ſcenes of Highgate, Hampſtead, and the intermediate beautiful landſcape. On the Weſt ſide of the lawn is a double avenue of lime-trees; but the area is of taſteleſs diſpoſition, and very formal. The Weſt end of this garden is now preparing for the erection of the wing lately voted by the Truſtees.

The Hall is of the Ionic order, and decorated with pilaſters, in pairs, with their entablature ſupporting a horizontal and plain cieling. Over the great door is a coarſe painting of Veſuvius in eruption. The entrance from this to the veſtibule,

veſtibule, on the Weſt ſide, is through two tall arches, filled with fanciful iron-work and gates. The intercolumniations are ornamented with large buſts from the antique, ſurrounded by palm and laurel, and others on brackets.

A paſſage from the Veſtibule leads to the Weſtern apartments. The anti-room is comparatively ſmall, with nothing remarkable in its architecture; but the cieling is richly ornamented with paintings, heightened by gold. It contains but one window; and the wall is covered with ſhelves of printed books, ſecured by lattices of twiſted wire. The adjoining room, proceeding Northward, was, till the winter of 1803, the reading-room. This is a large vaulted apartment, with a clumſy marble chimney-piece; but, having only two windows, which were inſufficient to illuminate the moſt remote parts of the table, the Truſtees very judiciouſly transferred the appendages for ſtudy and reſearch to the next room North, leaving the old reading-room a receptacle for the caſe, in which the readers depoſit their books and manuſcripts while they are in uſe. This is alſo full of printed books, arranged as in the anti-room.

The preſent reading-room is ſurrounded by ſhelves of books, ſecured by wire, has a vaulted cieling, a handſome cornice, and large marble chimney-piece, a Weſt window, and three North, with ſeveral portraits on the walls. Facing the fire-place are the table and chair for the ſuperintending officer, who occupies the latter during the hours for reading, for the neceſſary purpoſe of noticing any deviation from the liberal rules for admiſſion, or injury done to the articles in uſe by the readers. Behind him is another ſmall table, on which a file is placed, with ſquares of paper, on which orders for books and manuſcripts muſt be written, and ſigned by the reader, with the day of the month.

Two long tables extend North and South on each ſide of the fire-place, for the readers. Theſe are covered with green cloth, and are plentifully ſupplied with pens, ink, and reſts for the books. Catalogues are placed on ſhelves within the room*; which the reader conſults at his pleaſure, writes his notes from them, pulls the bell-rope near the door, a meſſenger inſtantly obeys the ſummons, and in as ſhort a time as poſſible returns with the wiſhed-for book. This application may be made, any reaſonable number of times, from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon; at which hour all ſtudies ceaſe in the reading-room of the Britiſh Muſeum.

* Thoſe are: the Harleian, 2 volumes, folio; the Cottonian, 1 volume, folio; the King's, 1 volume, quarto; Ayſcough's, 2 volumes, quarto; additional manuſcripts, and the catalogue of printed books, 2 volumes, folio. A new one is compiling, with vaſt additions.

When

When the above change took place, the following "Directions reſpecting the Reading-room of the Britiſh Muſeum" were enacted.

The Reading-room of the Muſeum is open from ten till four every day, except on Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, alſo on Thankſgiving and Faſt-days.

Perſons deſirous of admiſſion are to ſend in their applications, in writing, to the Principal Librarian, who will lay the ſame before the next general meeting or committee of Truſtees. But, as it might be dangerous in ſo populous a metropolis as London to admit perfect ſtrangers, it is expected that every perſon who applies, if not known to any truſtee or officer, ſhould produce a recommendation from ſome perſons of known and approved character.

In all caſes which require ſuch diſpatch as that time cannot be allowed for making an application to the Truſtees, the Principal Librarian, or in his abſence the Secretary, is empowered to grant a temporary leave till the next general meeting or committee.

Permiſſions will in general be granted for three months, and none for a longer term than ſix months; and at the expiration of each term freſh application is to be made for a renewal.

Although the Librarians be ſtrictly enjoined to uſe all poſſible diſpatch in ſupplying the readers with the printed books or manuſcripts they may apply for; yet, as in ſo extenſive a library it may not be poſſible to find every article immediately, it is recommended to the readers to allow a reaſonable time for the ſearch, eſpecially as to the printed books. It is expected that the library will ſoon be in ſuch a ſtate of arrangement as to render this intimation ſuperfluous.

No reader (except in particular caſes, at the diſcretion of the Principal Librarian) will be entitled to more than two volumes at a time; but they may be exchanged as often as he may require.

Readers will be allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuſcript; but no whole, or greater part of a manuſcript, is to be tranſcribed, without a particular leave from the Truſtees. The tranſcribers are not to lay the paper on which they write, on any part of the book or manuſcript they are uſing.

No perſon is, on any pretence whatever, to write on any part of a printed book or manuſcript belonging to the Muſeum; but, if any one ſhould obſerve a defect, or be able to point out an improvement, in ſuch book or manuſcript, he is requeſted to ſignify the ſame to the officer in waiting, who will make proper uſe of

the information. It may be ſufficient merely to ſuggeſt, that ſilence is abſolutely requiſite in a place dedicated to the purpoſes of ſtudy."

In order to bring the whole compact between the publick and the officers of this grand national depoſitory under one view, it may be proper to inſert here the "Directions to ſuch as apply for Tickets to ſee the Britiſh Muſeum."

"The Muſeum is open for inſpection from ten till four every day; except on Saturdays, Sundays, and Thankſgiving and Faſt-days; alſo for one week at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, and during the months of Auguſt and September.

"The hours of admiſſion are at ten, twelve, and two; and each company may remain in the Muſeum two hours, provided they come punctually at the time appointed in their tickets.

"Such as are deſirous to obtain admiſſion are to apply at the office for iſſuing tickets * (which will be kept open on the days and hours above mentioned), and produce a liſt containing the names of each perſon, not exceeding twelve in number, with their deſcriptions and places of abode. The attendant at the ſaid office will acquaint them what vacancies there are, and immediately deliver to them tickets for ſuch vacant days and hours as ſhall beſt ſuit them. The ſmaller the number of perſons in the liſt, the ſooner they are likely to obtain admiſſion. Such as have obtained tickets, and cannot come, are earneſtly deſired to return them at the office as early as poſſible, that others may be admitted in their ſtead.

"It is expected that perſons who viſit the Muſeum be decent and orderly in their appearance and behaviour; the officers being inſtructed to refuſe admiſſion to, or to cauſe to withdraw, any one who ſhall diſregard this caution. Paſt experience has ſhewn the neceſſity of this injunction.

"In going through the apartments, no one is to take any thing from its place; but, if he wants to examine any article more particularly, he is to apply for it to an officer, or to the attendant on the company. No children are to be admitted. No money is to be given to the attendants or ſervants."

* More unlimited rules have lately been adopted; but the indiſcriminate admiſſion ſeems to have been greatly abuſed already by the publick.

A liſt

A liſt of "Libri deſiderati" lays on the officer's table; where a reader may inſert "the title of any book that he finds the houſe doth not already poſſeſs; which will be purchaſed at the diſcretion of the Truſtees."

All the rooms on the North ſide of the houſe partake of the ſame character with the Reading-room, are very ſpacious, and each is entirely ſurrounded by ſhelves of printed books.

We have thus arrived to the firſt room on the Eaſt ſide of the hall; which has an ornamented cieling, of vivid colouring, and the walls are covered with literature.

The Vestibule.

The ſtairs are geometrical, and eleven paces in width, with one great and two leſſer landing-places. They are bounded by elegantly-diſpoſed iron-work. The walls are plain ſuperficies, painted in freſco *. The baſement is an imitation of Ruſtic work, the cornice of which reaches to the firſt-floor. The pannels of reliefs inſerted in this are rather coarſely executed, but have a good effect. They are battles, &c. from the antique. On the ſummit of the baſement are repreſentations of the river deities Nile and Tiber; between whom is a finely painted antique marble vaſe.

The Nile is the beſt figure, though they both have conſiderable merit. On the baſement are two pair of Ionic columns, which have an enriched entablature and baluſtrade, with ſeated naked ſtatues, whoſe limbs are entwined with huſks, and vaſes between them. The great intercolumniation contains a very large landſcape, with the fable of Diana and Actæon in the fore-ground. The leſſer intercolumniations have a real and a painted door, within arches and under pediments.

The Weſt end has a continuation of the Ruſtic baſement; on which is a colonade of pairs of Ionic pillars, with their entablature; through which are ſeen a deſcent of ſteps, a lake, avenues, and diſtant mountains. The colouring of this part is rather glowing; but the boundary of the water is of exactly the ſame ſtraight oblong deſcription that diſtinguiſhes the *Serpentine*-river of Hyde-park from thoſe produced by Nature. There are four windows on the South ſide, and the piers are ornamented with Ionic pillars.

* The paintings hereafter mentioned were done for the family of Montague, by La Foſſe, Roſſeau, and Baptiſt. The latter was celebrated for flowers.

The cieling is elliptical and painted. The artiſt has introduced the whole contents of the Pantheon: Jupiter, ſeated in all the refulgence attributed to the father of the Gods; Time paſſing away before him; &c. &c. This performance is extremely deficient in many parts; and Time ſeems to have literally begun to draw a veil of oblivion over it, which might be removed by a little water and varniſh.

The first Room, First-floor,

is ornamented with real fluted Compoſite pilaſters, in pairs, which have an elegant carved entablature, and feſtoons between the capitals. Over the doors are medallions, ſurrounded by ſphynxes, and cherubs dropping flowers. The cieling is a ſemi-oval, and richly painted, with a repreſentation of Jupiter hurling his lightning at the preſumptuous Phaëton, who falls headlong with his horſes and chariot in a grand groupe, moſt maſterly conceived and drawn, full of fire and rapidity. The artiſt ſeems to have entered fully into the ſpirit of the fable, and has diffuſed horror and exertion in the limbs and features, which are finely foreſhortened. This is equally viſible in the horſes, and heightened by the judicious diſpoſition of the head of one, whoſe extended jaws and glaring eyes appear to be directed to the right arm of Phaëton, as if he would ſeize it for a ſupport.

The head of Jupiter has too much the air of an antient huſbandman for the character of the God, and his lightning is very bad indeed. The reclining Deities ſeem to view the ſcene as a matter of courſe, and are generally diſtorted and inanimate. The clouds can only be known to be ſuch from their ſituation, and the uſe made of them by the Gods.

There are three windows in this room; and the floor (as are thoſe of all the apartments) is inlaid with oak, in geometrical figures.

Over the North door, leading to the Saloon, is a large picture, painted by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, of Sir William Hamilton, who is ſeated in an attitude full of vivacity and ſpirit, with a volume of his work on the Etruſcan diſcoveries, held by both hands, and reſted on the knees. The left elbow is ſupported on an antique marble table; and the head is turned, with an expreſſion of extreme earneſtneſs, to the left, too violent for the general repoſe of the features and diſpoſition of the back-ground, where Veſuvius is repreſented perfectly quiet. Had that tremendous mountain been repreſented in eruption on the ſide to which

Sir

Sir William's eyes are directed, the keeping would have been conſonant and excellent. The drapery is of red velvet, and he wears the red ribbon and ſtar. At the feet and on the table are ſpecimens of his treaſure, an urn and ewer. This is certainly a very fine portrait; and would have eſtabliſhed Sir Joſhua's fame, had it not been confirmed by a thouſand others even more excellent.

The two adjoining rooms have nothing worthy deſcription in their conſtruction; neither have thoſe which contain the ſelect, King's, Harleian, and Cottonian manuſcripts; indeed, all the remainder are deſtitute of adornments; except the

SALOON,

which is ſeventeen paces ſquare, and entirely plain, though the painter has rendered it a blaze of architecture and decoration. The Compoſite pillars repreſented on the walls are of the richeſt marbles, with baſes and capitals of gold; the niches are filled by ſtatues from the antique; and many of the intercolumniations lead the eye to viſtas of columns and fountains. The doors have decorations, in bas relief, of boys, buſts, and vaſes, and flowers in the gayeſt tints of Nature; and the ſpaces over the niches feſtoons of gold. The artiſt has omitted the baluſtrade; and introduced into the angles pairs of medallions, partially covered with rich drapery of cloth of gold, on which infants are ſeated, with various emblems. Over each great intercolumniation, and on a line with the medallions, are landſcapes, well drawn aud brilliantly coloured.

From the cornice of the Attick a pierced dome commences, ſupported by Caryatides full of ſtrength and muſcular ſwells, with much excellence, and many defects, in the drawing and colouring; but the projections of their white and gold pedeſtals deſerve the warmeſt commendation. Through this cupola are ſeen the overthrow of the Titans, richly coloured with very characteriſtic limbs and features; Aurora, preceded by the Hours; &c. &c. The cieling is another celeſtial ſcene, plentifully ſcattered with every divinity from the Pantheon. This room is rather deficient in light, as there are but three windows, and the ſame number of circular apertures.

Almoſt all the rooms have pictures on the walls; but they are too numerous for individual mention. They are univerſally placed above the preſſes, conſequently cloſe to the cielings, and at leaſt 15 feet from the floor; which circumſtance injures every picture in the Muſeum.

PICTURES.

Pictures.

In the room which contains the Cottonian Manuscripts is the following inſcription:

"*Codices MSS.*
A Johan. Cotton, Bar. publico donati."

Sir John's head, within an oval, with two ſmall ſhields of arms, indiſtinct from their great height. It is a very good picture, and repreſents him about 46 or 48 years of age. The eyes are brilliant and piercing, dark, and the eye-brows almoſt black; the hair is diſpoſed in thin ringlets over the forehead; he has whiſkers and a beard, and a pug noſe. The colouring of the complexion is rather pale; and he wears a large band, which ſpreads on the ſhoulders of a black veſt or gown. See his portrait engraved by Vertue in the Monumenta Vetuſta of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. I. pl. LXVI.

Sir Robert Cotton is repreſented with ſandy hair, and blue eyes, florid complexion, rather unmeaning features, and with a ſmall beard and whiſkers; a large laced ruff, black dreſs, and an embroidered belt.

William Camden, on pannel, head in a cloſe black cap, a large ruff cloſe under his ears, and black dreſs. He has a large aquiline noſe, projecting chin, dark eyes, grey beard, and pointed whiſkers. The complexion florid.

John Speed, on pannel; black habit and cloſe cap. His features are ſmall, and the countenance emaciated. The beard and whiſkers are not ſo formal as they were generally worn in his time. The ruff ſmall. The air of this head has an expreſſion of vivacity. Indeed, it might be miſtaken for the portrait of a ſagacious Jeſuit.

William III. A bad picture.

Charles II. Seated. A half-length. Given by Mr. Buſh. This is in many reſpects a fine picture, well coloured, and highly finiſhed; but he holds the orb in a very ſilly manner, while the left hand hangs liſtleſs. Charles approaches to a handſome man in this picture; but the features bear all the diſtinguiſhing marks of his homely face.

Henrietta Maria. Sandy hair, fair complexion, large features, and fine eyes. The lace and drapery indifferent.

Charles I. Given by Elis de Gambarini. This is an exquiſite portrait, and repreſents him very young, in black, with a laced band, light-brown hair falling

in

in ringlets down the forehead and ſhoulders, whiſkers, and a tuft of hair on the under lip. The countenance is open, manly, and very handſome. The left hand, highly finiſhed, is ſpread on the breaſt.

James I. In a white ſatin veſt, and black mantle, very large band, high-crowned hat, dark hair, red beard, a ſtupid ſet of features.

Queen Elizabeth. Given by the Earl of Macclesfield. Half-length, in a moſt ſuperb and coſtly habit, ſtiffened with jewels.

In the Room for the Cottonian and King's Manuſcripts.

Queen Mary. In a head-dreſs of jewels, with the hair combed ſmooth back from the forehead; and white ſatin gown, embroidered; with pearls, and a pendant ornament of jewels on her breaſt. A moſt enormous ruff encircles her neck. The features are rather agreeable; but there is an unpleaſant frown ſurrounds her eyes.

Edward VI. Standing, with a glove in the right hand and the ſceptre in his left. He is in a crimſon mantle, with ſhort ſleeves, which ſhew others beneath, of white ſilk. He wears a ſmall hat, and the furred ſides of his mantle falls down each ſhoulder. The face is round, and repreſents him as very young.

Henry VIII. A head; in a hat with white feather, red doublet, embroidered, black outward garment. He appears emaciated in this picture.

Counteſs of Richmond. A thin mortified face, incloſed by muſlin, which is plaited on the breaſt, and almoſt covers the chin. The head-dreſs is two large lappets, that form two ſides of a triangle over the forehead, and fall on her ſhoulders. The back part of the head is entirely covered, and the upper part of the forehead by a tight bandage. Her dreſs is black; and ſhe holds a Prayer-book, in both hands, before her breaſt.

King Henry VI. claſps his hands before his breaſt, which is covered by a black garment, and that by a robe of brown. He wears a collar of gold; under which is another of linen. His head is covered by a dark or black bonnet; and a chain of gold, with a pendant croſs, hangs round the neck. The face is wan, pale, and wretched.

Henry V. A profile, in a dark cap; keen features, ſharp noſe, and pale complexion; bald, or with very little hair, concealed by the cap. His hands are elevated before the breaſt, as if converſing. The ſcarlet ſleeve of his doublet

ſhews

ſhews through a ſlaſhed dark mantle, which has an embroidered collar below a circlet of jewelry. Rings on the fore, little, and next fingers of his left hand.

Richard II. A head. Full face, very ſmall whiſkers, and two little tufts of beard on his chin; the hair ſtanding off from the ears; crowned; and in a mantle, or cloſe robe, of white ermine, with an embroidered golden collar.

Edward III. This is a good picture; and repreſents the heroic monarch in armour of ſteel, edged with gold, and in a helmet of the ſame materials. He carries a gold-hilted ſword on his left ſhoulder; wears a long dark beard and whiſkers; and exhibits the hero with a handſome and commanding ſet of features.

A deſk in the midſt of this room ſupports an original copy of King John's Magna Charta, which is incloſed within a glaſs frame; with a fragment of the ſeal, totally defaced, depending from it. After the injury ſuſtained by this unfortunate parchment, when the whole library had nearly been burnt, it was carefully extended upon coarſe canvas; but the decay of time, and other aſſaults, has rendered the ink very pale, and the writing nearly illegible. This has, however, been remedied by J. Pine, who obtained permiſſion from the Truſtees, and engraved a fac-ſimile of the perfect charter, ſurrounded by the arms of the 25 barons who witneſſed the King's act. At the bottom of this plate Mr. Pine has inſerted the following lines: "There are two originals of King John's Magna Charta of the liberties of England in the Cottonian library, both written by the ſame hand. One of them has the King's ſeal to it: the other now has none; though, by the ſlits in the parchment, it appears to have had three ſeals. An unfortunate fire that happened in the ſaid library, the 23d of October, 1731, and deſtroyed and damaged a conſiderable number of books, ſhriveled up both ſides of the former Magna Charta, and melted the wax of the ſeal ſo that the impreſſion cannot now be diſcerned. However, I know that it bore the impreſſion of King John's ſeal, before the fire happened. And, to tranſmit to poſterity the writing thereof, this copy is engraven, in the ſame form and hand, having only nineteen letters ſupplied from the other original, which are wanting in this by reaſon of two holes in the parchment, &c."

In the Eaſtern window of this room are four frames of wood, in each of which are inſerted medals. The firſt, on the left ſide, contains nine, all of great excellence and ſpirit in the execution. They are buſts of Hippolytus, Card. de Medicis, Clemens VII. Med. Pont. Max., Leo. X. Med. Pont. Max., an enormous butcher's head,

head, Catharina Medices, Gal. Regina. The drapery on the head is excellent. Margarita Auſtriaca, Florentiæ D. J., Alexan. Med. Florentiæ DVX.L. in armour, Franc. Medices Magn. Dux Etru. II. in armour, Eleonora Florentiæ Duciſſa, Coſmus Medices, Magnus Dux Etrur. I. in armour.

The nine medals of the ſecond frame are inferior in execution to the firſt eight, and bear the name of Selvi. Coſmus III. D. G. Mag. D. Etrur VI., Margarita, Aloy. Borb. M. D. Etrur. Franc. M'ra Medices, Etr. Pr. Theſe two dukes wear armour; the latter, very corpulent, wears an enormous wig. Eleonora Gonzaga Etruriæ Prin. A large-featured majeſtic woman. Ferdinandus III. Magn. Princ. Etr. in armour and wig, Violantes. Beatr. ex Bav. Mag. Etr. Pr., Anna M. Aloys. Com. P. Rh. Electr. Nata. M. Pr. Etr., Joan Gaſto Mag. Dux Etr. VII. in armour, Margarita Medices Parmæ et Pla. D. V.

Another frame of nine are fine medals. Joanna Auſtriaca Magna D. Etrur., Maria Medices Gal. Regina, Ferdinandus Magn. Dux Etr. III. Criſtina Lotar Mag. Dux Etrur. Leo XI. Med. Pont. Max., Coſmus II. Mag. Dux Etruriæ IIII. Mar. Magdalenæ Arch. Auſtr. M. D. Etru., Ferdinandus II. Mag. Dux. Etruriæ V. Victoria Urbina P. P. Mag. Dux. Etr.

The laſt contains four. The firſt is Antonius Magliabechius, and repreſents, without exception, the uglieſt face ever honoured by a medal. Anna Ma. Fran. De Sax. Law. M. D. Etr., Antonius Maria Salvinus. The laſt is a pretty female before an altar, ſacrificing, ſurrounded by *Caſte et ſuppliciter*. On the front of the altar is a ſun, and the motto *Nubifugo*. Several frames contain little reliefs, in braſs, finely executed, by Valerius Bellus or Bello.

Pictures in the Harleian Room.

James Duke of Monmouth reſts his right hand on a globe, the left on his ſword. The habit is a doublet, not unlike the Grecian armour; under which he wears a white garment, ſimilar to thoſe worn by our ladies at preſent, with the arms bare. A crimſon mantle encircles his ſhoulders. The face is regular and beautiful, and the head covered by a monſtrous wig. A fine picture.

John Duke of Marlborough. Left hand reſted on the hip; right holding a ſcarlet robe, in the ſame poſition; in blue velvet; wears the blue ribbon, and a large wig, and has a round handſome face.

Lewis XIV. in a large wig; arched eyebrows, aquiline noſe, and brown complexion; in a blue ſaſh, and armour; a truncheon in the right hand, reſting on a pedeſtal, which ſupports his helmet; the left arm on his hip.

A copy, from Titian, of Coſmo de Medicis and Bartol. Concini. The Duke, habited in black, with dark hair and beard, and black cap. The features are pleaſing, and the complexion brown. He holds an open letter; and Concini, in an attitude of attention, habited in ſcarlet, under a black gown, ſeems preparing to write the Duke's wiſhes.

Sir William Dugdale, knt. A good head. In black; white band, a great quantity of grey hair, or wig, in a black cap.

Sir Henry Spelman. In black, grey beard and whiſkers, and very large-plaited ruff. His features are ſtrong and regular, and his complexion ruddy. His black cap is ſurrounded by lace, ſhaped like a coronet.

Robert Earl of Saliſbury. In the robes of his rank, large ruff, white beard and whiſkers, but darker hair.

Lord Chancellor Bacon. In his official robe, over a pea-green doublet. The face is clear complexioned, with a ragged beard and whiſkers, and dark brown hair and eye-brows; high-crowned black hat. A red curtain in the back-ground. A good picture.

Lord Treaſurer Burleigh. This picture has hardly ſhade enough. In his robes, large ruff, black hat; white beard and whiſkers, mean ſmall features.

Archbiſhop Uſher. In the archiepiſcopal robes, and large ruff. This prelate's features are pleaſant and venerable: and it is a good picture.

The late Andrew Gifford, D. D. In a black coat and white wig, holding a ſcroll. The Doctor's features are whimſical and good-humoured. He was one of the firſt librarians here, and died June 19, 1784, æt. 84 *.

Lord Oxford. In his robes. But an indifferent picture.

Archbiſhop Cranmer. In his robes and cap. He is ſeated at a table, on which are two books and a letter; and looks from another book, held in both hands before him. The painter was a German. The picture is very clear, and laboured.

There are ſeveral ſmall prints and portraits; particularly two, which repreſent imitations of engravings with a pen extremely well. But the principal wonder of the performance is, that each line is compoſed of words, ſo extremely minute it is impoſſible any eye can read them without a magnifying glaſs. They muſt be

* See Memoirs of Dr. Gifford, in Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 596.

ſeen

ſeen with aſtoniſhment, and nothing leſs can be excited by the perſeverance and difficulty neceſſary to the accompliſhment of ſuch a work.

There hangs near a window a letter glazed and framed, written on modern papyrus, and addreſſed to Sir William Hamilton, from the Cavalier Landolina.

Near it is a very long manuſcript, written on the original papyrus, which is prepared with far greater art than that on which Landolina wrote. The texture ſeems finer, and the ſurface perfectly ſmooth. The plant is oppoſite.

Second Harleian Room.

On the door caſe an antient painting, on canvas, inſcribed, "Heer Vranck van Borſelen grave van Ooſtervant ſtarf anno 1470. Frank of Borſaliæ, erle of Oſtervant, lorde of Voirne Zuylen. Hochſtraten Kortkene de la Veer Fliſhinge Zandemburg." "Zutbereland, ye land of Brill and St. Martin's Dyke, knight of the order of St. Anthony."

This gentleman's head is wrapped in a ſtrange ſcarlet half hood half cap, and he is habited in black. The face and drapery are tolerably painted.

A ſmall portrait, on pannel, inſcribed, "Sic Buchananus ora, ſic vultum tulit, Pete ſcripta et aſtra noſſe ſi mentem cupis, ætatis 76, 1581;" and very many others. But my limits forbid any farther notice of them.

Articles in the Hall.

On entering, the eye is attracted by the ſtupendous ſculls and tuſks of two elephants, which are placed on handſome pedeſtals.

Adjoining is an enormous and ſingular ram, excellently preſerved.

The hair is brown, extremely thick, and near three inches in depth. The head, horns, and teeth, the expreſſion of the face, and the form of the hoofs, are the only parts of this animal which bear any reſemblance to the Engliſh ram.

A tin cap of liberty, ſuſpended on the Eaſt wall, lately preſented to the publick by Lord Elgin; who received it as part of the captured effects of the French army of Egypt, in the late memorable campaigns in that fervid climate, where the Britiſh gained ſo many laurels. Pompey's pillar is well known to the inhabitants of Europe, which exalts its lofty capital far above the towers of Alexandria; nor is the dangerous and gallant exploit of the Engliſh ſailors who ſcaled it, and drank punch on the ſummit, leſs known; whoſe example, it may be preſumed,

fired the French to emulate the hazardous undertaking. When *they* aſcended the pillar, this tin cap, elevated on a ſtrong pole, was affixed to the capital, as a double memento of ſovereignty and intrepidity; where it remained till our ſons of Neptune, in the nautical phraſe, *ſtruck* it, in token of victory. The brim is turned up, and the top falls back.

A Quietorium, or Roman tomb, in the ſhape of a ſemi-octagon, about 3 feet long and 18 inches deep, hollowed into a ſemi-circle on the top, with rude buſts on three faces of the front, whoſe relief is equal to the plane, and the ground hollowed into niches. It was found at the Roman ſtation *Camboritum*, now Cheſterford, in Eſſex; whence, after having long ſerved as a trough at a blackſmith's forge, Dr. Gower removed it to Chelmsford, and the late Brand Hollis, eſq. into whoſe Muſeum it paſſed on the Doctor's death, preſented it to the Britiſh Muſeum. It was wretchedly engraved in Horſley's Britannia Romana, and better in Mr. Gough's edition of Camden, vol. II. pl. I. 18.

A large and curious wooden cheſt.

A canoe, ſuſpended from the cieling, the work of ſavage and unſophiſticated art; ſuited to the wants of the original owner, but utterly uſeleſs to the Engliſh fiſherman.

At the foot of the grand ſtair-caſe are fragments broken from the baſalt pillars of the Giants Cauſeway. Thoſe are wrought by Nature into the ſharpeſt angles. Some are unequal-ſided ſexagons, and others have four and five ſides. There are many parts of Europe which contain thoſe grand columns; but Scotland and Ireland abound with grand ſpecimens; particularly the latter country, in the county of Antrim, at the foot of a cliff which overhangs the Atlantic ocean, near 500 feet in height, termed by the inhabitants the Giants Cauſeway, from an idea, prevalent amongſt them, that giants erected the grand colonade.

Many Roman pigs of lead, with inſcriptions. By thoſe it was cuſtomary to convey information, as we do now with ſtones and marble, almoſt excluſively.

A fine ſpecimen of petrifaction, which was a large fragment of wood, that appears to have been partially ſplit, and thrown aſide as too full of knots for uſe. It ſeems to have begun to decay before the petrifying quality of the water which ſurrounded it commenced its operations, as the tinge is of that particular caſt which marks the firſt injuries of time and weather on wood.

A model, very neatly executed, in wood, of an arch of Blackfriers-bridge, with the frame within it, moſt curiouſly conſtructed, to reſiſt the gravity of the ſtones on which it was turned.

A large

A large glaſs caſe containing a magnificent quadrant.

A model of a carriage, of Indian invention. Gaudy and abſurd beyond example.

The admirer of genuine antiquity, and the claſſical reader, will find a vaſt fund of entertainment in examining the very conſiderable number of Grecian and Roman inſcriptions arranged againſt the ſide of the ſtair-caſe; and the artiſt will diſcover many beauties in the reliefs which illuſtrate thoſe monumental ſtones.

A few merit particular deſcription; but the inſcriptions would occupy an hundred pages.

One has a moſt graceful and elegant female, ſtanding under a tree, holding in her right hand an *aſpergillum*, and on her left arm a vaſe is ſuſpended by a handle. The drapery of this figure is very fine, and the niche in which it is ſculptured ſquare. Over the head is inſcribed,

ΙΣΙΑΔΑ ΜΗΤΡ°ΔΩΡ°Υ ΛΑ°ΔΙΚΙΔΑ.

Above the inſcription is a circle of laurel, with the leaves inverted, incloſing ΟΔΗΜΟΣ.

The ſtone finiſhes in a little pediment, with a roſe in the tympanum.

Another has a pediment, and two circles of inverted branches of laurel, with Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ inſerted in each. The relief is in a ſquare niche. The figures are both men, and apparently about the ſame age. One is ſeated on the right. The chair is covered with drapery, and the foot-ſtool has a heart in the centre. This figure is habited in a cloſe garment; part of which is wrapped round the left arm, reſted on the lap; the right is bared, and the hand graſps that of the ſtanding figure, who reſts firm on the left leg, and gently bends the right knee. His right arm is bare to the ſhoulder. The heads and features are full of expreſſion; particularly that on the left, which is ſtrongly marked with grief. A child leans againſt the ſide of the niche, behind this figure; and another is repreſented looking upwards behind the other.

Over the ſame is inſcribed	Above the ſeated figure
ΔΗΜΟΚΛΗΝ	ΔΗΜΟΚΛΗΝ
ΔΗΜΟΚΛΗΟΥΣ	ΑΜΦΙΛΟΧΟΥ

Theſe two marbles, with a third, were purchaſed by the late Mr. Duane and Mr. Tyrwhitt at an auction in London, 1772, and preſented to the Muſeum. The two firſt have been engraved by Montfaucon, Supplement, tom. V. p. 25; and in the Archæologia, vol. III. p. 230, pl. XI. with the third, repreſenting a man and his

his wife, and three children, on a funereal bed, with a table, and an illuſtration of them all by Mr. Tyrwhitt.

But the moſt intereſting ſculpture in this collection is, a beautiful female, ſeated, withdrawing her veil; with the inſcription,

ΜΟΥΣΙΣΑΡΓΑΦΟΥ
ΜΙΛΗΣΙ·Α

A head, of Indian ſculpture, as large as the life, but much decayed, with a head-dreſs of beads or jewels, almoſt in the faſhion of Queen Elizabeth's days.

A corroded alto-relievo, of the ſame workmanſhip, of a ſeated figure, with the legs ſpread, the arms reſted on the thighs, and the ends of the fingers meeting againſt the breaſt; in a cap ſet with ſtones, and a broken projection on it. A ſmall naked figure ſtands by the above; whoſe right arm hangs careleſsly againſt the thigh. The left appears to hold a mantle behind. Both theſe figures have monſtrous ear-rings.

There are many fragments of heads, hands, &c. in this part of the Muſeum; and numbers of Greek and other inſcriptions are on ſtones, without ornament.

The Roman inſcriptions are generally on plain ſtone, or white marble; though ſome have ſlight ſculptures.

The two following are given to point out the extreme neatneſs of the letters.

D . M . S
SALVTARI . V . A . XIII . M . VIII
T . FLAVIVS . FORTVNATVS
VERNAE . SVO . FECIT . ET
VICTORINAE . MATRI . EIVS
V . A . XXXXI.

OSSA VOLVSCIAE DOXAE.

On the ſtairs are, antique fountains; a beautiful model of a Firſt-rate, ready to launch; her Tender, a large marble foot; &c.

Sir William Hamilton's Collection.

Firſt Room, Firſt-floor.

This room contains, on the right ſide of the door of entrance, a caſe with ſpecimens of brazen head-pieces; two of which are made ſo as to cover the ſcull and

and face, with the exception of a paſſage for the noſe on putting it on, and two openings in the ſhape of the eyes; and from between them a thick projection of braſs deſcends, to cover the noſe, like thoſe on the Tapeſtry of Bayeux, and monumental figures of the ſame time in England.

Bronze lances heads, of every ſize, very ſimilar to the tops of the preſent halbert; daggers, and heads of arrows, ſpurs, bits, and a great variety of hatchets.

A caſe intituled, "Imagines Deorum Egyptiacorum," or Egyptian Idols. Thoſe are of metal, and ſome of ſtone, others of wood. Many of them are very ſmall and rude, and have been worn as amulets. The beſt ſpecimen is a buſt of a female, which might be miſtaken for a Roman work from the execution.

A third contains ſmall Egyptian jars, with the heads of dogs, females, the ibis, &c. of earthen-ware and ſtone, with ſeveral brazen urns and veſſels.

The fourth caſe contains a number of ſmall buſts and figures, and maſks of monſtrous diſtortion; but one female and another male buſt are elegantly graceful in attitude. In this caſe are ſix reliefs.

In the ſeventh are ſpecimens of rings, ſeals, medals, &c. Many of the ſtones on which the ſeals are engraved are full of beauty and ſingularity in their component parts. The engraving on them and the rings are various in merit: ſome extremely fine, and others very rude. In this caſe are two glaſs or cryſtal lamps: one in the ſhape of a dolphin; the other a mermaid, claſping the body of the lamp, the head ſerving as the handle, and the body incorporated in the lamp.

The eighth holds ſpecimens of Roman glaſs urns, with handles and covers; the largeſt broken; lachrymatories, aſbeſtos, &c.

Four large caſes have an infinite variety of Neapolitan earthen veſſels, urns, vaſes, lamps, jugs, baſons, phials, &c. &c. the greateſt part of which are black, with fawn-coloured figures and ornaments. The drawings on ſome are ſlight and incorrect; but others abound with excellent deſigns, full of genuine dignity and ſimplicity. On thoſe the operation ſeems to have been by a maſter, in his playful mode; for the penciling has evidently been conducted with freedom, and without particular attention: thus, one is decorated with a figure of Minerva, who ſeems to reproach a man, wrapped in a ſmall mantle, for liſtening to the pipe of a ridiculous old man *, ſeated over a wine jar, with white hair, and ſtuck with ſomething white, perhaps feathers, and a white tail; behind whom is a

* Probably *Silenus*.

beautiful

beautiful female, with elegant drapery, bracelets, and head-dreſs. Such was the rapidity with which the artiſt performed this, that the lines paſs through each other in many caſes. For inſtance, the outline of Minerva's arm goes through her ſpear, &c. There is a ſtriking ſimilarity in the figures on ſome of theſe vaſes (improperly called Etruſcan, as they were all found in Naples) to ſome of the illuminations of old manuſcripts. This is very obſervable in one of the combats of Hercules. One of the moſt graceful performances is a funeral-offering, by a female, before a pillar.

In the middle of the room are articles from Herculaneum. A large brazier, with claw feet to the three legs, terminating in buſts; with three rings, depending from three others on the receptacle for the embers. The legs are bound together by tranſverſe bars, near which they have groteſque animals heads. Under this is a table; with turned legs, very like thoſe of our old-faſhioned tea-tables. The top is a parallelogram; and half-way down the legs a horizontal band goes round; which has been moſt elegantly adorned, with little figures, like enamel; but this is nearly defaced. On the principal ſide of the bands are projecting buſts, of pleaſant expreſſion, from whoſe bodies proceed a ſpecies of Caryatides, terminating in very animated heads of horſes. Thoſe of the oppoſite ſide are without the buſts, and the heads are ſwans. Adjoining is a large decayed veſſel of braſs, with three claw feet; and a cover, with three horſes on the rim in full gallop, whoſe riders are entirely naked, and performing the feats ſo familiar to the publick, exhibited at Aſtley's and Hughes's. The handle is a naked quoit-player. Another, differing but little in the ſhape, has perſons in full gallop, who have had bows, and ſhort helmets with ſwans on them. A veſſel, made of the buſt of an Ethiop, with a handle under the ears paſſing over the head, and a ſquare aperture, once covered by a lid, through the centre of the ſcull; which is about the ſize of a boy three years old, of braſs. A complete kettle, whoſe form has been preſerved in many made in our times. A ſtilliard complete, of braſs; the ſcale ſuſpended by twiſted wires, confined by a ring midway; the hook within the chain of the ſcale; the weight an helmeted head; and the beam marked x. xv. xx. xxv. Several lamps ſuſpended by chains, and ſeveral for the hand, beſides veſſels of various domeſtic uſes.

The model, by De Bourg, of the temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli is extremely well executed; and the cork repreſents the decayed ſtone with great truth. It is coloured after the tints occaſioned by damps and time.

The

The Saloon.

(Sir William Hamilton's *Collection continued.)*

Over a chimney on the Eaſt ſide, adorned with rich veined marble, carving, and gilding, is a portrait of George II. ſtanding, with the regal robes held on his left hip by his hand reſted againſt it; and the right extended, ſupported by the ſceptre on a table, which has the crown on it. This is an exceeding fine picture, with rich ſoft colouring, and a face finely drawn.

In the centre of the room is a large handſome mahogany pedeſtal, ſupporting a glaſs caſe, in which is the fineſt vaſe in the collection. This is about three feet ſix inches high. The ſhape is a full ſwell from the baſe nearly half-way up, when it contracts abruptly, forming the inſide of the ſegment of a large circle, till the rim commences, with a projection of ſeveral inches. The handles are rather rude, faſtened to the ſwell by lengthened rings, and turning into volutes on the rim inwards. On the volutes are maſks, with bandeaus of huſks. The ſides under the handles are decorated with black tracings, on the fawn-coloured ſurface, forming a pointed arch, whoſe lines turn into volutes at the tops; and within this a ſhell. Between the volutes is a little triangle; and from that to the handle another ſhell. Round theſe ſhells are rude ſcrolls. The depth of the contraction is traced with alternate broad and narrow lines, verging to a point in the centre of the vaſe. The narrow part is plain black under the handles. On the principal ſide is an Ionic temple, with white pillars, architrave, frieze, and cornice, though not divided into thoſe members by lines. The tympanum is black, with a white ball within it, on the apex, and extremely white ſcrolls. In the intercolumniation is Mars Quirinus, in white; the outline of his limbs marked by yellow, with a red mantle and yellow hair. Behind him is the horſe; and the God reſts his ſpear gently againſt his left arm, ſtanding firm on his right leg, the right arm extended within it. The horſe is white, and ſpirited, but not perfectly correct. On the horſe's back is the breaſt and body-piece of armour. The ground behind theſe figures is black. A female on each ſide of this temple ſtands with offerings, and two ſeated males above them bear the ſame. Directly over the temple, on the narrow part of the vaſe, is a white buſt; with yellow hair, ſpringing from a trumpet-ſhaped flower, ſurrounded with elegant ſcrolls, heightened with white. On the oppoſite ſide of the vaſe is an altar, with figures as above; and over them the ſame deſcription of ornament as under the handles. Half the border under

the rim is of laurel leaves, the other alternate circular medallions and radiated flowers; above thoſe little white ovals, then ſcrolls, and laſtly little eſcaloped ornaments. On this is another, ſmaller, very much like the firſt in ſhape, exquiſitely fine.

Four caſes contain 28 others, varying in ſize and ſhape, but ſuperlatively elegant in outline, beautiful in tracery, and in admirable preſervation and cleanlineſs. At the feet of thoſe vaſes are a vaſt number of the little brazen deities with which the houſes of the antients abounded. One of thoſe is exactly the Venus de Medici. Another, who carries a ſtone above his head, in both hands, with the right leg extended back, and the left firmly placed under the chin brought forward, has infinite merit in the correctneſs of the outline and muſcles, though not five inches long. A third is a pretty female, leaning on a column, with the fore-finger and thumb as if about to take a thorn from her left heel, elevated to her hand. Upon an attentive examination, theſe appear two of the moſt perfect figures as to execution, though many of the others poſſeſs the merit of ſingularity, and partial excellence of workmanſhip.

A caſe near the window contains larger ſpecimens; amongſt which, a ſatyr ſtands conſpicuous for an excellent ſupplicating attitude, the head thrown back, and the left arm elevated, with an open palm. The breaſt, ſides, muſcles of the arm, his beard, hair, and ſhaggy legs, are wonderfully fine. About eight inches in length. In the ſame caſe are many of the little deities, ſome not an inch in length; and a great number of rings, with engraved gems affixed, ſome of which were found on the field of Cannæ. One of thoſe is entirely of cornelian; and the generality of thoſe are extremely thick, but others not more ſo than the modern marriage ring. A narrow caſe with a number, in excellent preſervation, was given by the late Rev. C. M. Cracherode, A. M. A few near thoſe are very rude, and of braſs. In the ſame caſe are many minute female Roman ornaments, which are generally formed by twiſted wires, of links varying in length. One is a pendant of Venus and Cupid, admirably done, about three-fourths of an inch in length. But thoſe are only a few of the many curious articles depoſited here.

The Second Room

contains two cloſets, fronted with glaſs, in which are mummies. They were incloſed in wooden caſes, made to open longitudinally, whoſe ſhape bears ſome reſemblance

reſemblance to the bodies within. The whole of thoſe are painted to repreſent the faces and dreſſes of the antient Egyptians, with livid colours; and innumerable hieroglyphicks, formed of figures of their gods, and ſhapes without a modern name, the art of decyphering which is utterly loſt, though they may perhaps convey valuable information.

The bodies, wrapped in very many bandages of linen, impregnated with reſinous or pitchy preſervatives, accompany thoſe caſes, as proofs of their wonderful ſkill, and veneration for the deceaſed, who are thus preſerved, age after age, as perfect as when delivered by the artiſan to the relative.

A glaſs caſe, or deſk, in this room, contains a great number of curious and valuable works of art; the principal of which are,

An admirable miniature of Oliver Cromwell, by Cooper. This repreſents the Uſurper rather advanced in life. Near it lies Oliver Cromwell's watch; which is oval, and opens with a ſpring, ſhewing the dial-plate, with an oval glaſs over it. The dial is of metal, and the numerals engraved on it are filled with black enamel.

An excellent miniature, painted on a blue ground; on which is inſcribed, in gold, "*Attici amoris ergo, An'o D'ni* 1588."

Queen Elizabeth, emboſſed in gold, with great ſkill; ſurrounded with a circle of enameled leaves and flowers, with a large pearl at the bottom.

A medallion of Cardinal Noailles, archbiſhop of Paris.

A picture painted on cobweb, about ſix inches by four. This repreſents a landſcape and houſes. It is inſcribed, "*Fait par Frederick de Wetzlberg, capitaine de pionier au ſervice de ſa Majeſté l'Empereur,* 1799."

A head, in white wax, with white wool for the hair of the head and beard, modeled with exquiſite truth and expreſſion.

Two beautiful little half-lengths, carved in ivory, of the Saviour and Mary Magdalen. Theſe figures have great merit in the execution.

There are a great number of ſpecimens of paper cut into the moſt delicate forms and outlines; and many are ſhaded in the manner of engravings.

Thoſe moſt worthy of notice are,

Two old heads.

That of Dean Swift repreſents a fine engraving with great truth.

A landſcape, full of effect, with the foliage gracefully diſpoſed, and very pictureſque.

The watch-papers, or thoſe performances of that ſize, are incredibly laboured; and the delicacy of many almoſt aſtoniſhing.

A head of Milton is literally a *fine* performance, and the border of flowers beautiful.

Another ſpecies of ingenuity, far more difficult in the execution, are little vaſes of flowers and fanciful figures, cut in ivory, and preſerved in glaſs veſſels, in different parts of this room; which are ſo wonderfully ſlight and delicate that they barely ſuſtain their own weight.

The above are part only of an amazing number of curious articles.

The Otaheite and South Sea Rooms.

The reſearches of Captain Cook are well known to the publick; and perhaps no age or country were ever more happy in the choice of a Navigator, and his companions in ſcience and perſeverance. The viſitor will find in this room the reſult of years of labour and danger; a fund of information, ſupported by undoubted authenticity; and a ſource for poignant regret, that our poſſeſſion of theſe treaſures led to the unhappy end of this illuſtrious ſeaman.

The firſt object to be attained by man, whether in a ſtate of nature or civilization, is the means by which he may eſcape from the burning heats of ſummer and the biting blaſts of winter; thoſe are, huts in the former inſtance, and houſes in the latter. The viſitor of the Muſeum ſhould make himſelf acquainted with the wants and habits of the natives of the South Sea Iſlands before he ventures to view their productions; many of which are ſo far removed from our ideas that their uſes cannot be imagined by an European, without referring to Captain Cook's narrative; which, retaining the chain of their cuſtoms, renders every article of domeſtic œconomy, and for war, proper to their peculiar ſituation. Their huts could not be brought to England; but the hiſtory of the voyage will ſhew, that the furniture of them now before us was generally ſuperior to the wretched place that contained it. Cloathing muſt have been firſt ſuggeſted by the moſt miſerable ſenſations of chilling cold. This the natives of the South Sea Iſlands poſſeſs; large pieces of every deſcription may be found in this room; and the viſitor may perceive how very near inſtinct may approach great diſcoveries, without attaining them. Thoſe people actually plait ſubſtances, even

better

better ſuited for cloathing than we are in the habit of uſing, and yet prepare their cloths in the following manner.

The ſubſtance is compoſed of the barks of three different trees; the Chineſe paper-mulberry, the bread-fruit, and a tree which reſembles the wild fig of the Weſt Indies. The fineſt and whiteſt is that of the mulberry, the cloth from which is worn by their chiefs; the ſecond cloth is from the bread-fruit bark, and worn by inferior people; that of the laſt tree is not unlike coarſe brown paper, but it has the ſuperior property of reſiſting water.

The bark from the mulberry is ſeparated when the tree or ſapling is about eight feet high, an inch in diameter, ſtraight, and without branches. It is then pulled up by the roots, the top cut off, the bark ſlit longitudinally, and the ſtring thus formed taken carefully off.

When a ſufficient quantity is obtained, it is carried to a brook, placed in the water, and ſecured by weights; where it becomes ſoftened, and the external covering looſened. Women ſervants then ſeat themſelves in the ſtream, and proceed by carefully ſcraping the green bark from the fibres, with the ſhell termed the tiger's tongue, upon a ſmooth board, and frequently waſh it. This operation renders the bark a collection of long fibres or threads; in which ſtate they ſpread it, in the evening, upon plantain leaves, in lengths of ten or twelve yards, and about a foot broad, and in two or three layers equally thick. On the enſuing morning it has become ſufficiently dried and incorporated to lift; when it is laid upon long ſmooth wood, and beaten by the women with hard wood ſhaped like a razor-ſtrop, which is fluted or grooved lengthways, and conſequently leaves at every blow that unequal-lined ſurface which the viſitor may perceive on all the ſpecimens. It is now finiſhed, and bleached in the air to a very ſoft and delicate white.

The dyes by which they enliven the ſameneſs of only one colour are, the red, which is produced by mixing the juices of the fruit of a ſpecies of fig, and the leaves of the *cordia ſebeſtina*. This colour may be imitated by vermilion and carmine. It is laid on the cloth with the fibres of the *moo*.

The yellow is made of the bark of the root of the *morinda citrifolia*, by ſcraping and infuſing it in water; in which the cloth is dipped.

Theſe cloths, folded as they are upon the ſhelves within the caſes, might be miſtaken for the coarſeſt patterns of our cotton furniture. Thoſe of the Otaheitans ſummer and winter cloths, diſtinguiſhed only by their thickneſs, have

ſprinkled

ſprinkled on them little figures, ſomething like foliage, others little black ſpots, and ſome are mottled red and white. That from the Friendly and Sandwich Iſlands differs but in a trifling degree from the Otaheitan.

Their mats are of two kinds: the fineſt are worn in wet weather, and the coarſeſt are for ſleeping on. The former is made of the bark of the *hibiſcus tiliaceus* of Linnæus, and is about the texture of our coarſe cloths. But the very beſt is of a ſpecies of the *pandanus*.

Some, that they ſit and ſleep upon, are plaited; of various kinds of ruſhes and graſs.

The natives of New Zealand make their threads from a plant reſembling our flags; whoſe flowers are more numerous, and ſmaller, ſome of which are red, and others yellow. They have a proceſs that produces fibres white and ſhining as ſilk. It alſo affords them lines, and cordage for nets, and to tie their canoes together.

The Otaheitans make ropes, lines, and nets, of the bark of the Pocrou; but they uſe the fibres of the cocoa nut for ſewing their canoes.

Their belts, round, flat, twiſted, or plaited, are of a kind of nettle which grows on the mountains; and of this they make their beſt fiſhing-lines, but the ſeins are of broad coarſe graſs.

Their harpoons, or weapons for ſtriking fiſh as they ſwim, are made of cane, pointed with hard wood.

The ſhanks of fiſh-hooks of mother-of-pearl; with a tuft of hog's or white dog hair, faſtened to it as a bait.

Their adzes of ſtone, a ſpecies of baſaltes. The chiſſel, or gouge, of the bones of the human arm, between the wriſt and elbow. Their raſps are of coral; and the materials for poliſhing are the ſkins of the ſting ray, with coral ſand.

Their weapons of offence are ſlings and ſpears; but their bows and arrows are uſed only for diverſion. Their pikes are headed with the ſting of the ſting ray.

The clubs are ſix or ſeven feet in length, and of hard heavy wood.

The ſpears of New South Wales are from ſix to fifteen feet length; with four prongs to each, pointed with fiſh bones.

The New Zealanders wear combs, made of bone and wood, ſet upright in the hair as an ornament. They faſten their dreſſes with bone bodkins. But the Otaheitans have none of the former.

Other

Other ornaments are, chiſſels or bodkins, made of green talc, for ear-drops; and their bracelets and anklets are bones of birds, and ſhells ſtrung upon thread.

The men wear, as a valuable ornament, pieces of green talc, or whalebone, in the ſhape of a tongue, round the neck.

They place carved planks near their doors, as we do pictures on our walls.

They uſe the gourd for freſh water, which forms an excellent veſſel for dipping it from the ſpring.

The ſpectator will underſtand from the above particulars the uſes of many articles, whoſe numbers are too great for individual mention.

A breaſt-plate of feathers, ſuſpended againſt the ſide of the Eaſt door, deſerves particular notice, for two reaſons; the ingenuity and beauty of the workmanſhip, ſewed upon coarſe canvas; and the ſtriking reſemblance it bears to a painted one near it, taken from the breaſt of an Egyptian mummy; which evidently proves a coincidence of ornament between thoſe nations. The latter, from the repreſentation, muſt have been compoſed of bones, ſhells, or ivory, and certainly ſome feathers intermixed.

This room exhibits man's firſt and imperfect attempts in the arts for the comforts of ſocial life. Indeed, it is a perfect and moſt authentic hiſtory of untutored Nature, ſtriving to improve her condition. Many of thoſe are to the laſt extreme rude; but when the inſtrument with which ideas were embodied is conſidered, the effort cannot be ſuppoſed to reach the conception; and, conſequently, the work is but little ſuperior to the productions of a ſchool-boy, who carves a head upon a ſtick, or delineates an outline intended for a human being.

The genius of theſe ſavages may be pronounced truly original; and this is evinced by their carvings of heads and figures on the Weſtern coaſt of America, from California Northward. Thoſe can hardly be ſaid to reſemble the human face divine. They are marked by the moſt ſhocking diſproportion of features, and the heads have tufts of coarſe hair faſtened on them, with the teeth of animals ſet between the lips.

A figure, ſeated, with a child upon the knees, in a cradle very like a coffin; and another, naked, feeding an infant, cannot be called reſemblances of Nature.

Equally miſerable are thoſe from a *morai*, or burial-place, in the Sandwich Iſlands.

A baſon, hollowed and rounded with the greateſt geometrical truth, is ſupported by two figures; one of which conſiſts of a breaſt and arms only, with a head

head of the monkey-ſhape, whoſe mouth extends from the noſe to the chin, and from ear to ear ſet with teeth of bone. The other has a *little* body, and a pair of feet, on which he ſtands; the arms hold the baſon, but it reſts upon his fellow's back, who *ſtands* upon his arms. This extraordinary perſonage has a ſet of teeth.

A bowl to hold *cava*, a liquor prepared in a moſt diſguſting manner, near five feet diameter, and of one ſolid piece of wood, hollowed with great labour and ingenuity, and quite as well done as any London artiſan could have made it.

Their weapons do their talents in carving greater credit, for they are generally very much laboured, and exhibit many interlaced and very curious little ornaments; and their make and weight is calculated for the moſt miſchievous effects upon their adverſaries heads and limbs.

Others are carved in the rudeſt manner poſſible, and are horrid in appearance.

One ſpecimen of ornamental carving ſhould be noticed, which is a kind of pierced pedeſtal, with four feet, one at each corner, and a ſquare prop or block in the middle. This ſupports a pierced lozenge; on which are four other feet, with a fluted band acroſs the ends, and two other ſupports, making an angle with the table on them; at each end of which are figures, back to back, that are like baboons rather than men.

To aſcend from their repreſentations of men to thoſe of their deities; here we find none of thoſe exalted ideas which might be ſuppoſed to inſpire a rational creature. On the contrary, they are the imagined likeneſs of infernal ſpirits; and, while we admire the ingenuity of the execution, wonder is excited how very near Art has approached Genius without coaleſcing with her.

They are buſts, uniformly woven with red feathers, except a border at the baſe of yellow, a tuft of the ſame colour on the largeſt head, and a pair of yellow lips to one. The eye-brows are all black; the eye-balls enormous pieces of mother-of-pearl, and the pupils are little globes of black wood. Of the rows of real teeth of fiſh or animals two have depreſſed corners, and are of monſtrous extent, giving an air of grief, attended by an expreſſion of ſavage wildneſs.

The largeſt is without hair, but another has a great deal of black.

The third has a ſhocking ſet of diſtorted features, with the eyes and mouth carried quite into the temples. This has a kind of plume, brought from the back of the head down to the ſpace between the eyes, which is compoſed of white feathers, a border, and ſprinkling of red, intermixed in lozenges.

Behind

Behind the above are five caps; the largeſt woven on a coarſe cloth, and made to cover the back part of the neck and great part of the face. The feathers are of yellow, red, and black, diſpoſed in ſtripes; but the prevailing colour is red. A border of the ſame ſurrounds the edges. A large round bandeau, or wreath, woven ſpirally, with red, yellow, and black feathers, encircles the head; and the plume is of larger yellow feathers, erect.

Another is of ſcarlet feathers, faſtened on a cap of very neat baſket-work, with a border in front of yellow and black, and a red plume with yellow on the top.

The caſe in which thoſe helmets or caps are contained incloſes ſeveral mantles. One compoſed of long large feathers, and another of very ſmall ones, are moſt worthy of notice. The latter has a ground of crimſon, with a yellow border, and one croſs ſtripe of the ſame colour, with five yellow circles between the ſtripe and border. The back is nearly filled by two yellow triangles, joined at the points.

The other mantle is of long dark green and purple feathers, with a border on the top of red and yellow triangles. The whole contents of this caſe are from the Sandwich Iſlands.

Head-dreſſes from the Marqueſas. Thoſe appear dull after examining the magnificent dreſs of the Sandwich gentry.

A bandeau, moſt ingeniouſly adorned by a circle of mother-of-pearl; with a thin piece of tortoiſe-ſhell placed on it, fancifully pierced, ſhewing the bright ſubſtance through it; and mother-of-pearl on the centre, with other pierced tortoiſe-ſhell on the edges. The two ends of the plaited band have wedge-ſhaped ornaments of the ſame deſcription.

Another, with a large front of mother-of-pearl faſtened on a plait; ſet with long feathers, in a manner rather fanciful.

Several more are curious, but inelegant; particularly one with a projecting front of bone and wood; the latter carved with large diſtorted figures of men, ſupported by ſmaller figures on their ſides.

Several ſmall ornaments compoſed of feathers.

Fans, or ſhelters from the rays of the ſun, are extremely ingenious. Two of thoſe are wonderfully well wove or plaited.

Adzes, a deſcription of tool uſed chiefly by our ſhip-carpenters, for ſmoothing large timbers after the axe. Thoſe are ſteel with us; but of ſtone with theſe people, to whom iron was unknown till introduced by Europeans; who might, before it became too plenty for ſucceſsful traffick, have obtained for a nail what

would coſt pounds in England. The adzes are tied on their handles, inſtead of the handles being let into them as with us.

A gourd, curiouſly carved. Thoſe they uſe for veſſels to contain fluids.

Cloth, in conſiderable quantities, very like coarſe calico.

A large caſe of articles from the Friendly Iſlands.

Cava baſons, or bowls. One circular-ſhaped, like an antient ſhield. Another, oval. Both of hard poliſhed wood.

The moſt extraordinary articles in this collection are the pillows, which might be examined fifty times by an European without diſcovering their uſe. We ſelect the ſofteſt poſſible ſubſtances for the ſupport of our heads during the hours of repoſe; but theſe poor ſavages, inſtead of folding their cloaths for this purpoſe, hollow long pieces of hard wood, which are ſupported at the ends by pierced feet. One of them is inlaid with creſcents of bone.

Hatchets ſhould be noticed by the viſitor, as ſhewing the uncouth inſtruments with which their labours in wood are commenced.

This caſe contains a number of very ſmall and curious domeſtic utenſils, far too numerous for particulariſing.

Nets, lines, and fiſhing-hooks.

Little models of canoes.

Ornaments and inſignia. Some of the latter, made of bone, and worn on the arm, are marks of high diſtinction, and as highly valued as our red and blue rib-bands, ſtars and garters.

A tortoiſe-ſhell chain, with 28 circular links.

Plaits, in various figures and colours, partly uſeful and partly ornamental; and ſtrings of beads.

Muſical inſtruments. Thoſe which reſemble our flutes are uſed in a moſt extraordinary manner by the Otaheitans. They have but two ſtops. The performer applies the inſtrument to one noſtril, and cloſes the other with his thumb; and thus fills the flute literally by a naſal ſound.

Belts, twiſted, of the materials before-mentioned, exactly like our half-inch ropes, of alternate fawn colour and black.

Long lines plaited, and a vaſt variety of curious twiſting and interweaving of graſſes. Some are like bottoms of little baſkets, ſet with bone and ſhells, connected by ſtrings in the moſt ingenious manner.

Baſket-

Baſket-work. The only deficiency in thoſe works is the inelegance of the outlines; the texture is delicately beautiful, and far ſuperior to our manufactures of the ſame kind. The North American Indians are equally remarkable for their ingenuity in this art.

A triangular web, to ſcreen the head from the ſun, is very curious.

Cloths. Thoſe are neatly figured, but not equal to the produce of the Sandwich Iſlands.

OTAHEITE.

Specimens of their bags. Some are like the Ruſſia matting, others more laboured in the interlacings; but all are neatly executed.

A wooden bludgeon, ſomething like a butcher's cleaver, but a great deal thicker. Weapons like adzes, of ſtone.

Fiſh-hooks, from the largeſt ſize, of wood, to the ſmalleſt, of bone, mother-of-pearl, &c. But few of thoſe are barbed. They generally form nearly an oval.

A garden ſpade, of an angular ſharp ſlate-ſtone, tied to a wooden handle.

A ſhuttle, of wood, the prongs of which nearly meet.

A dried bread-fruit. The tree which produces this uſeful fruit grows to the height of a ſmall oak; the leaves are about eighteen inches in length, deeply ſinuated, and reſembling a fig-leaf, producing when broken a milky juice. The eatable part of the fruit lies between the ſkin and the core; it is a white ſubſtance, and not unlike new bread. This is cut in pieces, and roaſted or boiled. The taſte is inſipid, and is compared to that produced by our wheaten loaves mixed with the Jeruſalem artichoke.

Adzes and hatchets. Thoſe are very like the tools of the Sandwich iſlanders.

Specimens of their baſket-work.

A caſe in the North-eaſt corner of this room contains a number of moſt intereſting and curious articles.

The moſt conſpicuous, and unuſual, is the habit of ceremony uſed by the chief mourner at an Otaheitan funeral.

The body, after the proceſſion, is placed on a floor, faſtened two-thirds of the height of four poles ſet upright in the earth, with a covering of cloth; which is ſecured from the weather by a little roof, and the body is thus left to decay.

The firſt glance on the fawn-coloured cloth which compoſes this habit conveys the idea of our kerſeymere, though fabricated as has been already deſcribed. The front is ſet in rows with circular buttons; over which the cloth is drawn up, in

the manner of a feſtoon, to each hip. Above this, a kind of belt, of cloth marbled with red, and a red border, ſurrounds the body.

The breaſt-plate is a creſcent of wood, coloured black, extending to the top of the ſhoulders; with a ſhell of mother-of-pearl, ſet with dark feathers on each. On the front of the creſcent are three large ſhells of mother-of-pearl; and from it depend ſixteen rows of narrow pieces of mother-of-pearl, faſtened together at the ends.

The neck is covered by two ſhells, forming a circle; and the place of the face by two others, making an oval; to which are faſtened long white feathers, making ſomething more than a ſemicircular nimbus, the points of which reſt on the ſhells of the ſhoulders.

Behind the neck is a quantity of twiſted white and brown cord.

The arms are of green and purple changeable feathers.

In the back part of this caſe are ſuſpended ſeveral very curious coats, variouſly ornamented with furs, &c.

Further left is another caſe, which contains,

A boat-ſcoop. A proof of patient and ingenious labour. It is hollowed out of ſolid wood, and has a handle.

Peſtles, in the ſhape of a bell, with handles.

Raſps of fiſh-ſkins, &c. &c. &c.

A moſt elegantly-carved ſcoop, from New Zealand. The handle and rim of this is particularly rich.

Weapons. One exactly in the ſhape of a violin, and all calculated for the moſt murderous effect.

Two dried hands, belonging apparently to the ſame body; probably preſerved as tokens of triumph by ſome native over his vanquiſhed enemy. They have a ſingular tranſparent appearance; the colour that of poliſhed walnut-tree.

Specimens of articles from the Weſtern coaſt of America, from California Northward. Thoſe are, amongſt a vaſt number of others,

Baſket-works, full of ingenuity.

A ſcreen from the ſun, made of the feathers of the eagle, from Nootka Sound. This conſiſts of about half the quill, with the feathers ſtripped off, faſtened together ſide by ſide.

Quivers from Prince William's Sound. Hung with fringe, and an exact imitation of our livery-lace. They are variouſly ornamented. Some are ſhaped like the

the ſheath of a ſword. The arrows in ſome of thoſe are pointed with inſtruments of death, like lancets. The heads are feathered.

Bows. But little different from European.

A very ſingular baſon, in the form of a half-walnut; with a projecting border, inlaid with pieces of oval bone; and one on the ſide, dice-ſhaped.

Several ornamented ladles.

Model of a bow, from Tſchatka, on which is repreſented many of the employments of thoſe people.

Pouches; which are worthy of cloſe inſpection, for the neatneſs and elegance of the plaiting, and the curious figures on them.

In this caſe are two ſpecimens of bread. The firſt is made of pine-bark, and was brought from the North-weſt coaſt of America. Black and diſguſting. The other is like a cake, or rather an old piece of plaſter, impreſſed with figures. It is eaten by the inhabitants of Columbia river.

Plaited or woven caps. Thoſe are very curious and ſingular, with repreſentations of the whale-fiſhery in the texture.

On the walls are hundreds of large and intereſting ſpecimens of weapons of every deſcription, paddles for their canoes, &c. &c.

Drums. Some of thoſe are of the ſize of a keg, others rather larger, and one is ſix or ſeven feet in length. They are of hollowed trees, and are covered with ſharks ſkins inſtead of parchment; and the largeſt has a longitudinal aperture, into which a ſtick is introduced, and ſtruck on the ſides. This produces a loud hollow ſound, that muſt be heard at a very conſiderable diſtance in thoſe regions of ſilence.

In the centre of this room ſtands a model of a depoſitary for the dead, uſed by the Gaures or Perſians; which is ſo uncommon and extraordinary to an European, that a particular deſcription cannot fail of being intereſting to thoſe who have not an opportunity of examining it perſonally.

It is a circular erection of hewn ſtone, about 35 feet high and 90 in diameter, and not unlike the caſtle of St. Angelo at Rome, which was originally the mauſoleum of the Emperor Adrian, or like any circular keep or citadel of a caſtle.

Thoſe people prefer expoſure of their friends to the action of the ſun and the humidity of the atmoſphere, and to thoſe birds who chooſe to feed upon the bodies, to the more decent and proper method of committing them to the earth.

The

The building is ſecured from the curioſity of ſtrangers, and the body is only viſible to thoſe who go upon the depoſitary. It is perfectly plain; and formed by a baſement, with the upper part of ſmaller diameter. The only aperture is a door near the top of the wall, on the Eaſtern ſide, which opens upon the platform for the bodies. It is nearly ſquare, with a little circular elevation over it. The ſtrength of this is calculated to reſiſt any violence; and, to render it more ſecure, a perpendicular and three horizontal bars are placed without, and thoſe are ſecured to the ſill by two ſtrong chains, of three links each, on large ſtaples.

Within the baſement are two paſſages, which divide it into four parts; but there is no viſible entrance to them; neither do they appear to communicate with the platform for the bodies. Poſts and cords between them ſeem as if intended to direct or confine the paſſenger; who could not deviate without them, for every part ſurrounding the paſſages are repreſented as ſolid maſſes of maſonry.

The platform is in two diviſions. The outer one, conſequently the largeſt, is divided into 57 parts, each part but little larger than the body of a man. Thoſe are intended for males only. The other circle has 44 parts, appropriated for females; except 13, which are again divided into 26 parts, for children.

It ſhould be obſerved, that the diviſions tend to a centre; conſequently, all the receptacles bear a reſemblance to the antient ſtone coffin, and make thoſe for the women ſmaller than the men's. The platform deſcends inward, for the purpoſe of conveying away whatever filth rains may increaſe. To facilitate the paſſage of the water, grooves are cut from the feet of the male diviſions; which are continued through the raiſed ſides of the women's down to the edge of a reſervoir below, to which there are paſſages from the women's feet. By this contrivance the liquid is preſerved unmixed, till it falls ſomething more than the depth of one-third of the diameter of the building.

The centre is the great baſon, the pavement of which riſes in the middle, that the dripping may be confined to the ſides; through which are four grated paſſages, that convey the water into ſquare drains; that paſs it through the wall, into troughs, placed without, inclined, and like a covered waggon; thoſe reſt on cones, and within them the liquid is abſorbed by the earth.

A little watch-tower is appropriated to the purpoſe of aſcertaining certain ſuperſtitious facts

Beſides

Beſides theſe apartments, there are others with caſes of minerals, and foſſils of every beautiful variety; another with ſhells, petrifactions, &c. &c.; one for ſpecimens in ornithology; another for every variety of reptiles; and one for medals.

The baſement ſtory contains the largeſt and moſt repelling ſpecimens of Nature and Art.

The ponderous ſpoils of our Egyptian campaign are at preſent under two temporary ſheds, in the quadrangle. Of thoſe the huge baths and coffins covered with hieroglyphicks are the moſt intereſting. To which may be added, the deities, the enormous clenched hand, and excellent ram's head, in friable ſtone; together with coffins, fragments of grand columns, and two Romans in ſtatuary marble.

I cannot conclude this article without expreſſing my regret, that the oppoſition of *one* individual only prevented my ſeeing the Catalogues, from which I wiſhed to name ſeveral articles. Unfortunately, that individual has the care of thoſe manuſcripts. A man muſt have a brain ſuited to a Brobdignag to contain, correctly, the terms by which the articles in the Muſeum are deſignated.

ST.

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE.

THE pariſh of St. Botolph contained 4100 families, and 24,600 inhabitants, in 1710, according to the parliamentary return. The New View of London, 1708, ſays, there were then about 1000 houſes. If William Barwell, clerk, 1732, may be relied on, the number within and without the freedom was 2500.

At the recent enumeration in 1800 that part of the pariſh which is in the Tower diviſion contained 1097 houſes, 2793 males, 3360 females; total 6153: And the part within the limits of the City, 1171 houſes, all within the ward of Portſoken; 4161 males, 4528 females; total 8689.

Aldgate High-ſtreet, ſo named from the antient gate which for centuries divided it, the Minories, and Hounſditch, are the *principal* ſtreets. The firſt extends to a great width from the laſt, Eaſtward, and is a hay-market. The North ſide is an uniform collection of reſpectable ſhops, of various denominations; but the South for a conſiderable diſtance is particularly diſagreeable, and the ſlaughter-houſes of carcaſe-butchers, interſperſed with ſome retailers of meat. The architecture of theſe receptacles of filth and offal is antient and curious, with the whimſical decorations of our old plaſter buildings.

The entrance to the Minories was widened, a few years paſt, by the Corporation of London; and it is now a long, and ſtraight, and very reſpectable ſtreet, communicating with Tower Hill. According to Aggas's Map, the Minories was ſeparated from the ditch of the City wall by a range of gardens; on which ſide there were but a few houſes, and thoſe attached to Aldgate; but the Eaſtern appears to have had a continued row of buildings quite to the Croſs on Tower Hill, where bulls were baited.

At the ſame period Houndſditch had but four or five houſes, adjoining the ditch and ramparts; but was bounded by a garden wall from Aldgate to Biſhopſgate. The oppoſite had a complete row, whoſe backs opened to the fields. Such was the ſituation of the principal part of the diſtrict in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Excluſive of the above, this vaſt extent of ground now contains but ſix ſtreets. The remainder of the houſes, forming a number of lanes, courts, and alleys; ſome of which are very clean, and reſpectably inhabited, but the following names of ſeveral others will point out how they are occupied: Fireball-court, Petticoat-lane, Stony-lane, Maidenhead-alley, Breakneck-alley, Bellows-yard, Brimſtone-yard, Dark-entry, &c. &c.

Eaſt

Pubd. May 1 1800 by Malcolm Somers Place

Malcolm

Remains of Aldgate, Bethnal Green

Eaſt Smithfield, at preſent partially inhabited by perſons of the very loweſt deſcription, and the Victualling-office, occupy what was once the ſite of the Abbey of Grace, but properly Our Lady of Grace; founded by Edward III. 1349–50, for Ciſtertians, and made a royal free chapel, *in novo cemiterio eccleſie Trinitatis juxta Turrem Lond.* *. He endowed it with the manors of Graveſend, Leuches, Laybourne, Watringbury, and Gore, in Kent; and Gomſhull, in the county of Surrey.

Bykenor and Parroke, and the advowſon of the former church.

They had the Ram brewhouſe on Tower-hill, a meſſuage at the Salt-wharf, the rectory-houſe at Rotherhithe, the manor of Weſtmill, Hormed and Merdon, Herts, manor of Poplar, and Sandon, South Ham, Stepney, Stratford, &c. and in Enfield, Hadley, and Barnet, &c. †

William de Sanctâ Cruce, abbot of Gerondon, in the county of Leiceſter, was deſired by the King to preſide over his new foundation, at an appointment of 20l. a year, to ſupport him and the monks there abiding.

He intended to endow it with 1000 marks ‡.

"3 Rich. II. Perampl' confirm' de meſſuagiis, terr', et tenementis, et reddit', pro Abbate de Gratiis juxta Turrem London; que quidem Abbathia fundata fuit per Ed. III. in anno 24°, regni ſui."

Abbot William was ſummoned to a convocation at St. Frideſwideſly's, Oxford, 23 Nov. 1407 §; to another 4 May 1437 §.

A penſion of 66l. 18s. 4d. to Henry Moore, late abbot.

John Langton, abbot, had the Pope's diſpenſation; and was preſented by Sir John Lovel to the church of Stoke D'Aubeney, 2 May, 1493 ‖. He was preſented by the Abbot and Convent of Pipewell to the church of Geddington, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, on the reſignation of William Preſton, 28 Aug. 1494 **.

Robert 21 Henry VI. (1443). Perhaps Robert Wells, who occurs 26 Henry VI. (1448).

John was abbot 34 Henry VI. †† (1456).

Thomas 7 Edward IV. (1468).

Edmund 20 Edward IV. (1481).

John 1488.

Richard 1513 or 1523.

Abbot Heſtry, 1529 ‡‡.

* Pat. 24 Edw. III. † Tanner, 320. ‡ Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, 268. § Reg. London. ‖ Reg. Smith, biſhop of Lincoln. ** Reg. Ruſſel. †† See Year-books 34 Henry VI. Trin. 12. ‡‡ Reg. Ruſſel.

Henry VIII. ſuppreſſed it in the 30th year of his reign. He afterwards granted the manor of Wateringbury, parcel of the poſſeſſions, to Sir Richard Southwell; with the manor of Chekering, Suffolk, parcel of Wingfield college, belonging to the Abbey; that of Fowlks, Kent, part of the ſame poſſeſſions; and Charte, in the latter county.

June 14, 32 Henry VIII. Clayhill marſh, Newington, Kent, was granted by the King to Sir Thomas Wyat; rent 4s.

The valuation at the Diſſolution was 546*l.*; and the ſite was granted 34 Henry VIII. to Sir Arthur Darco.

The church of St. Botolph, ſituated within a large area uſed as a burial-ground, at the North-eaſt angle of High-ſtreet and Hounſditch, was preſented to the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, by the heirs of the thirteen Knights to whom King Edgar had given the ſoke of Knighten guild, now termed Portſoken ward. This gift was confirmed by William Sanctæ Mariæ, biſhop of London, between the years 1189 and 1221; and Pope Innocent III. granted his confirmation ſoon after; including the chapels of St. Catharine and St. Michael, in the church-yard of the priory, upon condition that two of the canons of the Holy Trinity ſhould celebrate divine ſervice within them; which they did for ages, and until the monaſtery was diſſolved, when the church of St. Botolph devolved to the Crown. From that period the rectory was conveyed, by royal grants, to various perſons, till it finally came into the family of Kynaſton.

"A letter to the pariſhioners of St. Botolph, Aldgate, ſhewing the uſe and neceſſity of paying Eaſter offerings, now reſtored to the pariſh miniſter. By S. B. * 1700," 12°. Mr. B. hereby gives up his right of 2d. per head to Mr. Kennet, the miniſter †.

In 1706 Samuel Brewſter, jun. eſq. impropriator, and Sarah his wife, with other perſons, parties, demiſed certain grounds, parcel of this rectory, to the then Churchwardens, for 500 years; the Churchwardens agreeing to diſcharge all ſuch ſums of money as then were, or might be, rated on Samuel Brewſter, his heirs or aſſigns; or on the rectory impropriate of the pariſh; or on the tithes or profits belonging to it, in reſpect of poor's rates or parochial duties (aids to the Crown excepted); and would indemnify Samuel Brewſter, his heirs and aſſigns, of and from the ſame. In the year 1728 Thomas Kynaſton, clerk, purchaſed the fee and inheritance.

* Q. if the Author of "Collectanea Eccleſiaſtica, 1752?"

† Brit. Top. I. p. 618.

The

The following act of parliament was paſſed in 1746-7.

" An Act for Sale of the Rectory of Saint Buttolph without Aldgate, London, the Eſtate of Thomas Kynaſton, Clerk, compriſed in his Marriage-Settlement; and for purchaſing another Eſtate, to be ſettled to the Uſes of the ſaid Settlement.

" Whereas by indentures of leaſe and releaſe, bearing date reſpectively the 27th and 29th days of January, in the year of our Lord 1732, the releaſe being tripartite, and made, or mentioned to be made, between the Rev. Thomas Kynaſton, of the pariſh of St. Paul Covent Garden, in the county of Middleſex, clerk, of the firſt part; Suſanna Torriano, of London, gentlewoman, of the ſecond part; and John Torriano, of London, eſq. and John Whiſhaw, of the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn, gentleman, of the third part; in conſideration of a marriage then intended, and which ſoon after took effect, and was ſolemniſed, between the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton and Suſanna Torriano, and of the marriage portion of the ſaid Suſanna therein mentioned; and for other conſiderations in the ſaid indenture tripartite expreſſed; he the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton did grant, releaſe, and convey, unto the ſaid John Torriano and John Whiſhaw, and their heirs, all that the rectory of St. Buttolph without Aldgate, London; and alſo all and all manner of tenths, tythes, oblations, obventions, altarages, offerings, rights, duties, and other profits and commodities whatſoever, to the ſaid rectory belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining; and alſo all and ſingular houſes, buildings, yards, backſides, commodities, advantages, glebe, emoluments, and hereditaments, whatſoever to the ſaid rectory belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining, or then or at any time thentofore accounted, known, accepted, or reputed, as part, parcel, or member, thereof; except all that late ſhop and cellar under the ſame in the High-ſtreet, and adjoining to the Eaſt end of the South aile of the ſaid pariſh church of St. Buttolph without Aldgate, London; and all that late room over the ſame ſhop lately called the Veſtry-room, together with the yard behind the ſaid late ſhop, and the cellar under the ſame; which ſaid late ſhop, cellar, and room, were lately converted into a dwelling-houſe, and then or then lately was in the occupation of Charles Reynolds, ſhoemaker: and except alſo, all that late watch-houſe, engine-houſe, and coal-houſe, adjoining to the Weſt end of the ſteeple of the ſaid church; and alſo all that piece of waſte-ground, containing by eſtimation, from North to South, near Hounſditch, 37 feet of aſſiſe, little more or leſs, and lying between the paſſage leading from the Weſt ſide of the ſaid church into Houndſditch, and the ſaid coal-houſe; which ſaid watch-houſe, engine-houſe, and coal-houſe, were then lately pulled down, and converted into a ſhop or ſhops, ſome time in the occupation of Thomas Smith, ſaleſman, and then or then late of John Crowder, ſaleſman; and over the ſaid ſhop or ſhops is erected a large room, then uſed for a charity-ſchool, and under the ſame is a large vault built: all which excepted premiſes were therein mentioned to have been by indentures of leaſe and releaſe, bearing date reſpectively the 21ſt and 22d days of December, anno Domini 1714, the releaſe being tripartite, and made, or mentioned to be made, between Samuel Brewſter and Mary Stephens, widow, of the firſt part; Charles Cox, of Lincoln's-inn, eſq. and William Melmoth, of Lincoln's-inn aforeſaid, eſq. of the ſecond part; and Chriſtopher Brewſter, of London, gentleman, of the third part, granted and conveyed to the ſaid Charles Cox and William Melmoth, and their heirs, upon the ſeveral truſts therein particularly mentioned: and the ſame premiſes were by ſeveral meſne conveyances in the law come to and veſted in Samuel Heckford of Clement's-inn, gentleman; and alſo except and reſerved out of the ſaid indenture of releaſe unto the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton, his heirs and aſſigns, the right and power of nominating and appointing the pariſh miniſter or ſtipendiary clerk or chaplain, into and for the pariſh and pariſh church of St. Buttolph without Aldgate, London, and the reverſion

ſion and reverſions, remainder and remainders, rents, iſſues, and yearly and other profits whatſoever, of all and ſingular the ſaid premiſes; to hold unto the ſaid John Torriano and John Whiſhaw, and their heirs, to the ſeveral uſes, and for the ſeveral intents and purpoſes therein mentioned and expreſſed: that is to ſay, to the uſe of the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton, and his heirs, until the ſaid intended marriage ſhall take effect; and immediately after the ſolemniſation thereof, to the uſe of the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton, and his aſſigns, for his life, without impeachment of waſte; with remainder to the ſaid John Torriano, and his heirs, for the life of the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton; upon truſt to preſerve the contingent remainders; and from and after the deceaſe of the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton, to the uſe, intent, and purpoſe, that the ſaid Suſanna Torriano (in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton) and her aſſigns, ſhould and might yearly, during her natural life, have, receive, take, and enjoy, one annuity or yearly rent-charge of 200l. to be iſſuing, payable, and going out of the ſaid rectory, tythes, hereditaments, and premiſes, and to be paid quarterly, free from all taxes and deductions whatſoever; and which, with the ſettlement and aſſignment of five ſeveral annuities, or yearly ſums, of 50l. 50l. 40l. 50l. and 10l. *per annum*, payable out of his Majeſty's Exchequer, for the reſidue of five ſeveral terms of 99 years, made by the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton, by indenture tripartite, bearing even date with the ſaid indenture of releaſe, and made or mentioned to be made between the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton, of the firſt part; the ſaid Suſanna Torriano, of the ſecond part; and the ſaid John Torriano, and John Whiſhaw, of the third part, was in full for the jointure of the ſaid Suſanna Torriano, and in bar of dower, with powers of diſtreſs, and entry upon, and perception of the rents and profits of the ſaid rectory, tythes, and premiſes, for the better ſecuring the ſaid annuity, or yearly rent-charge of 200l.: and as to the ſaid rectory, tythes, and premiſes (ſubject to the ſaid annuity or yearly rent-charge, and the remedies for recovering the ſame) to the uſe of the ſaid John Torriano and John Whiſhaw, their executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, for the term of 99 years, without impeachment of waſte, upon truſt, for the better ſecuring the due payment of the ſaid annuity or yearly rent-charge of 200l. to the ſaid Suſanna Torriano for her life, as aforeſaid, and ſubject to and charged with the ſaid term of 99 years, to the uſe of the firſt and every other ſon of the body of the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton, on the body of the ſaid Suſanna Torriano to be begotten, ſucceſſively in tail male, with remainder to the right heirs of the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton for ever; with a power therein contained for the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton during his life, or ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhould be in the poſſeſſion of the premiſes, to grant leaſes thereof for any term not exceeding 21 years, ſo as ſuch leaſe or leaſes be not made diſpuniſhable of waſte, and ſo as the beſt and moſt improved yearly rent be reſerved, without taking any fine:

And whereas the ſaid marriage between the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton and Suſanna Torriano was ſoon afterwards had and ſolemniſed; and the ſaid Suſanna is ſince dead, leaving iſſue by the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton her huſband, only one child, namely, Thomas Kynaſton the younger, an infant, now of the age of 13 years or thereabouts: that the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the elder is not only, under the limitations of the ſaid ſettlement, now ſeiſed of the ſaid rectory of St. Buttolph, with the appurtenances, as tenant for life, with remainder to the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the younger in tail male, with remainder to himſelf in fee-ſimple, but is alſo ſeiſed or intitled, in fee-ſimple, to the advowſon or right of nominating a pariſh miniſter, or ſtipendiary clerk or chaplain, in and for the ſaid pariſh of St. Buttolph without Aldgate, ſo excepted out of the ſaid ſettlement; and is now alſo poſſeſſed of the ſaid living, as pariſh miniſter, or ſtipendiary clerk or chaplain, in and for the ſaid pariſh:

"And whereas the ſaid pariſh of St. Buttolph without Aldgate is a very large, extenſive, and populous pariſh, and the tythes, dues, and profits, of the ſaid rectory, conſiſt chiefly of ſundry ſmall yearly ſums, chargeable upon and payable by the inhabitants of the ſaid pariſh, many of whom are

in

in very low and indigent circumſtances, and the collecting and receiving the ſame is not only attended with great trouble and expence, but many of them are frequently loſt, either from the indigence and diſability of ſeveral of the pariſhioners liable to pay the ſame, or from an unwillingneſs in the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the elder to make uſe of ſuch remedies as are abſolutely neceſſary for the recovery of his juſt dues; and, under theſe circumſtances, and on theſe conſiderations, the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the elder, and the ſaid John Torriano, who is uncle of the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the infant, are willing and deſirous that the ſaid rectory ſhould be ſold and diſpoſed of: and, in order to promote and facilitate ſuch ſale, and out of the regard which the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the elder hath for the intereſt of his ſon, and for making a more ample proviſion for him, he the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the elder hath propoſed, and is willing and deſirous, that the ſaid advowſon or right of nominating a miniſter or chaplain to the ſaid church ſhall be ſold, together with the ſaid rectory; and that the money ariſing by ſuch ſale ſhall be laid out in the purchaſe of lands and hereditaments in fee-ſimple, to be ſettled to ſo many of the uſes limited by the ſaid marriage ſettlement as are now exiſting, or capable of taking effect; and the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the elder and John Torriano are ſatisfied and convinced, that the carrying the ſaid propoſal into execution would be a conſiderable advantage to the ſaid infant, and produce a better and more certain income for him than the profits of the ſaid rectory, after the death of the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the elder:

But as the ſame cannot be effected, by reaſon of the infancy of the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the younger, without the aid and authority of an act of parliament:

Therefore your Majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubjects, the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the elder, for himſelf, and on behalf of the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the infant, his only child, and the ſaid John Torriano, the uncle of the ſaid infant,

Do moſt humbly beſeech your moſt excellent Majeſty,

that it may be enacted; and be it enacted, by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that all that the ſaid rectory of St. Buttolph without Aldgate, London, and alſo all and all manner of tenths, tythes, oblations, obventions, altarages, offerings, rights, duties, and other profits and commodities whatſoever, to the ſaid rectory belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining; and alſo all and ſingular other the hereditaments and premiſes compriſed in, and ſettled, limited, conveyed, and aſſured, or mentioned or intended to be ſettled, limited, conveyed and aſſured by the ſaid recited marriage ſettlement, and not excepted or reſerved, or intended to be excepted or reſerved thereout, and the reverſion and reverſions, remainder and remainders, rents, iſſues and profits of the ſame rectory and premiſes, ſo compriſed in the ſame ſettlement; and alſo all that the advowſon (or right and power of nominating the pariſh miniſter, or ſtipendiary clerk or chaplain, into and for the ſaid pariſh and pariſh church of St. Bottolph without Aldgate), ſo excepted out of the ſaid marriage ſettlement, and thereby reſerved to the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the elder, his heirs and aſſigns, ſhall, from and after the 25th day of March, 1747, be ſettled upon, and veſted in, and the ſame are hereby from thenceforth ſettled upon, and veſted in, the ſaid John Torriano and John Whiſhaw, their heirs and aſſigns, to the uſe of them the ſaid John Torriano and John Whiſhaw, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, freed and diſcharged, and abſolutely exempted and indemnified as to ſuch part of the premiſes hereby veſted, as are compriſed in the ſaid marriage ſettlement, of, from, and againſt, all the eſtates, uſes, truſts, and limitations, powers, proviſoes, remainders, and contingencies, in and by the ſame ſettlement limited, created, expreſſed, and declared, of and concerning

cerning the ſame; upon truſt nevertheleſs, and to the intent and purpoſe, that they the ſaid John Torriano and John Whiſhaw, and the ſurvivor of them, and the heirs of ſuch ſurvivor, ſhall and do, by and with the conſent and approbation of the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the father, if living, or, if he ſhould be then dead, of their own authority, ſell and convey the ſaid rectory, advowſon, or right of nomination, and other the premiſes ſo veſted by this act, either entirely, or in parcels, unto any perſon or perſons that ſhall be willing to purchaſe the ſame, for the moſt money, and beſt price and prices that they can get for the ſame; and alſo ſhall and do lay out, apply and diſpoſe of the money ariſing by ſuch ſale or ſales in one or more purchaſe or purchaſes of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in fee-ſimple, in poſſeſſion, free from incumbrances; and alſo ſhall and do, immediately after ſuch purchaſe or purchaſes ſhall be ſo made, ſettle, convey and aſſure the lands, tenements and hereditaments ſo to be purchaſed, to, for, upon, and ſubject to ſuch and ſo many of the uſes, eſtates, truſts, powers, proviſoes, and limitations, in and by the ſaid recited indenture of releaſe limited, expreſſed and declared, of and concerning the ſaid rectory and tythes, as ſhall be then exiſting, undetermined, and capable of taking effect; and alſo upon this further truſt, that they the ſaid John Torriano and John Wiſhaw, and the ſurvivor of them, and his heirs, ſhall and do permit and ſuffer the rents, iſſues, and profits of the ſaid premiſes ſo veſted in them and their heirs, in truſt, to be ſold, until ſuch ſale ſhall be thereof made, as aforeſaid, to be had, received and taken by the perſon and perſons, to whom the ſame premiſes are, by the ſaid recited indenture of releaſe, limited, as afore mentioned, and who ſhould and ought to receive the ſame rents, iſſues and profits reſpectively, in caſe this act had never been made.

And it is hereby further declared and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that in the mean time, after the ſale and conveyance of the premiſes hereby veſted in truſt to be ſold, as aforeſaid, and until ſuch lands, tenements and hereditaments, hereby directed to be purchaſed with the money ariſing by ſuch ſale and ſales can be purchaſed accordingly, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid John Torriano and John Wiſhaw, or the ſurvivor of them, and his heirs, by and with the conſent and approbation of the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the father, if living, or, if he ſhall be then dead, of their own authority, to place out the money ariſing by ſuch ſale and ſales upon the public funds, or on government or real ſecurity, at intereſt; and alſo from time to time, with the like approbation and conſent, to call in the principal money ſo to be placed out, and to place out the ſame, at intereſt, upon new or other ſecurities of the like nature; and that the intereſt ariſing and to be produced from ſuch ſecurities, ſhall be paid to ſuch perſon or perſons, as would be intitled to the rents and profits of the lands and hereditaments hereby directed to be purchaſed, in caſe the ſame were purchaſed and ſettled purſuant to this act.

And, for promoting and facilitating the ſale of the premiſes for the purpoſes of this act; it is hereby further enacted and declared, that the receipt or receipts of the ſaid John Torriano and John Wiſhaw, or the ſurvivor of them, or the heirs of ſuch ſurvivor, under his or their hand or hands reſpectively, ſhall be a ſufficient diſcharge to the purchaſor or purchaſors of the premiſes hereby veſted to be ſold, as aforeſaid, or any part thereof, and to their reſpective heirs, executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, for ſo much of the ſaid purchaſe-money for which ſuch receipt or receipts ſhall be given; and that, after ſuch receipt or receipts, the ſaid purchaſor or purchaſors, their heirs, executors and aſſigns reſpectively, ſhall be, and are here abſolutely acquitted and diſcharged of and from the ſame; and he, ſhe, they or any of them, after ſuch receipt or receipts, ſhall not be anſwerable or accountable for any loſs, miſapplication or nonapplication of the ſaid purchaſe money, or any part thereof.

" Provided

" Provided always, and be it hereby further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid John Torriano and John Wiſhaw ſhall not, nor ſhall either of them, or the heirs, executors or adminiſtrators of either of them, be anſwerable or accountable for any money to be received by virtue of, or under the truſts hereby declared, any otherwiſe than each perſon for ſuch ſum or ſums of money as he ſhall reſpectively actually receive; and that they ſhall not be anſwerable or accountable for the acts, receipts, neglects, or defaults, of the other of them: and alſo that they the ſaid John Torriano and John Whiſhaw, their reſpective heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, ſhall and may, out of the rents and profits of the premiſes hereby veſted in them in truſt, to be ſold, or out of the money ariſing by the ſale thereof, retain to and reimburſe themſelves for all the coſts, charges, damages, and expences, that they reſpectively ſhall or may ſuſtain or be put unto in and about the execution of the truſts hereby in them repoſed.

Saving always to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and to all and every other perſon and perſons, bodies politic and corporate, their reſpective heirs, ſucceſſors, executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns (other than and except the ſame Thomas Kynaſton the elder, and his heirs, and the ſaid Thomas Kynaſton the infant, and the heirs male of his body, and all other perſons claiming or intitled to any eſtate, uſe, truſt, or intereſt, by virtue of, or under the, ſaid recited marriage ſettlement), all ſuch right, title, intereſt, claim, and demand, of, in, out of, and to the ſaid rectory, tythes, advowſon, or right and power of nomination, and other hereditaments and premiſes hereby veſted in truſt, to be ſold, as aforeſaid, every or any part thereof, as they, every or any of them, had before the paſſing this act, or could or might have had and enjoyed, in caſe this act had never been made.

The church pays no firſt fruits or tenths.

The profits in 1636 were eſtimated at 560l. and 1732 at 700l. *per annum.*

Sir John Saunderſon, ſtipend 6l. 13s. 4d. goods 14l. fined 40s.*

Stowe, edition 1603, mentions that Henry Jorden founded a chantry, but ſays nothing of the endowment. Newcourt adds a ſecond, for the ſoul of John Romany, of great antiquity; to which a chaplain was admitted 1365, preſented by Adam Burg, then mayor of London.

The official book records thoſe of, Thomas Weſton, who " gave, to find a prieſt to ſing maſs, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 5l. 6s. 8d.;" and, Alexander Sprott and John Grace, who gave, by will, to find a prieſt and one obit, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 22l. 15s. 4d.†

* Tonſtall.

† The chantries, which were generally annexed to churches, had each of them a ſeparate, generally landed, eſtate. They were given to the King by the Parliament in December 1547, though not without much oppoſition, as well from Proteſtants as Papiſts; and theſe were the laſt remnant of that immenſe maſs of property which had been wreſted from the Romiſh clergy in the courſe of the laſt 15 years. James Clarke, in a letter to the Earl of Shrewſbury, March 27, 1541, ſays, " Sir Walter Mildmaye and Kellwaye, another who is of my Lord Protector's Counſaile, are in commiſſion for the ſale of all chantries, and other hoſpitals and colleges. They ſet at Mr. Mildmaye's every day; and ſuch importunate heaving for houſes in London hath not the like been ſeen; 20 years and 30 years purchaſe is nothing almoſt; ſuch a ſtir is among the citizens in purchaſing one another's houſe over his head, that well is he that purchaſeth higheſt. Undoubted the ſale of the City will be a great thing as hath been heard of." Lodge's Illuſtrations of Britiſh Hiſtory, vol. I. p. 123.

CURATES

CURATES ſince 1700.

Dr. Kennett, archdeacon of Huntingdon, *circa* 1708.

Thomas Kynaſton, clerk, M. A. March —, 1729.

Robert Wright, M. A. inſtituted Nov. 7, 1765, died 1783.

Thomas Jackſon *, D. D. Dec. 29, 1783; canon reſidentiary of St. Paul's, King's chaplain, and rector of Yarrington, co. Somerſet; reſigned 1796; died Dec. 4, 1797.

Henry Hutton, M. A. Nov. 1796.

The Rev. Benjamin Pratt, A. M. 16 years curate of this church, purchaſed the rectory of Grinſted by Ongar; and, dying 1715, left it in truſt to the Biſhop of London for the time being, to preſent firſt his intimate friend, who it is believed was William Tredwell Bull, 1724, and ever after the curate of Aldgate, provided he be a batchelor. The preſent rector is the Rev. W. H. Warren, preſented 1794.

The church is ſuppoſed to have been built about the time of William the Conqueror. In 1418 an aile to be dedicated to St. Katharine, a chapel to the bleſſed Mary, and a new ſteeple, were directed to be made by the will of Robert Burford, a rich bell-founder of the pariſh; but, according to Stowe, the whole or part of the church was rebuilt by the Prior and Convent, its patrons; whoſe arms were on the ſtone-work. This worthy old citizen complains, that in his time the building was incumbered with many galleries and ſeats, through thegre at increaſe of population †. That church became ſo completely ruinous about the middle of the laſt century, that an act was obtained to erect the preſent; which is a plain brick ſtructure, with a ſteeple at the South end, by no means handſome, finiſhed 1744. Contrary to eſtabliſhed cuſtom, St. Botolph ſtands nearly due North and South, and has the altar at the former end. Upon entering the church, we find within Tuſcan pillars and pilaſters, which reſt on double pedeſtals, and ſupport an horizontal cieling, with plain pannels; and clumſy galleries on the Eaſt, Weſt, and South ſides. The organ, in the latter, has a plain caſe; ornamented, however, with four pretty cherubs. Behind it is a ſecond gallery, for the St. Botolph, Aldgate, firſt Proteſtant pariſh-ſchool; founded and endowed 1710, by Sir John Caſs, knight and alderman.

The altar-table is of veined marble, ſupported by a gilt frame, with a ſhield in front, inſcribed, "*Deo et Eccleſiæ*, 1787." The rails are of iron ſcrolls, partly gilt; and the pavement, elevated one ſtep, is covered by a Wilton carpet; which is very common throughout the churches in London. The baſement and

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 1075. † Stowe, p. 118.

back

back of the altar-piece repreſents porphyry; and the two Corinthian pillars and pilaſters lapis lazuli, with gilt capitals and baſes. The pillars ſupport an arched pediment; and within two painted boys is a tablet, inſcribed, "Glory to God on high." On the pediment are three vaſes, and one on each of the pilaſters. The centre and external intercolumniation contain the uſual tablets. The carvings above and beneath thoſe are very taſteful.

The reading-deſk is a Tuſcan pedeſtal; the pulpit, facing it, has a plain outline; and ſtands againſt a fluted Corinthian pillar, on the capital of which is the ſounding-board, neatly inlaid with a Glory, emanating from the Hebrew word Jehovah, and Cherubim at the corners. The pannels are ornamented with nimbus, I. H. S. the Bible, Dove, &c.

The font is a plain marble baſon, with a Corinthian temple by way of cover.

The windows, arched and Venetian, are very clumſy. One of the latter, immediately over the altar, is cloſed, and a curtain painted on it. Above are tolerable pictures of the Annunciation and a Holy Family.

Monuments.

Cloſe to the altar:

"In a vault underneath the North end of this church lieth the body of the Reverend Michael Hallings, M. A. ſecretary to the Society for promoting Chriſtian knowledge, and more than 20 years curate of this pariſh. An exemplary and orthodox prieſt, a true ſon of the Church of England, of great ſimplicity of manners, and no leſs integrity of heart. He died April 7, A.D. 1786, ætatis 50."

On a pillar facing the reading-deſk:

"Subtus jacet in ſepulchro ſibi ſuiſque proprio Maria Hallifax, Reverendi B. Hallifax uxor dilectiſſima. Obiit Jan. 24, A. D. 1798, æt. ſuæ 80. Hoc marmor poſuit Benjamin. Hallifax, S. T. P. Cublingtoniæ in agro Buck. Rector, et apud Londinenſes per annos 37 Greſhamenſis prælector in Sacrâ Theologiâ 1802."

On the Weſt wall, a curtain, in marble, inſcribed to Benjamin Pratt, A. M. curate 16 years, and died 1715. Captain Robert Silk, 1701–2. His Lady, 1689.

A little niche in the Eaſt wall admits the buſt of Robert Dow, eſq. who is repreſented with a forked beard, whiſkers, black cap, and a gown over a red

doublet, with ruffs on his neck and arms; the hands croſſed on a ſcull. This gentleman died in 1612, aged 89 years; was very charitable, and gave the pariſh of St. Botolph 20l. 8s. *per annum.*

On the ſame wall, William, John, and Charles, ſons of William Pouldon, 1678, 1682, 1684.

The antient monument of Thomas Lord Darcy of the North, beheaded in 1537, remains in the veſtibule. He is repreſented lying at full length, in his winding-ſheet, under a canopy ſupported by fluted pillars, on a ſarcophagus and pedeſtal.

Beſides this, there are the names of Grace Barwell, 1723, aged 48; and William Barwell, 1756, aged 79.

There are eight commemoration ſermons pronounced annually in this church. The annual receipts of gifts are near 90l.

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE,

ſo named from the City gate ſituated within it, contained at the laſt enumeration 557 inhabited houſes, 24 uninhabited, 1063 families, 2006 male, 2155 female inhabitants, total number of perſons 4161. The moſt reſpectable ſtreets in this pariſh are, Alderſgate, Goſwell-ſtreet, Caſtle-ſtreet, part of Barbican, and Jewin-ſtreet; the Charter Houſe-ſquare and Falcon-ſquare the moſt pleaſant and retired ſituations. Alderſgate-ſtreet is very unequal in its buildings; but the majority are of ſuperior excellence, and the various ſhops and warehouſes of the firſt reſpectability. In width it is ſuperior to moſt of the ſtreets *within* the walls of the city. For very many years it was the reſidence of nobility and prelates; and Queen Jane, wife of Henry IV. kept her wardrobe either in or near it, for I conſider St. Martin's le Grand, Alderſgate, and Goſwell, to be but one ſtreet, as will be evinced by the following extract from an act of reſumption, paſſed 1ſt Edward IV. 1461. "Provided alſo, that any act made, or to be made, in this preſent parliament, extend not in any wiſe, nor be prejudicial, to John Fogge, knight, of or for a meſe or place called Queen Jane's wardrobe, beſide 'Aldrichegate' gate by us, of our letters patent, bearing date the 30 day of Auguſt, the firſt year of our reign, to him granted to have for term of his life, without any thing thereof to us yielding; nor to John Lathell, of or for the overſeeing, keeping, and repairing the ſame meſe or place, with twelve tenantries thereto annexed; nor of or for two pence by the day, for his wages, therefor to him by us by our other letters patents, bearing date the ſaid 30 day of Auguſt, granted for term of his life *."

Thanet Houſe, on the Eaſt ſide of the ſtreet, in the heavy yet grand ſtyle of Inigo Jones, which has ſeveral brothers in Lincoln's Inn-fields and Great Queen-ſtreet, ſtill remains, a ſhadow of fallen greatneſs. In the beginning of the laſt century it was in a ſtate ſomething different from the preſent, as will be perceived by comparing the front with the enſuing deſcription. The baſement then contained a ſtrong arched Tuſcan gate, with a balcony over it, three naked infants ſupported feſtoons of flowers; on each ſide were two ſquare windows; the centre bounded by

* Stowe, who very ſeldom errs, appears to have done ſo in this inſtance, by ſubſtituting the ſeventh for the firſt year of Edward IV. He ſays, it was "commonlie called Northumberland Houſe. It belonged to Henry Percy. King Henry IV. in the *ſeventh* of his reign, gave it to his conſort." It was a printing-office in Stowe's time.

double Ionic pilaſters; the wings had two each, with feſtooned volutes; the centre window, with a circular pediment; the reſt plain, Attic windows, an entablature, and baluſtrade.

Beſides the earls of Thanet, the families of Lauderdale, Shafteſbury, and Weſtmoreland, reſided in Alderſgate-ſtreet. A ſmall print of Shafteſbury houſe was engraved by Cole.

London Houſe is repreſented in the old maps as ſituated on the Weſt ſide, with the fronts North and South, and a gable only to Alderſgate-ſtreet, in an irregular court. The ſite was firſt known by the name of Dorcheſter-place, afterwards Petre Houſe, from thoſe noble families having reſided there. Subſequent to the Reformation, it was purchaſed for the palace of the ſee of London, and immediately received the name of London Houſe; but whether the prelates who inhabited it rebuilt the manſion, or made any additions, is not mentioned; though I have ſeen it deſcribed as a large brick building, with a neat chapel. The houſe was deſerted as the epiſcopal reſidence ſo early as 1725.

Thomas Rawlinſon, a man of learning and a patron of it in others, whoſe great collection of books obtained him the name of *Tom Folio* in the Tatler, No. 158, after he had ſtuffed four chambers in Gray's-inn ſo full that his bed was obliged to be removed into the paſſage, hired apartments at London Houſe, where he died, Aug. 6, 1725, aged 44, and was buried in the adjoining church of St. Botolph. In London Houſe his library was ſold after his deceaſe, 1725, by Charles Davis and by Thomas Ballard, and other parts of it at Paul's coffee-houſe, 1727–8–9–32. In this houſe alſo lived and died, 1726, Dr. Richard Rawlinſon, his brother, a greater collector.

In 1749, Parliament granted permiſſion to Biſhop Sherlock and his ſucceſſors, to convey the premiſes, for 40 years, on a building leaſe, or to demiſe or ſell the place, for the benefit of the See *. It was divided into tenements and warehouſes before that time; and in or about 1768 Mr. Seddon, the eminent cabinet-maker, obtained poſſeſſion. This family have witneſſed three dreadful inſtances of domeſtic calamity in London Houſe, and all by fire. The firſt conſumed the whole of the premiſes and ſtock, which were uninſured. Mr. Seddon rebuilt the houſe, on a plan convenient and elegant; but it was burnt a ſecond time, in 1783, when a great number of adjoining buildings were deſtroyed. The third, and I ſincerely hope the laſt, conflagration, happened within the preſent moſt reſpectable London Houſe;

* In 1747 it ſeems to have been in the poſſeſſion of Jacob Ilive, a crazy printer and religious writer; when a plan was engraved, to determine what part was in Alderſgate ward and what in Farringdon Without; near 2 acres, or 14,256 feet ſquare. Brit. Top. vol. I. p. 716.

which

which for extent, ſimplicity, and the beautiful ſpecimens of mechanic art, contained in the ware-rooms, deſerved particular notice from the ſtranger, whoſe ſympathy muſt be excited by the recollection that Miſs Seddon's cloaths accidentally caught fire, by which melancholy caſualty ſhe was burnt to death.

A fine ſpecimen of the antient ſtyle of building yet remains near London Houſe. The front is of conſiderable extent, and has been but little altered. The fantaſtic carvings are worth examination.

A building, or rather ſeveral jumbled together, of lath, plaſter, and timber, with many gables, projections, and aged ſymptoms of decrepitude, which I believe to have been Cooks Hall, has lately been removed. Indeed, the filth, and ſqualid inhabitants of the wretched courts imperiouſly required it. They were very unfit accompaniments to the reſpectable neighbourhood facing Little Britain. On the Eaſt ſide of Goſwell-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Charter Houſe gardens, one or two other mementos of antient London are yet remaining.

Trinity-court was the ſite of an hoſpital or cell to the priory of Cluny, in France; which was ſuppreſſed by Henry V., who generouſly gave the premiſes and their contents to the pariſhioners of St. Botolph; in conſequence of which, they and Joan Aſtley, nurſe to Henry VI. founded a brotherhood of prieſts, to celebrate divine ſervice within their church, who were compoſed of a maſter, two keepers, ſeveral brethren and ſiſters, and had a revenue, according to the official book compiled in the reign of Edward VI., when the fraternity was diſſolved, of 17l. 16s. *per annum*. Stowe muſt, therefore, have been miſtaken in ſaying it amounted to 30l. at that period. The priory was their common-hall; and hence the name of Trinity-court. Subſequently the pariſh uſed it for a ſchool and veſtry-room.

The dukes of Bretagne, but at what period is not mentioned, had their city manſion ſomewhere near, or on the ſite of, the narrow and ſhort ſtreet extending Weſtward from Alderſgate-ſtreet, termed Little Britain; whence the name, however corrupt. This ſtreet was as remarkable in the reigns of Charles I. Charles II. James II. and William and Mary, for the reſidence of bookſellers, as Paternoſter Row is at preſent. Robert Scot appears to have been the principal dealer in Little Britain, if not in Europe; and he had warehouſes on the Continent, particularly at Paris and Frankfort. When age rendered him unfit for the active exerciſe of his profeſſion, he contracted with Mills, in St. Paul's church-yard, for it, on condition he ſhould not re-open his ſhop. This Mills afterwards failed, by which Scot loſt 10,000l.

The

The New View of London, 1708, obſerves, "Here now live many eminent bookſellers, and other traders;" and, ſubſequently, Mr. Strype ſays, "This ſtreet is well built, and much inhabited by bookſellers; eſpecially from the pump to Duck-lane, which is alſo taken up by bookſellers, for old books."

The Honourable Mr. North mentions it as an exchange for authors, and ſpeaks of the bookſellers as learned and entertaining in their converſation. An ingenious correſpondent of Mr. Urban's adds, that "the race of bookſellers in Little Britain are now almoſt extinct; honeſt Ballard, well known for his curious Divinity catalogues, being their only genuine repreſentative *."

A newſpaper, printed in 1664, ſays that 460 pamphlets were publiſhed in Little Britain within four years. The ſame paper adds, that a ſpacious room in *Bull-and-Mouth* ſtreet was uſed for a Quakers' meeting, and that they had two ſchools there. This I ſhould ſuppoſe to have been one of their firſt places of worſhip. The inconvenient and dirty ſtreet, thus ridiculouſly named, is in the pariſh of St. Anne. There is nothing remarkable within it, except a very good charity-ſchool, and the inn from which the name probably originated. In the reign of Henry VIII. ſeveral victorious exploits were atchieved at Boulogne, particularly in the harbour, or *mouth*, by the brave navy and army of England. Some loyal landlord may therefore have had a ſign painted for his houſe, on which might have been repreſented the attack above mentioned. For the ſake of brevity, he poſſibly termed it Boulogne Mouth. If ſo, the vulgar deviation is not very ſingular.

Long-lane, one of the moſt diſguſting and filthy ſtreets in London, was inhabited, about 1705, by ſlop-ſellers, in other words, retailers of old and new cloaths. For inſtance, "The Wandering Spy," a paper publiſhed at that time, ſays, "Going through Long-lane, a pack of hempen fellows had like to have pulled me limb from limb, with a 'Do you want cloaths, countryman? Sir, will you pleaſe to buy any cloaths? I'll uſe you very kindly, ſir. Pray walk in, and ſee what you want, for I have great choice, and the beſt of any body; pray, ſir, let me take your money.' And though I told them I wanted none, it was all to no purpoſe; for they handed me from one to the other, and almoſt worried me to death before I got into Smithfield."

An horrible inſtance of turpitude occaſioned the widening of the end next to Barbican, in 1791 and 1792, through the laudable interference of the Corporation of London; who gave to the publick, on this occaſion, 4035l.; after having given, in 1790, 8834l. 6s. 8d. towards the improvements in Giltſpur-ſtreet.

* Gent. Mag. vol. L. p. 20.

Several

Several miſcreants ſet fire to a houſe, in order to rob in ſecurity during the raging of the flames; but they were taken, and hanged upon the ſpot ſome time afterwards. This tragedy is recorded by the following inſcription upon the corner building:

"Near this ſpot, on Saturday the 20 of Nov. 1790, the two incendiaries were executed who wilfully ſet on fire, on the 16th of May, in the ſame year, ſeveral houſes which ſtood on this ground, and occaſioned a loſs of upwards of 40,000l. for no other purpoſe but to plunder the ſufferers. Widened at the expence of the Corporation of London 1791 *."

The City wall is the Southern boundary of the church-yard of St. Botolph; whence it may be examined, and will be found tolerably perfect. Hence it proceeded almoſt due Eaſt, acroſs Alderſgate-ſtreet; conſequently, the gate ſtood a ſmall diſtance South of the Caſtle and Falcon inn and Harrow-court; whence it continued, in the ſame direction, perhaps about 200 feet; where it formed an angle, and had a circular baſtion; it then went inclining rather to the North-north-eaſt, acroſs Falcon-ſquare, Eaſtward of Caſtle-ſtreet, where it is now ſtanding, externally incorporated with the walls of houſes, but I have traced it in the cellars of thoſe where the ſtone is ſmooth, very maſſy, and entirely perfect. After this, the ramparts are loſt till we reach Barber Surgeons-hall, and the church-yard of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in which pariſh the reader will find it farther noticed; and the gates, under one view, in that of St. Martin's, Ludgate.

The church of St. Botolph is a curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter; but in remote times belonged to St. Martin's le Grand. Richard II. in the 22d year of his reign, licenſed Thomas Stanley, dean of St. Martin's, to convey it to the College, on condition they ſhould celebrate an anniverſary for his Queen; who died June 7, 1393; and after his deceaſe for himſelf. It was then valued at 5 marks *per annum*. St. Botolph, as an appendage to the above college, went with it as part payment for the anniverſaries appointed by Henry VII. for himſelf and relatives, to be performed by the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter and Paul, Weſtminſter. From them it came, by Royal conveyance, to the preſent poſſeſſors.

There were two brotherhoods in this church, beſides that of the Holy Trinity, which were dedicated to Saints Fabian and Sebaſtian, and St. Katharine.

Thomas Bilſington is ſaid to have founded a chantry; and gave for its ſupport a houſe called the Helmet, in Cornhill. Aleyn Johnſon, 1498, left a meſſuage

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LX. pp. 1138. 1142.

and

and garden in the pariſh for an obit. Theſe perſons names do not occur in the official manuſcripts; neither doth Stowe mention that John Bath gave a tenement in the pariſh to ſupport a prieſt, which was valued at 3l. *per annum*, noticed in the book alluded to; but he ſays a John de Bath, weaver, was buried there, 1390.

CURATES ſince 1700.

Dr. Hockin *, about 1708.
Charles Freeman †, about 1714; died April 15, 1722; ſucceeded by
—— Brook, M. A.
Thomas Moore, A. M.; died July 1769.
John Taylor, D. D. Sept. 1769; reſigned 1776.
Edmund Garden, July 18, 1776.

Thomas Ingram, clerk, 1732, eſtimated the value at 200l. *per annum*; which is 100l. leſs than the return of 1636.

The church was rebuilt ſeveral years paſt, and ſince that period has undergone a moſt expenſive and litigious repair. Of the external walls nothing commendatory can be ſaid: of the internal decorations a great deal may with juſtice; but there is ſomething defective in the pillars or pedeſtals which ſupport the ſide galleries; in ſhort, they are neither Tuſcan nor Doric; beſides, the frieze above them is without a cornice, and very richly ornamented with even Compoſite inſignia.

The Corinthian columns have a perfect entablature; and the cieling is divided into pannels, containing circles, whoſe centres are groups of acanthus leaves and huſks, moſt admirably executed, as are the ſcrolls in the angles. The arches which form the outline of the cleresſtory windows are adorned with oval wreathes of flowers; and the angles with laurel, tied by ribbands.

The cielings of the ailes are ſupported by rich brackets, at the Weſt end of each are niches for ſeats. The North wall is without light, but the South contains eight windows.

* Q. of All Souls college, Oxford, D.D. 1694?

† Q. of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, A. M. 1703? William Freeman, *lecturer* of St. Botolph, Alderſgate, preached a ſermon on the Acceſſion, before the Lord Mayor, 1730, 1 Tim. ii. 1, 3.

The

The ſacrarium is a ſemicircle, very perfect in deſign and proportions. It has a double baſement, beneath the continuation of the ſtring before mentioned. In the upper are ſeven pannels; three of which contain the uſual inſcriptions, in golden letters, on a ſtone-coloured ground. Directly over the altar-table is a niche, with a feſtooned curtain, taſſeled, under another of flowers, which incloſes a window of painted glaſs, repreſenting Chriſt's Agony in the garden. This is badly executed in every reſpect, except in the diſpoſition of the light and the landſcape. The artiſt ſeems to have conceived more than he had powers to expreſs. The attitude of the Saviour is tolerably eaſy, as he claſps his hands, and reclines upon the knee of an angel; and the expreſſion of the countenance is ſuitable to the ſituation; but the limbs are not thoſe of Chriſt, they are thoſe of a labourer. The kneeling angel could hardly have been worſe: even if a fatigued porter had ſat for the painter. Vulgarity, not eaſe, is in his motion; deformity, and not beauty, in his features. The eyes expreſs the frowns of uneaſy ſleep. He that bears the cup in the air is a twin brother. The two large heads in the back-ground want bodies; but, to ſay the truth, the artiſt had not room for them. The diſtance is beautiful, and the Moon is extremely well managed; the nimbus is very brilliant, and the tree entwined with ivy very like nature. The fore-ground is too much laboured, and the drapery bad in the extreme; but it would be unjuſt to deny that there are many touches of ſpirit and genius diſperſed over the performance.

On the South ſide is a ſecond niche, of Grecian architecture; and within, another, in painted glaſs, of *Pointed*; and, leſt we ſhould miſtake, the arch is filled with quatrefoils in lozenges, and the border with pannels. The artiſt, Mr. James Pierſon, has injured the effect of this piece by throwing too much light *on* the niche; but the figure of St. Peter is finely drawn, with one or two exceptions, which are, the right thigh is much too long, and the hands diſproportionably large. The Saint looks upward; reſts a book againſt his thigh, extended forward; and holds the keys in his left hand, acroſs the breaſt. The foreſhortening of the face is very excellent, and the features handſome. If the colouring had been rather more florid, the effect would have been more pleaſing. The under veſt is white; and the mantle orange-coloured, edged with purple; the folds are broad and true, and the reflected lights richly diſtributed. The projection of the book and the foot are finely ſhown; but chanticleer crows very ſtrangely, on *a little pedeſtal.*

St. John accompanied by his eagle, occupies the third niche, which faces the above. This figure has a book under the right arm; and extends the left, with the hand ſpread. He too looks upward, and reſts firmly on the left leg. The colours are bright, but the deſign is in general rather inſipid. On each ſide, and over theſe niches, are pannels. The entablature of the church is continued round the ſacrarium; the arch of which contains a nimbus, the dove, octagon pannels, with flowers in them, and lozenges between.

The table, elevated on three ſteps, is of mahogany inlaid; and ſupports two rich candleſticks; and is incloſed by a handſome railing of braſs.

The effect of the painted windows is obſcured by the injudicious ſituation of the pulpit. Indeed, it is almoſt hidden by it. This ſtands againſt a palm-tree; whoſe leaves ſupport the ſounding-board; but it has a dangerous appearance, for want of a pillar beneath. The deſk is circular, and adorned with Ionic pillars. The ſteps draw out and return with the door. I muſt add, however, that the prieſt has an odd effect erect in his circular pedeſtal.

The organ fills a receſs, but little varied from the ſacrarium. The gallery for which is ſupported by four Ionic pillars. The caſe is of mahogany, inlaid, and decorated with a circlet of oak leaves, incloſing muſical inſtruments, winged vaſes, and tracery. Grand feſtoons are ſuſpended on the ſummits of the large pipes; and an arch in the baſement has a fringed ſatin curtain, under a golden lyre, two trumpets, and ſcrolls.

The font, of white marble, is very plain.

The pavement of the church is of Portland ſtone; and perforated braſſes admit heated air from fires beneath, during the inclement ſeaſon; a method far more decent in appearance than the exhibition of enormous chimney-places, generally introduced throughout London in churches and chapels.

Monuments.

An odd buſt on the North wall, with the hair dreſſed like a full-bottomed wig, and the hands reſting on each other, is dedicated to the memory of Lady Elizabeth Richardſon, her two ſons, and a daughter, 1639, aged 32.

Near it is a monument, much too large for its ſituation, with the pyramid piercing the cieling of the gallery; and one of two boys, on the ſarcophagus, looking on the plaſter; at the ſame time removing a curtain from a buſt, very truly repreſenting the worn-out countenance of almoſt a centenary.

"Sacred

" Sacred to the memory of Zacharia Foxall, eſq. formerly of this pariſh, but late of Bloomſbury-ſquare. He was born Dec. 5, 1664, and died May 5, 1758.

" Spite of the partial rules of vulgar fate,
The man who could be honeſt might be great.
Such is true genius, ſuch was this man's claim;
Each friend could praiſe him, and no foe could blame;
Who ſought no vice his reaſon bid him fly;
Who loſt no virtue reaſon taught to try;
Who bleſs'd each gift, improv'd each talent given;
Believ'd and wrought—The reſt belongs to Heav'n.

" This monument was erected in real regard for his memory, and decent juſtice to his virtues, by his nephew, Zachariah Foxall, eſq. of Oat-lane, near this pariſh."

On a very pretty tablet of white marble is inſcribed,

" Near this place are depoſited the remains of Daniel Wray, eſq. F. R. S. and S. A. ſon of Sir Daniel Wray, knight, late of this pariſh; whoſe accompliſhments and virtues deſerved and acquired univerſal regard and eſteem, and whoſe vivacity rendered his converſation to the laſt agreeable to thoſe of all ages. He was eminently diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of the Arts, and for his correct taſte in Polite Literature. He applied himſelf to no ſtudy with more attention than to that of Religion; and, fully perſuaded of the truth of the Chriſtian revelation, he governed his life by its precepts, and reſted his hopes on its promiſes. His widow, thoroughly ſenſible of her loſs, has inſcribed this ſtone to his memory. He died Dec. 29, 1782, aged 83 *."

A tablet, of dark marble, with a buſt of white, by Roubiliac,

" To the memory of Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Smith, of this pariſh. She departed this life July 16, 1750, having firſt completed 15 years of age.

" Not far remote lies a lamented fair,
Whom Heaven had faſhion'd with peculiar care;

* The reader will find other particulars of this gentleman under the article of the Charter-houſe.

In ſenſe diſtinguiſh'd, and eſteem'd for truth,
And every winning ornament of youth.
Yet liv'd ſhe free from envy, and admir'd.
But (ah! too ſoon) ſhe from the world retir'd.
Filial affection roſe in her ſo high,
No ſage can cenſure the parental ſigh.
The generous plant had ſhone in Beauty's pride,
Gaily it bloom'd, but in the bloom it died.

Cœlo matura, ſeculo deſideratiſſima.

Learn from this marble, what thou valueſt moſt,
And ſett'ſt thy heart upon, may ſoon be loſt.

"The remains of the above-named Philip and Elizabeth Smith reſt alſo near thoſe of their long-lamented daughter. The mother died June 20, 1759, aged 54; the father Auguſt 23, 1773, aged 77; leaving iſſue one child, Mary, the wife of Thomas Biggs, of Maxton, in the county of Kent, eſq."

Another, to John Coſton, regiſtrar of the dioceſe of Canterbury, 1614, &c.

A neat tablet, near the veſtry-door, by Cooke, with a relief, of a female, mourning over an urn, ſhaded by a weeping willow, inſcribed,

"In the vault of this church are depoſited the remains of Miſs Catharine Mary Meade, daughter of George Meade, eſq. of Philadelphia, North America; who departed this life the 18 day of January, 1790, in the 21ſt year of her age.

"Transferr'd from Pennſylvania's friendly coaſt,
A father's bleſſing, and a mother's boaſt,
On Albion's ſea-girt ſhore, an early fate
Poſtpon'd each tranſport to a future ſtate.
Death rais'd a barrier to each tender ſcene,
More fatal than the waves that roll between."

I cannot refrain from adding, that I had the pleaſure of knowing this amiable young lady intimately; whoſe ſudden death was the cauſe of moſt ſincere grief to all her friends.

On the South wall, a clumſy buſt of Elizabeth Aſhton, 1662, aged 54.
A tablet, to Maria and Eſſex Buckley, 1707, aged 35, and 1711, aged 30.

A very

A very rich tablet, to Sir John Micklethwaite, 1682.

Richard Chiſwell *, citizen and ſtationer, 1711.

Chriſtopher Tamworth †, of Gray's Inn, 1624, aged 70. He gave 20 marks to the poor, and 33l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*; for the celebration of divine ſervice, every day except Sunday, 20 marks *per annum*; and to 10 antient men and women 40s. *per annum*, provided they attended at the ſervices mentioned.

Under the organ:

"Thomas Brown, June 1759, aged 29. Whoſe body and *ſoul* God grant a joyful reſurrection."

Thomas Brown, ſen. 1769, 74. And Alice Cooper, 1785, 73.

Benefactions to the Ward School.

Sir Daniel Wray, Margaret Turner, James Grammer, Benjamin Stock, Mr. Deputy John Smart, Katharine Fewtrell, Thomas Wright, eſq. Ann Clark, and William Kime, each 100l.

1767. Zachariah Foxall, eſq. 200l.
1778. Henry Jones, 113l. 13s. 8d.
1779. Job Johnſon, eſq. 500l.
1789. Alderman Anderſon, 50l.
1792. Alderman Skinner, 50l.
1793. William Proudman, eſq. 500l.

With very many leſſer ſums by others.

* Of this very worthy bookſeller I ſhall ſubjoin a ſhort character by one of his contemporaries. "The moſt eminent in his profeſſion in the three kingdoms I take to be Mr. Richard Chiſwell, who well deſerves the title of Metropolitan Bookſeller of England, if not of all the World. His name at the bottom of a title-page does ſufficiently recommend the book. He has not been known to print either a bad book, or on bad paper. He is admirably well qualified for his buſineſs, and knows how to value a copy according to its worth. Witneſs the purchaſe he has made of Archbiſhop Tillotſon's Octavo Sermons." Dunton's Life and Errors, p. 280.

† Of this benevolent gentleman and his family ſee a full account in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. p. 477.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

IDLENESS, the moſt pernicious, the moſt contemptible, and the moſt injurious vice to ſociety and the individual, rendered the foundation of this Hoſpital unavoidably neceſſary. Through ſome cauſes not now thoroughly underſtood, the City of London had, about the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. become the receptacle of thouſands, whoſe idleneſs, want of regular employment, or other means, had made them fit objects for relief or correction. After providing for the neceſſities of children and the diſeaſed, the citizens proceeded to found the ſubject of this article; which will be beſt explained by their own words, addreſſed to the King's Council, in the year 1552.

"Now reſteth for the third ſort, an houſe of occupations, to be erected; wherein as well, the child when he is brought up and grown to years, and found unapt to learning, neither any honeſt perſon deſireth or would have his ſervice, may there be exerciſed and occupied; as alſo the ſore and ſick when they be cured; who ſhall not be ſuffered to wander as vagabonds in the commonwealth, as they have been accuſtomed, but ſhall there be exerciſed. And unto this ſhall be brought the ſturdy and idle: and likewiſe ſuch priſoners as are quit at the ſeſſions, that there they may be ſet to labour. And for that the number will be great, the place where they ſhall be exerciſed muſt alſo be great. And this being (as it were) the perfection of our whole former travail, is yet undone, and moveth us now to ſue for the King's Majeſty's houſe of Bridewell; for that the ſituation and largeneſs thereof ſeemeth moſt meet and convenient for this purpoſe, if it ſhall pleaſe the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, of his great clemency and goodneſs, to grant that it my be employed to the ſaid uſe.

"The Uſe of this Houſe.

"In this houſe ſhall be erected ſundry occupations, wherein ſhall be trained all the former ſorts of people, and thoſe occupations ſhall be ſuch as may be profitable to all the King's Majeſty's ſubjects, and hurtful to none: as the making of caps, which ſhall be made as good, as well dreſſed and died, and more ſubſtantial than any are made in France; and yet ſhall be afforded at as low a price, or lower, than the French caps are; for there ſhall ſcarcely ſo much gain or profit be taken of their labours, as ſhall countervail their charges and expences. Alſo the weaker ſort of people, that is to ſay, ſuch as are lame of legs, and whole of hands, ſhall be occupied in making of feather-bed ticks, wool-cards, drawing of wire, ſpinning, carding, knitting, and winding of ſilk, and other profitable devices: and the ſtubborn, and fouler ſort, ſhall be exerciſed in making of nails and other iron-work; even ſuch ſorts as are not made within any part of this realm.

"On what Ground, or Stock, theſe Occupations ſhall be founded.

"Such hath been, (moſt honourable Lords) and we doubt not but it will increaſe, the charity of the good citizens, who have given no ſmall ſum of money to the furniſhing of the two houſes already erected,

erected, that is to say, of Christ's Hospital, which is the house of the fatherless, and of the hospital in Southwark, which is the house of the sore, sick, and impotent, (besides 500l. that the citizens bear yearly to the succour and sustentation of the poor creatures of Christ, kept in the hospital of St. Bartholomew) that we doubt nothing of the matter wherewith the third house, being the most needful and necessary, shall be furnished.

"But yet, somewhat to satisfy your Honours, the foundation shall be this. Certain godly and honest citizens will deliver matter in stock, whereof the idle shall be set on work; as wool, yarn, flax, wire, leather, &c. And when the same shall be wrought, to receive the same wrought wares in satisfaction of the stock, allowing for the workmanship thereof; and always as the wares are wrought to renew the stock. And thus shall there never lack matter whereon the idle shall be occupied.

"Of the Governors.

"Those to whom the whole charge and government shall be committed, as well of this house of occupations, as also of the other hospitals, are thirty in number; whereof six are aldermen, and two of the same six shall always be elected of those that have been mayors of the city: and twenty-four citizens of London, who shall be named and elected of the whole city. And the one-half, as well of the aldermen as of the commoners, shall yearly be removed, and as many others elected for them; so that the eldest shall remain but two years. Nothing shall be given, paid, nor ordered, but six at least of the said Governors shall first give their consent thereunto, and two of the six shall be aldermen. The fees and profits that these Governors shall have, shall be such as Almighty God hath promised to them that travail in relieving of his needy members, and none other.

"Among these Governors, one of the worshipful, and wisest personage, and credible, shall be treasurer for one year, and no more. And he to have the charge, as well of the sums of money that are to be received and paid, as also of such stock and wares, as in the said house shall be wrought and unwrought, and to account for the same; and to have for his labour and pains as is before recited, and none other.

"Ordinary Officers.

"The Ordinary Officers in this house shall be certain men, to whom a convenient stipend shall be given, who shall be called Taskmasters and Taskmistresses; these shall be such honest persons as are expert in such sciences and occupations as there shall be exercised; and they shall take the charge of every man's task and proportion of work that shall be daily limited and appointed for them to do: and these shall have power to correct and punish such as are under their task, if they loiter and be found negligent.

"There shall also be persons elected (once of the number of poor artificers such as have led an honest life, and of upright dealing) who shall put in surety to the Treasurer for such stock of wares and stuff as shall be delivered unto them to be made and wrought.

"There shall also be other Ordinary Officers, as Porters, Cooks, Stewards, &c. to whom likewise shall be given convenient stipends.

"The Continuance.

"For the continuance of this house we are not able to undertake, when nothing in this uncertain and changeable world can be permanent; but, we trust, that the same God who so opened the hearts of

of a great number of good men to impart liberally of their ſubſtance, before they ſaw any certain proceeding in this godly work, the ſame God will open the hearts of godly men to provide for the continuance of it, being now brought to ſome effect. And thus are we perſuaded, that ſo long as the world ſhall continue, God will bleſs and endue this realm with godly governors, who will be careful to preſerve the ſame from ruin and decay. And during alſo the continuance of the world, ſome (yea, we may well fear, too many) will fall to folly and idleneſs. The preſent remedy to reform their idle life ſhall be always the houſe of labour and occupations; therefore, during the continuance of the world, will godly governors and magiſtrates preſerve and maintain the houſe of occupations. And, doubtleſs, whenſoever the ſame doth decay, then ſhall beggary be reſtored to his old ſtate. The travail and exerciſe hereof ſhall be alſo found both ſo neceſſary for the eaſe and comfort, as well of the poor decayed houſeholder, as of the beggar, and ſhall be ſo commodious and profitable to the realm, that it cannot periſh, but muſt of neceſſity have continuance.

"And this we promiſe your honours, that we will faithfully travail for the furniture of the ſaid houſe with implements, inſtruments, tools, and ſufficient ſtuff to work upon, only for God's ſake, and for the relief of the miſerable poor and needy, and for none other lucre, gain, or profit; and that under the pain and forfeiture (which we are loth to incur) that is, under the pain and forfeiture of God his gracious favor and mercy; and under the pain and forfeiture of the ſaid houſe, with all the appurtenances, unto the King's Majeſty's hands; and of all the great coſts and charges which we then ſhall have beſtowed upon the ſame. And if it ſhall ſeem unto the King's Majeſty that ſo princely an houſe is not meet to be converted to the harbouring of ſo evil and miſerable a ſort of people as of force ever muſt harbour; that then it may pleaſe your Honours, to be a mean for us unto his Highneſs for the houſe and lands of the Savoy.

"Thus have we ſhortly declared to your Honours our meaning herein; moſt humbly beſeeching the ſame that we may not only have your furtherance in this, but alſo your farther aid and aſſiſtance towards the King's Majeſty in providing and eſtabliſhing ſuch things and ordinances as are requiſite for the better perfecting and continuance of this foundation, (whereof we beſeech his Highneſs to be the patron, as a perpetual memory of his godly zeal to the commonwealth, in abandoning idleneſs and relieving the poor,) as ſhall hereafter be thought neceſſary. And we ſhall, according to our bounden duty, pray for the long continuance of your Honours."

To the above explanation of their intentions they added a pathetic ſupplication, in the name of the poor, for the palace of Bridewell; which was moſt graciouſly received by the King, in his inner cloſet. It is almoſt ſuperfluous to add, the requeſt was granted. Having thus obtained an aſylum, the citizens, in 1557, formed rules and ordinances ſuitable to the government of the inmates. They commence with an impreſſive charge to the governors; reminding them, that it was "an houſe of continuance for the oppreſſion of idleneſs, the enemy of all virtue; and the nouriſher of good exerciſe, which is the conqueror of all vice."

"And, to the intent that no governor or almoner of this houſe ſhould be ignorant of the foundation of the ſame, neither that he ſhould bear ſuccour more to this houſe than the other good houſes or hoſpitals, erected for the relief of the ſore and ſick, and bringing up of youth virtuouſly; or to bear more

more phantaſye to the ſaid houſes than they do this; it ſhall therefore be requiſite that the foundation both of the ſaid hoſpitals, and alſo of this houſe, be opened and declared to you in a ſhort ſum.

"And firſt, you ſhall underſtand, that God Almighty, by his wonderful and unſearchable wiſdom, was and is the very only author and founder of this work, rather by miracle than otherwiſe; as it is apparent; for how impoſſible in this time (if the ſame were to be erected) were it now to be brought to paſs? But to be ſhort, as touching the erection of the ſame—The policy which God gave unto man, and haſtened the ſame forth to be done in his due time, tended to this effect.—To ſuccour and relieve all the poor of the city of London, and baniſh and put away beggary, which in effect is idleneſs. For there is as great a difference between a poor man and a beggar, as is between a true man and a thief. The poor man is he whom age or ſickneſs oppreſſeth, or by loſſes or otherwiſe is beaten to the ground with neceſſity, which doth labour willingly to gain that may be gotten, ſo long as power and ſtrength will ſerve. The beggar is the contrary; one who never yieldeth himſelf to any good exerciſe, but continually travaileth in idleneſs, training ſuch youth as cometh to his or their cuſtody to the ſame wickedneſs of life.

"The policy, I ſay, of the erection of the ſaid hoſpitals tended to the reformation thereof; as (God be praiſed) it hath had good ſucceſs, and taken effect; for there is no poor citizen at this day that beggeth his bread, but by ſome mean his poverty is provided for.

"The way and mean to remedy the ſame was thought meet, firſt, to train up the beggar's child in virtuous exerciſe, that of him ſhould ſpring no more beggars;—then to place the ſore and aged perſon that he might have relief and ſuccour; to yield alms to the poor and honeſt houſeholder, being decayed; and, laſt of all, to force and compel the idle ſtrumpet and vagabond to honeſt and virtuous exerciſe; ſo that the lewd and idle ſort ſhould remain in Bridewell to labour, ſo long as they were whole; and being ſick, to be brought to St. Thomas's hoſpital; and recovering again his or their health, to be returned from whence they came; and not ſet at liberty into the highways, as it hath been accuſtomed, by means whereof was made of a ſick beggar an whole thief.

"And, in like manner, the child brought up in Chriſt's hoſpital, if he were of good capacity, then to be trained in learning; if he were not apt to learning, then to commit him to ſome one occupation or other; if he were ſick, to be committed to St. Thomas's hoſpital, and when he were whole, to be returned to Chriſt's hoſpital; if he were lewd and idle, then to be brought to Bridewell.

"And thus theſe three houſes or hoſpitals, that is to ſay, Chriſt's, St. Thomas's, and Bridewell, are ſo linked together, as the one ſerveth the other, and the one may not be without the other; and whoſoever thinketh well of the one muſt alſo think well of the other; and whoſoever thinketh not well of all thinketh well of none. Thus is opened unto you the policy in erecting of theſe houſes.

"And now, concerning the governance of the ſame; as the governors of the other hoſpitals and Bridewell are all incorporated and made one body, and whoſoever is governor of one of them is alſo governor of them all; and yet, for order ſake, the ſaid governors are divided to the ſeveral government of the ſaid houſes; ſo in like manner are ye appointed to the government of Bridewell. And, for as much as in the ſame houſe are uſed and exerciſed ſundry faculties which muſt be diligently governed and looked unto; and that the governors of the ſame are ſkilful and have knowledge, ſome in one faculty, and ſome in another; it is therefore requiſite for the good order of the ſaid houſe, that the governors be divided to the overſight of the ſeveral charges: as ſome to the overſight of

cloth-making; and others to the ſmithy and nail-making, and ſome to the mill-houſe and bake-houſe, &c.; to the intent that every of them, in their ſeveral charges, may ſhew themſelves before God and the honourable city as worthy and good governors of the ſame. And now ſhall be firſt deſcribed unto you ſo much as neceſſarily appertaineth unto the whole body of thoſe that govern in Bridewell; and then I will proceed to the deſcription of the particular charges that the governors thereof ſhall take upon them in their ſeveral offices.

" As touching the authority of the body of this houſe:

" Ye that are Governors ſhall underſtand that ye have authority by the King's Majeſty's grant, that whenſoever two of you or more are preſent, ye may take into the ſaid houſe all ſuch ſuſpect perſons as ſhall be preſented unto you as lewd and idle: ye may alſo examine and puniſh the ſame according to your diſcretions; but yet for order ſake it ſhall not be convenient that ye do proceed to the correction or puniſhment of any notable or heinous offence, and namely in giving judgment for open puniſhment, without the aſſiſtance of ſix of the governors of the ſaid houſe at the leaſt; whereof one to be an alderman. Ye have alſo authority to viſit taverns, alehouſes, dicing-houſes, bowling alleys, tennis plays, and all other ſuſpect places and houſes of evil reſort within the city of London and the ſuburbs of the ſame, and within the ſhire of Middleſex; and not only to enter into the ſaid houſes and places, but alſo to apprehend, commit to ward, and puniſh at your diſcretions, as well the landlords or tenants of ſuch houſes as have any ſuch lewd perſons reſorting unto them, whether they be men or women; and to take bond for the good abearing of ſuch landlords, tenants, or ſuſpect perſons, which bond muſt be taken according to the words of the incorporation, which is to " The mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, governors of the poſſeſſions, revenues, and goods of the hoſpitals of King Edward the Sixth, called Chriſt, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apoſtle."

" Further, ye have authority from time to time to make ſuch wholeſome ſtatutes, laws, and ordinances, as ſhall be thought meet and expedient unto you, for the good governance and better order of the ſaid houſe, or any of the hoſpitals. But, for order ſake, it is convenient that no law or ordinance be made but by the conſent of a general court, at which muſt be preſent the Comptroller General and Surveyors General, or one of them, and one alderman of every of the hoſpitals, and four commoners of every houſe at the leaſt, and then the ſame to be accounted for a general court, and not otherwiſe. Neither may you grant any leaſe, make any ſale or purchaſe of land, place or diſplace any officer, build, or do any other act that may charge the houſe, without a general court.

" And this is your authority; which God grant you well to uſe and obſerve, to the ſuppreſſion of vice and advancement of virtue, to the amendment of the lewd and comfort of the good, that ye may receive at his hands the everlaſting crown of glory prepared for you and all them that fear his name and walk in his ways. Amen.

" Now followeth the deſcription of the particular charge which the Governors of Bridewell ſhall take upon them in their ſeveral governance. And firſt for

" Cloth-making.

" Ye have the overſight and charge of the cloth-making of this houſe, and of all things that in any wiſe ſhall or do appertain and belong to the ſame; and alſo the placing and ſetting on work of ſuch lewd women as from time to time ſhall be in this houſe, in ſpinning, carding, or other matter appertaining to the cloth-making.

" And

" And firſt, and before all things, for the knowledge of the ſtate of the houſe, it it is very neceſſary and requiſite that ye take a true inventory of all ſuch wool, yarn, and cloth, raw and wrought, as at this preſent is in the ſame; and alſo of all looms, with their apparel and wheels, hardles, wool, oyl, and other implements or neceſſaries, which to the ſaid cloth-making doth in any wiſe appertain. And ye ſhall, as good huſbands, carefully travail in due time and ſeaſon, to make ſuch neceſſary proviſion of wool for the furniture of this houſe as ſhall be requiſite to keep your number of people in work.

" Ye have alſo authority at all times, and every of you have the like authority, to call before you the Clothier or Chief Workmaſter of this houſe, and to peruſe his underſtanding and knowledge in the workmanſhip of cloth; which if ye like not, then to make the ſame known to the Governors, that, with their aſſent, ye may provide and place a better. Ye have alſo authority to comptroll and rebuke the ſaid Workmaſter if ye ſee cauſe; and once every month at the leaſt ye ſhall cauſe the ſaid Workmaſter to make unto you a perfect account of all ſuch cloths as have been made, and of all ſuch wool and yarn as was delivered into his charge in the ſaid month.

" Farther unto you ſhall appertain the overſight of all the wool-houſe, the yarn-houſe, and ſpinning-houſe, and to comptroll and rebuke as ye ſhall ſee cauſe.

" Alſo unto you ſhall belong the payment of the weavers for weaving, the fuller for thicking, and the ſpinners for ſpinning, and for all the charge belonging to cloth-making.

" And in like manner you ſhall allow unto the Steward for the diet of ſuch number as ſhall be found at the charge of this houſe, and are daily occupied in the ſaid affairs, to the intent the whole account of making of cloth may plainly appear out of your charge. And for your better help herein, ye ſhall at all times call unto you the Clerk of the Works, who ſhall daily enter into your affairs, and every week make a perfect account of your doings, and at the month's end to make a ſummary of your account, which ſhall be delivered unto the Chief Clerk, that he may enter the ſame, and have in a readineſs the true ſtate of the houſe, at all times to be declared to the Governors. And finally ye ſhall, as the true ſtewards of God, and the careful travailers for the relief of the needy members, and removers of idleneſs, and deſtroyers of wickedneſs and filthineſs, have an eſpecial eye and regard to the maintenance of the ſtock aſſigned to the houſe for cloth-making, that the ſame do not waſte nor conſume, to the comfort of the evil and naughty ſlanderous people, and to the great grief and ſorrow of the godly and good benefactors of the ſame. But, whenſoever ye ſhall have cauſe to ſuſpect conſumption thereof, ye ſhall either by your own wiſdom and policies ſpeedily provide remedy for the ſame, or elſe call to the Governors for their aid and counſel before the ſame run to any great afterdate; and for a juſt recompence of your pains, you may aſſure yourſelves to be rewarded at God's hands, by his own promiſes, which ſuffereth no good deed to be unrewarded.

" For the Nail Houſe.

" Ye are aſſigned and appointed to have the overſight and charge of the Nail Houſe, and of all the workmen to the ſame belonging. And, for order ſake, ye ſhall firſt make a true inventory of all ſuch iron and nails as ye ſhall find in the houſe, and ſeverally, as the ſtock and ſpecial matter of your charge, to place the ſame in your account. And alſo ye ſhall enter into your ſaid inventory the number of ſmythys hammers, anvils, bellows, or other tools and implements, which in any wiſe belong to the ſame.

" Now for the ſetting on work of the idle. It ſhall be very requiſite that, with as much ſpeed and as conveniently as ye may, that ye increaſe the number of apprentices being taught in the ſaid faculty, and diſcharge the number of journeymen; to the intent the ſame apprentices, being themſelves perfect and abſolute therein, may train and teach ſuch of our poor children, or other needy people, as hereafter we ſhall call out of the hateful life of idleneſs.

" And foraſmuch as ye are wiſe men and good men, and have the perfect and true knowledge of the uſage of the ſaid faculty to the benefit and profit of this houſe, we therefore put our whole truſt and confidence in you; and pray you, and yet nevertheleſs charge you, as we are all charged, and as ye tender the furtherance of this acceptable work of God, which is the overthrow of idleneſs, the begetter of all ſin and miſchief, that ye will with all diligence ſo endeavour yourſelves to the overſight and governance of this work, as the ſtock appointed to the ſame do not decay nor miniſh, but rather be advanced and increaſed.

" And farther, for order ſake, the payment of all your workmen in that faculty ſhall be in your charge. And in like manner ye ſhall allow unto the Steward, for the ordinary diet of this houſe, for ſo many perſons as ſhall be fed and found at the charges of the ſame, which work or belong to the ſaid faculty. Ye ſhall alſo, as good and loving governors, make in due time, and to the moſt advantage you can, proviſion of iron and ſea cole, ſo much as neceſſarily ſhall ſerve for the occupying of our people. And alſo to you is given authority to make ſale of all ſuch nayls as ſhall be made in this houſe, ſo the ſame be done according to the order taken with the Company of Ironmongers, which is, that (they giving to this houſe as the people of the ſame may by their travail reaſonably live,) ſhall, before all men, have all the nails that are made therein, and have one month's day of payment for the ſame. And for your aid and help in the keeping of your reckoning and account, which is very painful and troublous, there is unto you aſſigned a clerk, which alſo ſhall be occupied in making of traſh, or ſome other ſuch work as ye work, as ye who have moſt experience in matters appertaining to the ſame faculty can beſt deviſe. And weekly ye ſhall make up your account, and at the end of every month deliver the note or brief ſummary thereof to the Chief Clerk, that he may enter the ſame into his book, by the which he may alwaye inform the Governors of the ſtate thereof. And for your pains herein, ye ſhall be ſure to have the bleſſing of God to proſper you and all yours.

" The Mill Houſe and the Bake Houſe.

" Ye are appointed to the overſeers of the Mill Houſe and Bake Houſe, and of the Miller and Bakers, and of all the vagabonds, and perſons aſſigned to work in the ſaid houſes: ye ſhall have an eye and conſideration of the number of ſuch vagabonds as neceſſarily muſt work in the ſaid Mills and Bake Houſe: ye ſhall neither permit nor ſuffer any more of the ſaid vagabonds there to loyter or remain than ordinarily ſhall be appointed unto them; if you do find any there above the ordinary, then ye ſhall cauſe the ſame to be known to the Clerk of the Work, and ſee how he beſtow them in ſome other exerciſe: ye ſhall alſo underſtand that the ordinary number of perſons aſſigned to the mills are as followeth: To the leſs mill eight perſons, to the greater mill ten perſons, and every of the ſame perſons ſhall grind daily two buſhels; and in like manner, if ye have not the full number before expreſſed, ye ſhall, as a rule and ordinary charge, appoint the taſk in this ſort; that every one working in the mill ſhall daily work two buſhels, and ſo ſhall their charges be borne of their labour.

" Ye

" Ye muſt alſo ſee to the good order of the ſaid mills, that neither the vagabonds do uſe ſhameleſs craving nor begging, to the great grief of good men and ſlander of the houſe; neither that they obſtinately nor frowardly ſhall deny their aid and help towards the lifting up and taking down of ſuch grain as ſhall be brought into the ſaid mill, but that they ſhew themſelves ready and willing to offer their ſervice, without conditioning for any reward. Ye ſhall every Saturday call the Clerk of the Works before you, and the Miller likewiſe, and take a true accompt of him, and cauſe the ſame to be regiſtered in the Chief Clerk's book of the affairs of this houſe. Ye ſhall alſo, for the good order of this houſe, have an eye to the lodging and chambers of the ſaid vagabonds, and to aſſign two of them weekly to cleanſe and make the beds, and keep ſweet the lodging: and foraſmuch as this houſe is ſpecially erected to the condemnation of idleneſs, and that the ſaid vagabonds do continue in the mill but the one half of their number at one time, and then, ending their taſk, do ſit idle while the other half be a-grinding of their taſk, that therefore ye ſhall cauſe the ſame number that cometh out of the mill to be forthwith occupied in the making of tile pins, which is a work of no great labour, and yet commendable for the excluding of that hateful enemy idleneſs, and alſo profitable to the houſe. The neceſſary tools for the ſaid purpoſe are already in the houſe.

" Furthermore, for better ordering and continual maintenance of the work of the ſaid Mill and Bake Houſe, it ſhall alſo be your office and charge to have ſpecial eye and regard as well unto the neceſſary proviſion of grain to be made in due ſeaſon for the ſetting of the ſaid mill on work, chiefly for ſo much as muſt neceſſarily ſerve for the uſe and ſervice of the hoſpitals, which is ordinarily 250 quarters by the year at the leaſt; as alſo to ſee the ſame grain not only ground to the uſe of the ſaid houſes, but that ye look unto the Bake Houſe, that the bakers do their duty in the workmanſhip thereof, and keeping of their ſize and weight aſſigned unto them; and alſo that one of you keep two tallies between the Chief Baker and you, the one talley to ſerve for ſuch corn as ſhall be delivered to the Baker from the Mill, the other for ſuch bread as the ſaid Baker ſhall ordinarily deliver to the uſe of the hoſpitals. Alſo the ſaid Baker ſhall keep ſeveral tallies, between the Stewards of every of the ſaid hoſpitals and him, of ſuch bread as he ſhall deliver to Chriſt's Hoſpital by itſelf, and to St. Thomas's Hoſpital by itſelf, and to the uſe of this houſe by itſelf. And every Saturday ye ſhall firſt accompt with the Miller for ſo much grain ground to the uſe of the houſe, and ſo much ground for the town, and then charge the Baker of the houſe with ſo much as was ground and delivered unto him to the uſe of the houſe, and call for the money of the Miller for ſo much as was ground for the town; and then ſhall ye accompt with the Baker for ſo much bread as he hath baken and delivered to the uſe of the hoſpitals that week, and then make the hoſpitals your debtors for the ſame.

" And farther, foraſmuch as the charges of the ſaid Bake Houſe concerning the diet thereof is by wages, and not by ordinary proviſion of the houſe, therefore ye ſhall enter the ſame into your charge, and ſhall make payment of their wages, and likewiſe to the Miller; and alſo ye ſhall, in due time, make proviſion for ſo much wood as neceſſarily ſhall appertain to the ſaid Bake House, and have the ſame into your ſeveral governance, and not to be mixed with the ordinary fuel of the houſe; and ye ſhall diligently look thereunto, that there be no ſpoil made thereof: and whatſoever other charges ſhall ſpecially belong to the Bake Houſe or Mill Houſe, the ſame ſhall remain within your charge, and ye ſhall cauſe the Clerk of the Works to make entrance thereof, and weekly to deliver the ſummary thereof to the Chief Clerk of this houſe, that the ſame may be regiſtered accordingly, that he may always inſtruct the Governors of the true ſtate of the houſe, and of every particular charge thereof. And, finally,

finally, the Steward ſhall charge you with the diet of ſo many perſons as ſhall be found at the coſts of the houſe, which work either in the ſaid Mill or Bake Houſe; and the ſame charge ſhall ye allow out of your accompt, to the intent that it may plainly appear what charge and profit ſhall ariſe by the ſaid houſes: and this is your charge, wherein if ye travail diligently and chiefly now at the firſt, for good order ſake, good men will commend you, all the worthy Governors muſt love you, and God Almighty will bleſs you here with worſhip, and reward you in Heaven with the crown of glory everlaſting.

"Comptrollers of the Diet of this Houſe.

"Your office and charge is, to have the comptrollment and overſight of the Steward, Butler, and Cook; and ye ſhall daily enquire for the true number of perſons of this houſe, and ſhall call for the Steward's book of admiſſions and diſmiſſions of ſuch as are diſmiſſed or admitted; and ye ſhall cauſe the ſaid Steward every Saturday to bring unto you the book of expences of this houſe; that is to ſay, of bread, drink, fleſh, fiſh, oatmeal, butter or milk, and all other neceſſarys appertaining to the ſame: and ye ſhall cauſe the ſaid Steward to make delivery of ſuch diet as ye by your diſcretions ſhall aſſign and appoint in ſuch ſort and order as your houſe is divided; that is to ſay, the number of perſons at the diet of the houſe working in the mill and bake houſe, and their charge, to be ſerved out of the kitchen by themſelves; the number of ſpinners and ſuch as work in wool and cloth by themſelves; and the number working in nails by themſelves: that at the week's end ye may not only know the whole charge of the houſe, but alſo that ye may declare the particular charge of the diet appertaining to every of the ſaid works, and to demand allowance of the ſame, of the Governors of every of the ſaid ſeveral works and charges. And further, to you only is committed the care and proviſion of victuals that ſhall be ſpent in this houſe; and to cauſe the ſame to be made and done in due ſeaſon: and the Steward to be as your ſervant, to do that you ſhall aſſign him; and alſo that ye overſee the ſame ſometimes in your proper perſon to be ſerved forth of the kitchen, as well for that ye may cauſe them to keep order, as alſo to ſee the ſame truly and wholeſomely ſerved. Ye ſhall alſo, in due time, make proviſion for wood to the uſe of this houſe; and ye ſhall not at any time buy any charcoal, for that is unprofitable. And ye ſhall orderly deliver every month unto the kitchen ſo much wood as ſhall be allowed to the ſame, for dreſſing of their meat and waſhing; and ſo much quarterly as is allowed to the Matron and other officers; and ſuffer the reſt to be ſafely kept under lock and key, the key whereof one of you to have in keeping, or elſe great ſpoil and waſte will be made thereof. And, finally, ye are aſſigned to be the very good huſbands of all this houſe, and officers of the ſame, as well Matron as other; and to have an eye that no ſpoil be made of any thing belonging to this houſe; neither that the ſame by any of the officers be naſtily or filthily kept; neither that the chambers or bedding, linnen or woolen, be abuſed. And ye ſhall take a true inventory of all ſuch implements, linnen and woolen, with all utenſils and other neceſſary implements as do belong unto the ſeveral faculties of this ſaid houſe, with the which the Governors, in their ſeveral charges, are before charged; and the ſaid inventory once every year ye ſhall examine, that ye may the better underſtand what needful proviſion is to be made of ſheets, ſhirts, or any other neceſſaries. And this is your charge; which God grant you to perform, and reward you for your pains."

Thoſe

Thoſe excellent regulations had full effect under the charter granted by the virtuous young Monarch, June 26, 1552; which contained a full grant of the Palace.

Theſe proceedings had however one conſequence little to be expected. The new hoſpitals attracted numbers to London, who wiſhed to partake of their benefits; and an order was iſſued to remedy the evil againſt rogues, vagabonds, and maſterleſs men.

In 1587, an order of the Governors enabled the publick to receive the inmates into their ſervice, either as apprentices or ſervants; and Churchwardens to ſend applicants to Bridewell, for work to be done there or elſewhere.

In 1598, Thomas Skarlet, ſon of Benjamin Skarlet, gentleman, was bound a regular apprentice for ſeven years to Thomas Ellis, the glover; and the Court books acknowledge the receipt of 5l. as a premium paid to the Treaſurer by Nicholas Linge, churchwarden of St. Clement's Eaſtcheap. In the following year four Governors were decreed to be appointed annually "to take view every month of their (the Art-maſters) apprentices, whether they have their juſt number which they ought to have, and to place new in his or their rooms, which ſhall be wanting," particularly poor freemen's children.

"A Report for Bridewell, 1633.

"There has been brought to the ſaid Hoſpital, within the ſpace of one year, of wandering ſoldiers and other vagrants, and paſſed thence into their native countries, according to law, to the number of 1578, to the great charge of the ſaid Hoſpital in their diet while they were there; beſides other helps there miniſtered unto them, in apparel, hoſe, ſhoes, bands, money, and ſuch like, and which cannot be avoided, nor they thence paſſed without ſuch charge, in reſpect they are to be examined, and conſidered of, to what country to be paſſed; whereof 38 have been bound apprentices, and ſent beyond the ſeas, and 54 ſent away for ſoldiers. And there are alſo maintained and kept in the Hoſpital, in arts, occupations, and other ſuch works, at the charge of the ſaid Hoſpital, to the number of 200 perſons, apprentices, taken up out of the ſtreets of this city."

"1645. Eaſter Report.

"Apprentices to arts, occupations, and others in ſeveral works and labours, at the charge of the ſaid Hoſpital, 148.

"Robert Barker, a poore vagrant boy from St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, and George Dally, a poore vagrant boye from St. Thomas', admitted as apprentices.

"Item, it is ordered by this Court that no boys ſhall be placed apprentices with any Art-maſter of this Hoſpital at the mediation or intreaty of any Art-maſter; but that vagrant boys taken up in the ſtreets, which have no known place of ſettlement, nor friends to provide for them, ſhall be placed here apprentices, according to the conſtitution and antient uſage of this Hoſpital."

"1650.

" 1650. Eaſter Report.

" Vagrants during the laſt year - - - - - - - 725
" Apprentices and others now kept and maintained - - - 193

" 1651. Eaſter Report.

" Vagrants - - - - - - - - - - 1085
" Apprentices and others - - - - - - - - 177

" It is ordered that no children, under the age of twelve years, brought into this Hoſpital as vagrants, ſhall be here received and kept, but the ſame ſhall be forthwith paſſed according to law."

The Hoſpital was nearly deſtroyed in 1666, and many of the houſes belonging to it. Immediately after this calamity, places were provided by the Governors for the reception of the artſmaſters, apprentices, &c. and every poſſible effort made to reſtore the building; which coſt upwards of 60001.

" Extract from the Report of a Committee appointed to conſider the Inſtitution and Utility of the Artmaſters and their Apprentices, and the Expediency of their Continuation *. Feb. 13, 1765.

" We are of opinion that, conſidering the inſtitution and foundation of the ſaid Hoſpitals, particularly of Bridewell Hoſpital, which has been founded and eſtabliſhed by the higheſt authority known in this kingdom, *viz.* a royal grant and charter (made with great care and deliberation, by the advice and aſſiſtance of the King's moſt honourable Council), and confirmed by an act of parliament made in the ſeventh year of the reign of his ſaid Majeſty King Edward the Sixth, and conſidering the pious zeal and charitable endeavours of our predeceſſors, Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, who declared the Hoſpital of Bridewell would be the moſt neceſſary of the ſaid Hoſpitals, and took great pains and trouble to procure and eſtabliſh the ſame: Alſo conſidering that the bringing up children of riper years to occupations was one of the objects of the declaration, grant, and charter, abovementioned; and that the method of training up ſuch children has for near two centuries been by placing them with Art-maſters within the ſaid Hoſpital: Alſo conſidering the great ſums of money

* The " enormous biſbehaviour of the boys," which was ſtated in the motion for appointing the Committee who made the above Report, is noticed by Mr. Waddington, in his pamphlet, intituled, " Conſiderations on the original and proper objects of the Royal Hoſpital of Bridewell, 1797;" but of the Report itſelf, which is ſo important to the queſtion he agitates, he ſays not a word. I do not mean to palliate any miſconduct of the boys, but I will mention a cauſe which I am ſure has been productive of the worſt conſequences to the morals of the apprentices of Bridewell Hoſpital; I mean the permiſſion which they had to attend all fires that might happen in the metropolis. Whenever intelligence of a fire breaking out (and it was always conveyed), whether at Wapping or at Weſtminſter, arrived at the Hoſpital, the Beadle at the gate immediately rang the fire-bell in the court-yard. If it were in the day-time, the apprentices immediately ruſhed forth from their work. If it happened in the night, thoſe who firſt came down went round, knocking at the Artmaſters' doors, till all the inhabitants were awakened, and the boys called out. They were active to be ſure, and ſerviceable; but what were the conſequences to themſelves? They were thrown among all thoſe profligates which a fire collects in the ſtreets. They got liquor, they got money, and frequently roamed about the town all night without controul. The Maſters loſt the benefit of the next day's labour; and not ſeldom boys were hurt, and for a long time diſabled from working. It is about twenty years ſince this very pernicious practice was reſtrained." Bowen.

given

given to anſwer and ſupport the purpoſes for which this Hoſpital was founded, particularly for the benefit of apprentices, in confidence that the ſame would be punctually and religiouſly applied to the uſes for which the ſame was originally deſtined: Alſo conſidering that a great number of apprentices have been brought up in this hoſpital from poverty and diſtreſs, many of whom are become uſeful members of ſociety: We are of opinion, that the Art-maſters and their apprentices are of public utility, and that it is expedient to continue ſuch a number of Art-maſters as to leave room for a proviſion for vagrant children, and ſuch other perſons as are willing to accept employment; and to enable the Governors of this Hoſpital, by their charitable interpoſition, to reſcue them from their deſtitute condition, and render them uſeful members of ſociety, under the care and tuition of a Taſk-maſter. And we are alſo of opinion that, as future vacancies of Art-maſters happen, they ſhall be filled up with ſuch trades and manufactures as are moſt wanting in the city of London and the liberties thereof, and employ the greateſt number of hands. And we are further of opinion, that in putting out apprentices hereafter, a preference ſhall be given to thoſe of London and Middleſex."

This Report, having been unanimouſly confirmed by the Court, was regularly acted upon till, on the 10th of January 1792, a Select Committee of Fifteen Governors was appointed, "To enquire into the revenue, expenditure, the ſtanding orders and management of the Hoſpitals of Bridewell and Bethlem; and to report to the General Court, as ſoon as poſſible, what regulations and improvements may be adopted for the greater benefit of the two Hoſpitals;" who, in their Report, which was preſented to the Court May 17, and then ordered to be printed, after frequent meetings, and an attentive conſideration of the buſineſs, delivered in the following ſtatement:

"As a leading guide to their deliberations, your Committee judged it expedient, previous to all other enquiries, to inform themſelves with preciſion: Firſt, what were the primary and proper objects of the Charity of Bridewell? Secondly, whether the Governors are confined, by the original Charter, to the preciſe mode eſtabliſhed ſoon after it was obtained, and ſtill adhered to, for accompliſhing thoſe objects? And, laſtly, whether the two Hoſpitals of Bridewell and Bethlem have been and are ſo united, that the Governors are juſtifiable in applying the revenues of the former to ſupply the wants of the latter? As a very important part of the reform which the Committee recommend, not only as practicable, but as highly neceſſary, might otherwiſe be deemed an unwarrantable innovation, and perhaps by ſome even an infringement on the Charter; it is thought proper to ſtate very particularly the reſult of that part of their reſearches. And firſt, it appears to the Committee inconteſtibly clear, that Arts-maſters and Apprentices are not required by, or even mentioned in, the Royal Grant of Bridewell to the City of London. But, that the Citizens of London petitioned for Bridewell, and Edward VI. gave the ſame for a houſe of induſtry and employment; or, to uſe their own words 'a houſe of occupations.' Firſt, for boys of riper years, who were found unapt to learning, and ſo inexpert in the trades which they had been thought competent to learn, as to be unable to get work. Secondly, for the ſore and ſick, when cured and diſcharged from St. Thomas's, if

able to work, that they might not beg or wander about as vagabonds, but have ſuitable employment. Thirdly, for the lewd, the ſturdy beggar, and the idle in general, who ſhould be compelled to labour therein; and ſo to ſerve the common-weal; and, laſtly, for 'priſoners diſcharged at the ſeſſions,' that they might have occupations, and not again become thieves or beggars. Accordingly, the rules and ordinances eſtabliſhed by the firſt Governors in 1557, immediately after the Grant, declare that Bridewell was 'for the ſuppreſſion of idleneſs, which is the enemy of every virtue; and for the nouriſhment of induſtry, the conqueror of all vice.' But this is not all.—Your Committee find, under the ſecond head of enquiry, that the Charter gives a diſcretionary power to the Governors, to appoint and remove officers, to preſcribe and alter rules and regulations as circumſtances ſhall require. And they are fully warranted in adding, that, however neceſſary and uſeful Arts-maſters and Apprentices might be in times leſs enlightened, and in the infancy of the arts; yet that now they are neither neceſſary nor uſeful; and, upon the preſent eſtabliſhment, not in the leaſt within the intent of the Charter. Nothing indeed can be more objectionable than the preſent very defective and expenſive mode of educating a few boys, chiefly from the country, to inferior trades; for no good purpoſe whatſoever, except it be praiſe-worthy to ſee thoſe very boys become beadles or fire-porters, or follow ſome mean occupation; which the Committee have found in moſt inſtances to be the caſe, ſoon after the uſual gifts have been received. In fact, experience and common ſenſe revolt at the very idea of educating and employing a number of youths, not merely in the metropolis, but as it were under the very roof with proſtitutes and vagrants of the moſt abandoned characters, with whom the utmoſt precaution and vigilance have hitherto proved inſufficient to prevent an intercourſe; ſo that even if apprentices were now thought objects of the Charity (which the Committee cannot perceive or admit) it would be an obvious and an eaſy improvement, to bind them to uſeful trades with different maſters out of the houſe; and incite them to excellence and good behaviour, by the rewards which the well-intentioned benevolence of ſuch individuals as Fowkes and Lock has enabled and directed the Governors to beſtow at their diſcretion. Under ſuch a regulation, four times the number might be well educated at the ſame expence which is now incurred; and the extenſive and numerous apartments in the Hoſpital, now occupied by Arts-maſters and their lodgers, and repaired to the minuteſt item by the charity, at an enormous expence, might be moſt uſefully employed, according to the improved practice of the beſt workhouſes, or houſes of induſtry, in furniſhing the means of labour for the original objects, and, as the Committee think, the only proper objects of the inſtitution; of whom, perhaps, none call more loudly for attention than priſoners diſcharged every ſeſſions at the Old Bailey; for, how much ſo ever they may be diſpoſed to work, they have inſurmountable difficulty in procuring employment; and, it is to be feared, are thus again unhappily driven to improper courſes. It would not be doing juſtice to the benevolent intentions of our anceſtors, if your Committee omitted to mention, that many liberal donations have been made, with a view to this very deſirable object. Of theſe the moſt conſiderable, as well as the moſt diſtinguiſhed, was a legacy of 2000l. by Sir James Cambell, in 1641; which he limited, by his will, to the expreſs purpoſe of ſetting poor people to work, eſpecially ſuch as ſhould be from time to time delivered out of Newgate; and a part of that very ſum was actually expended in enlarging the buildings at Bridewell, and making greater convenience for labour."

"Having thus diſpoſed of the two firſt preliminary enquiries, the Committee proceeded next to inform themſelves, 'Whether the two Hoſpitals of Bridewell and Bethlem have been and are ſo united, that the Governors are juſtifiable in applying the revenues of the former to ſupply the wants of the latter?'

latter?' After a careful perusal of the Charter, and a scrupulous enquiry into the practice from the foundation until the present time, they are inclined to answer that question in the affirmative. And they have great pleasure in remarking, that no part of the revenue of Bridewell has ever been more usefully employed, or perhaps so unexceptionably, as that which has gone in aid of the poor Lunatics at Bethlem. Concurrent with the grant of another Royal Hospital, the government of Bethlem was given to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, who committed the same to the Governors whom they had appointed for Bridewell; to which Bethlem seems even then to have been considered as an appendage; and, by their own reports, it was evidently used as a place of confinement for 'the poor prisoners who were lunatic.' For above fifty years the management was entrusted to three Surveyors, selected from and deputed by the Governors of Bridewell; and being thus held as a branch of the same Charity, it became from the first, and has ever been the practice (and very naturally too) to make good the deficiencies of Bethlem from the funds of Bridewell.—In fact, the first order for keeping the two accompts separate, that the Committee have found, was in November 1630; which affords a strong presumption that until that time they were intermixed, and considered as one and the same. And this is rendered further probable by the Court Books being kept under the head of Bridewell only, although the business of Bethlem is equally recorded in them; which is now the practice under the heads of the two Hospitals. Should any further doubt remain, it will be compleatly removed by consulting an act passed in 1782, which recognises and ratifies the union of Bridewell and Bethlem; at the same time that it establishes or confirms the present method of appointing Corporation Governors."

Abstract of the present Revenues of the Two Hospitals.

BRIDEWELL.

	Annual Revenue. £.	s.	d.
Estates in Bridewell Precinct - - - - - - -	1199	3	6
in Wapping - - - - - - - - -	2642	10	6
in Holbourn and Fleet-street - - - - - -	206	16	6
in Oxfordshire - - - - - - - -	182	0	0
Annuities from Royal Hospitals, parishes, and Public Companies - - -	96	15	0
Dr. Tyson's 50l. payable every 5 years 1–5th (which expires at Christmas 1804) -	10	0	0
3550l. 3 *per cent.* East India annuities - - - - - -	106	10	0
3300l. 3 *per cent.* Reduced annuities - - - - - -	99	0	0
	4542	15	6
Legacies, benefactions, and casual receipts, which amounted in 1791 to - -	385	7	10
	4928	3	4
Deductions from the rental for quit-rents and insurances as *per* 1791 - -	422	10	3
Total of Bridewell,	4505	13	1

BETHLEM.

Eſtates in Lincolnſhire (for Incurables)	1871	17	0
at Charing Croſs and in St. Martin's-lane	234	10	0
in Old Bethlem	304	2	0
in Round-court, Vine-ſtreet	8	0	0
in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet	66	0	0
at Shepherd's Buſh	6	0	0
at Waltham Croſs	62	0	0
in Lime Street-ſquare	250	17	0
in Riches-court and Lime-ſtreet	222	19	0
in Kent	636	12	0
at Mile End	0	5	0
in Fowkes's-court, Tower-ſtreet	168	2	0
Annuities from Royal Hoſpitals and Public Companies	52	14	3
Dr. Tyſon's 50l. payable every 5 years 1–5th (which expires at Chriſtmas 1804)	10	0	0
3500l. New South Sea Annuities	105	0	0
700l. ditto (for Incurables)	21	0	0
2000l. Orphan Stock	80	0	0
3800l. ditto (for Incurables)	152	0	0
12000l. Bank Annuities 1726	360	0	0
2000l. Old South Sea Annuities	60	0	0
6250l. Three *per Cent.* Conſols	187	10	0
6250l. ditto (for Incurables)	187	10	0
750l. Eaſt India Annuities for ditto	22	10	0
100l. Three *per Cent.* Reduced Annuities	3	0	0
Contingencies for cloathing, &c. which amounted in 1791 to	2365	16	1
Legacies and benefactions ditto	589	17	0
	8028	1	4
Deductions from the rental for quit-rents, &c. as *per* 1791	146	1	5½
Total of Bethlem	7881	19	10½

Of which Revenues the following belong to the Incurable Fund.

The Lincolnſhire eſtate producing	1871	17	0
700l. New South Sea Annuities	21	0	0
3800l. Orphan Stock	152	0	0
6250l. Three *per Cent.* Conſols	187	10	0
750l. Eaſt India Annuities	22	10	0
	2254	17	0
And 1000l. more Eaſt India Annuities, which the Select Committee judge ſhould be added to the above	30	0	0
Annual income	2284	17	0

July

July 6. The Court having at ſeveral meetings, on the 14th, 18th, 22d, 26th, and 28th, of June, taken into conſideration the Report of the Select Committee of Enquiry appointed the 10th of January laſt, and adopted the reforms and regulations therein recommended, with ſome amendments and additions, reſolved unanimouſly, "That the thanks of the Court be given to the Select Committee, for their great care and attention to the affairs of theſe Hoſpitals, and for the regulations which have been adopted in conſequence of their Report."

The Prison

was rebuilt a few years paſt. Of this the Rev. Thomas Bowen *, chaplain to the Hoſpital, has ſpoken ſo much to the purpoſe, that I truſt the reader will be obliged to me for giving it in his own words †.

"The Governors of Bridewell have not been wanting in attention to thoſe priſoners who come under their proper cognizance. To prevent an immediate return to habits either of pilfering or proſtitution, leave is given to ſuch priſoners as may deſire it, to remain in the Hoſpital for a limited time after the period of the impriſonment is expired; and pecuniary aſſiſtance is afforded to thoſe who appear to deſerve it. During the laſt three years eight perſons only have availed themſelves of this permiſſion; and fewer than half that number, it is known, have derived any benefit from it. At the end of whatever period they may continue, there will be the ſame difficulty in providing for unhappy proſtitutes who have no friends. To put them into honeſt families, how low or mean ſoever, is not without danger. While we ſeek to reform the guilty, it is poſſible that we may ſpread corruption amongſt the innocent. Thoſe, who being fixed in habits of proſtitution are conſtantly known in the houſes of correction, ſeem objects of farther legal care and animadverſion; and perhaps the benefit which the police might derive from their ſeclusion for a longer period than the law now permits, would not be inconſiderable, as they are, for the moſt part, aſſociates of the loweſt depredators upon the publick. In the caſe of thoſe priſoners who have been guilty of ſmaller acts of diſhoneſty, there is reaſon to think that much benefit is effected, as very many perſons of this deſcription are never ſeen a ſecond time in the Hoſpital. It is alſo probable that good is often done

* I am indebted for the above information to this Gentleman's Extracts from the Records.

† Grounded on the proceedings of this Select Committee, Mr. Waddington, in 1797, publiſhed his "Conſiderations," the pamphlet noticed in p. 564; which was followed in 1798 by "Extracts from the Records and Court Books of Bridewell Hoſpital; together with other hiſtorical Information reſpecting the objects of the Charter granted by Edward the Sixth, to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, and their Succeſſors. Arranged in chronological Order, with Remarks. By Thomas Bowen, M. A. Chaplain of Bridewell Hoſpital, and Miniſter of Bridewell Precinct;" to whom the Governors had been before indebted for "An Hiſtorical Account of the Origin, Progreſs, and preſent State of Bethlem Hoſpital, founded by Henry the Eighth, for the Cure of Lunatics: and enlarged, by ſubſequent Benefactions, for the Reception and Maintenance of Incurables, 1783," &c.

to

to the faulty apprentices committed by the Chamberlain of London. Each priſoner has a convenient ſolitary cell, he has proper books, and the opportunity of divine ſervice, with prayers appropriate to his ſituation. Vagrants ſent for ſeven days, previous to their being paſſed to their reſpective pariſhes, are a heavy expence to the Hoſpital. It is not perhaps generally known or conſidered, that the City of London enjoys the benefit of a houſe of correction from the revenues of the charity. In other places the expence is defrayed by a rate on the county or diſtrict, which is levied upon individuals.

The following is a ſtatement of the different claſſes of priſoners committed in the year 1797.

Proſtitutes, the firſt time - - - - - - - - -	55
Ditto, twice or many times - - - - - - - -	133
Women, for ſmaller acts of diſhoneſty, &c. firſt time - - -	36
Ditto ditto twice or oftener -	7
Men, for ſmaller acts of diſhoneſty, &c. firſt time - - -	79
Ditto ditto twice or oftener - -	16
Apprentices, firſt time - - - - - - - - -	21
Ditto, twice or oftener - - - - - - - -	6
	360

"I do not give this ſtatement as quite accurate. There are about thirty others whom I knew not how to claſs, whether among the vagrant or the diſorderly poor. In the above year there were alſo 979 vagrants committed for ſeven days, according to act of parliament, and then paſſed. The total in 1797 was 1377.

"The following is a ſtatement of the number of vagrant and diſorderly poor received into Bridewell Hoſpital, during the ſame ſpace of time, at the diſtance of 200 years.

In the year 1597, in February, March, and April - - - -	710
In 1797, during the ſame months - - - - -	273"

The front of this building, ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriers, has not for many years exhibited any part of the original palace. At preſent there is but one vaſt quadrangle, as the remnants of the old ſtructure which croſſed it North and South have lately been taken down, in order to be rebuilt. And the perfectly plain chapel which is now riſing on the ruins has nothing to recommend it.

The Priſon's gloomy front occupies the South-weſt corner, and the Hall the greater part of the South ſide. This vaſt room is 39 paces in length, and 15 in breadth, with a handſome chimney-piece at each end, and arcades at the ſides. The cieling is horizontal, and without other ornament than two flowers where the luſtres depend. Facing each other, on the North and South ſides, are bow windows

windows, ornamented with ſemi-domes, brackets, feſtoons, &c. &c. The other windows are arched, and rows of oval apertures are extended above them. At the Weſt end, and over the chimney, is a large picture, nearly ſquare, by Holbein, repreſenting Edward VI. in the act of delivering the charter for this Hoſpital to the Mayor and Citizens of London. The King holds it in his left hand; and reſts the baſe of the ſceptre, in his right, gently on it. He is ſeated on the throne, and cloathed in robes of crimſon, lined with ermine, and is crowned. The doublet is of white cloth of gold, and the legs are covered by ſilk ſtockings. The Lord Mayor, in ſcarlet robes, kneels at the King's right hand, and receives the charter with the right hand, croſſing the left on his breaſt. The head, very much thrown back, is covered by a cloſe back cap; and he wears a ſmall ruff. His knees reſt on the two ſteps of the throne, covered by crimſon velvet; but the only two of his brethren ſhewn kneel on the floor. Seven of the great officers of ſtate are placed near the King, and under the crimſon canopy of the throne, which is drawn in an awkward manner acroſs the upper part of the picture.

On the left ſide of this painting is a ſeated whole-length of Charles II. and on the right another of his brother. They are both tolerably painted.

On the North wall a whole-length of Sir Richard Glyn, bart. preſident 1755. This jolly and diminutive man is extremely well done. He ſtands reſting his left hand on his hip, and holds his hat in the right; and is full dreſſed, with the civic robes. The City regalia are ſpread near him.

Directly facing him is another whole-length, and a very good picture, of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, baronet and alderman, preſident 1798 (ſon of the former). This gentleman ſtands, and reſts his right hand on a gilt table; in ſcarlet robes, and puce coloured ſuit.

Next the former is Sir Robert Geffrey's, knt. alderman, and preſident 1693. This is a vile picture, and unworthy notice.

Another is a whole-length of Sir William Turner, knight, preſident 1669. This painting is badly drawn, and the colour of the robe has changed from ſcarlet to a flame-colour.

The portrait of Sir Samuel Garrard, bart. preſident 1720, is but indifferent.

On the Eaſt wall is a moſt enormous picture, under which is inſcribed, "*Profligatis juxta Aldenardum Gallis, Anna Regina, Pia, Clemens, Fœlix, Auguſta, ad Ædem Divi Pauli proceſſit, ſolennes Deo gratias actura, XIV. kal. Sep.* 1708, *præeunte Gul. Withers, milite, Domûs hujuſce Præſide, Londinenſi tunc temporis Prætore.*" The Mayor is ſeated on a dark bay horſe, covered with emboſſed work, and is himſelf moſt ſuperbly decorated

decorated by embroidery. St. Paul's in the back-ground. The picture is highly finiſhed, but very deficient in drawing.

Sir Thomas Rawlinſon, preſident 1705. Very bad.

William Benn, eſq. lord mayor, preſident 1746, by Hudſon. A good picture in ſome reſpects; but the head, like all Hudſon's, is enormous.

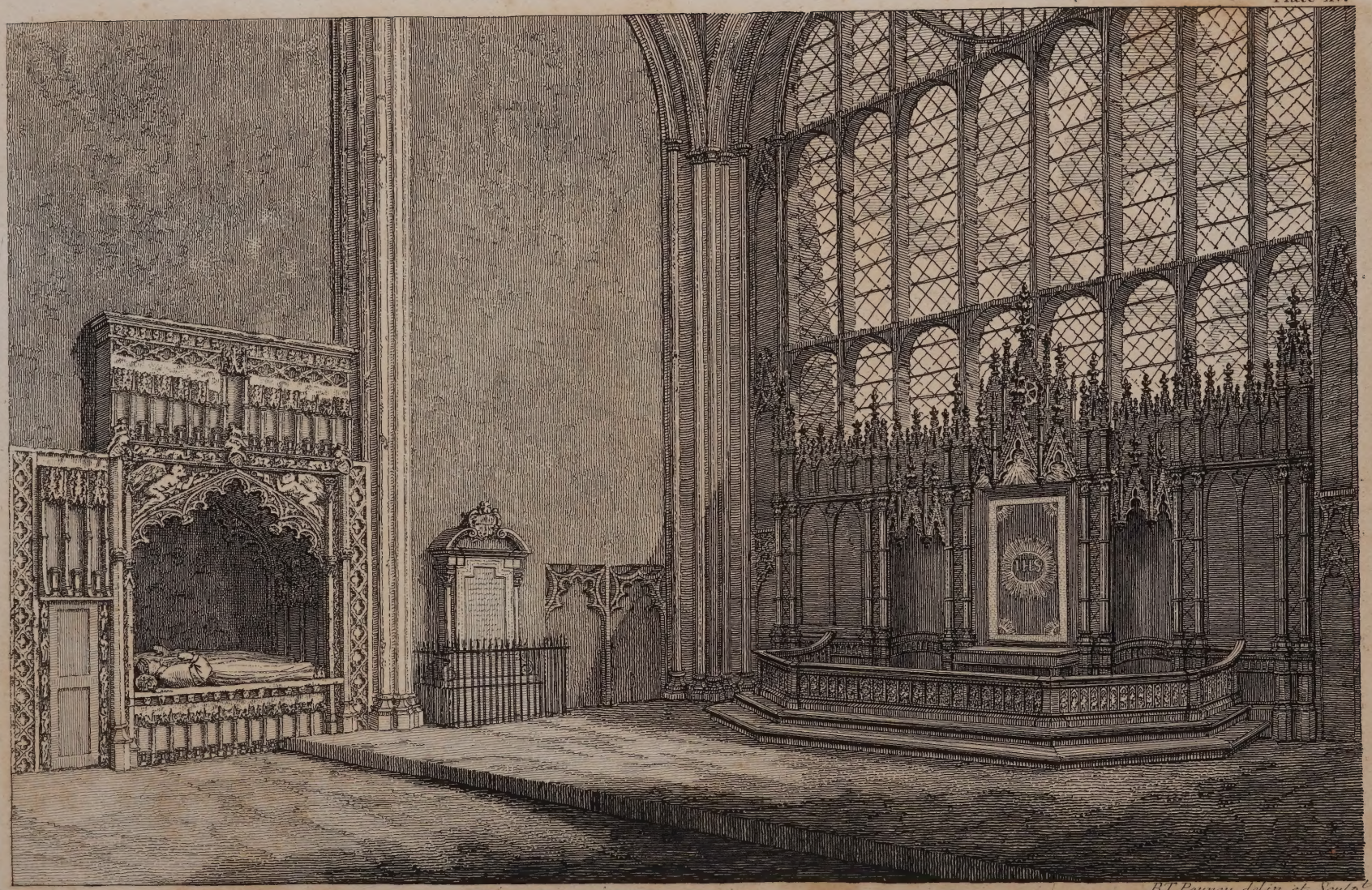
Sir James Sanderſon, bart. preſident 1798. The head is good, the drapery bad.

The benefactions are far too numerous to particulariſe.

The precinct contained in 1800 61 houſes, 209 males, 244 females.

The few ſtreets which compoſe it are reſpectably inhabited, though not very pleaſantly ſituated.

The name evidently had its origin from St. Bride's church, in the vicinity; and, in all probability, a well on the ſite of the old Palace might have been dedicated to the ſame holy lady. It has recently deſignated places of correction throughout the kingdom moſt abſurdly, as Bridewell inſtead of Bridget's well.



B.T. Pouncy delin. et Sculp.

The Gothic Altarpeice in the Collegiate Church of S.t KATHARINE, with the Monuments of the Duke of Exeter, & of the Hon.ble G. Mountague.

Published by J. Nichols as the Act directs Dec.r 1. 1779

ST. CATHARINE'S HOSPITAL, NEAR THE TOWER, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

THE ſituation of this antient and reſpectable foundation is very unpleaſant, ſurrounded by the lower claſſes of the community, and bounded on the Eaſt by a filthy dock, named from it. The church ſtands due Eaſt and Weſt, has a cloiſter on the North ſide, formed by the Maſter's and Brothers' houſes; and the Siſters' and Beads-women's apartments are on the South ſide.

The church has undergone ſo many repairs, and has recently been ſo much altered and diſguiſed, that it would be mere waſte of paper to deſcribe it. That thoſe repairs were neceſſary, I do not mean to diſpute; but the workmen ſhould have been compelled to adhere to the original outline. Any man poſſeſſed of an atom of taſte will acknowledge this truth at one glance. In my opinion, the Eaſt window never was handſome; and I am ſure it will not be called ſo at preſent.

The nave contains eight cluſtered pillars, which ſupport tall pointed arches. Above thoſe are clereſtory windows; and the roof conſiſts of ſtrong timber-work. The character is that of elegant ſimplicity. The chancel, ſeparated from the nave by a ſcreen of canopies, a continuation of thoſe belonging to the ſtalls, is entered through an immenſe pointed arch, bounded by ſlender pillars and mouldings; which are imitated on the North and South walls by large arcades, that contained three windows on the latter ſide when Hollar engraved his View of St. Catharine's. The roof differs but little from that of the nave.

The altar-piece, beneath the vaſt Eaſt window, is a rich collection of arcades and pinnacles; but the ſquare pannel in the centre is incorrect. See the annexed plate.

On the North ſide, near the altar, is a grand altar-tomb, niche, and canopy, with the effigies of John Holland, duke of Exeter, and his two ladies; which is ornamented in the full florid ſtyle in faſhion at the date of his death, 1447. A door near it abounds with lozenges, quatrefoils, niches, and ſtatues.

Adjoining, a monument of the Corinthian order, to the Honourable George Montague, maſter of the Hoſpital in 1681.

Beſides thoſe, there are upwards of ſixty monumental inſcriptions; which having been very recently printed by Dr. Ducarel, in his Hiſtory of St. Catharine's, I beg leave to refer the reader to that work.

The organ, at the Weſt end of the nave, where the ſervice is performed, contains three ſets of keys full compaſs, is five notes lower than St. Paul's and has a whole octave in the ſwell more than uſual. The caſe is very rich, of mahogany, and in the pointed ſtyle. It was built in 1778, by Mr. Green; who executed in this inſtance what was before deemed impracticable.

The pulpit was erected when the Grecian ſtyle firſt came into uſe, ſubſequent to the time of Queen Mary; conſequently, is covered by groteſque figures, unintelligible and prepoſterous. So many years had elapſed ſince the Saxon æra, the architecture of which was an imperfect copy of ſome of the orders, that moſt of the architects of Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles the Firſt's days had no idea how the ſtyle was to be compiled and decorated. Hence the mock repreſentations of Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Compoſite capitals; with men, women, birds, beaſts, &c. &c. and intricate tracery on ſhafts of pillars, pilaſters, cornices, friezes, &c. One of thoſe copyiſts appears to have had full ſwing at St. Catharine's, where the pulpit is covered with unmeaning figures, and each pannel with repreſentations of ſome temple, church, or caſtle, *in nubibus*. The monſtrous ſounding-board has been removed ſince Dr. Ducarel publiſhed his engravings of it.

The ſeats within the choir are carved with whimſical excurſions of fancy; and the heads of Edward III. and Queen Philippa are twice repeated in elegant ſculpture in the nave and choir *.

Such is the church of St. Catharine in 1804. The origin of the Hoſpital proceeded from the piety of Queen Matilda, wife of Stephen; who obtained the Monarch's conſent, in 1148, to found that and the church, in pure and perpetual alms, to ſecure the repoſe of the ſouls of her children, Baldwin and Matilda, who were buried within it before her own deceaſe. The foundation conſiſted of a Maſter, Brethren and Siſters, and Alms-people; and the endowments were ample. The Queen purchaſed the ſite, with a mill, from the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, for 6l. *per annum*, charged upon the manor of Braughing, Herts, and gave them the perpetual cuſtody of her Hoſpital.

William de Ypres ſoon after granted Queenhithe to the above Priory, charged with a payment of 20l. to the Hoſpital of St. Catharine; and thus it remained till the year 1255, when Queen Alianor, wife of Henry III. inſtituted a ſuit againſt the Prior and Convent; the final reſult of which was the alienation of the cuſtody, and a diſſolution of the Hoſpital. This unjuſt exerciſe of power was

* See thoſe on the annexed plate, with the ichnography of the church.

effected

East

Altar

Chapter House and Commissary's Court

Dr. Eccleni Mon.s

(2) Queen Phillippa.

(1) King Edw. 3.d

Stalls

Stalls

North door

2

1

Pulpit

North

South

Seal of the Commissary temp. E. 6.

Seal of the Commissary.

Stairs to the Organ Loft

Font

West Door

Ichnography of the Collegiate Church of St KATHARINE.

Scale of Feet

10 20 30 40 50

B. T. Pouncy sc. 1779.

effected in oppoſition to the expreſs charters of Stephen, Matilda, and Henry III. and two deciſions of the courts of law, (which had pronounced the right of cuſtody to belong to the Priory,) through the ſuperior addreſs and eccleſiaſtical aſſiſtance afforded the Queen by Fulk Baſſet, biſhop of London; who viſited the Hoſpital, at the Lady's ſuggeſtion, on St. Giles's day 1257, attended by a train of eminent perſons, and entered into the following examination of the Prior and Chapter. What was their temporal right in the Hoſpital, their ſpiritual right, of whom they had the latter, and why they had placed one of their own canons to preſide over the Hoſpital? To which the accuſed anſwered, That they had the ſame right over this Hoſpital as they had over thoſe at Corney, &c. &c. &c. whoſe brethren and ſiſters received their habits and pronounced their oaths before them. The ſpiritual right, they ſaid, was derived from ſituation, within the pariſh of St. Botolph Aldgate, on their own land; and from grant by the Biſhop of London, who had himſelf appointed the then Prior, who was as legally conſtituted as any ever had been. And, as to the appointment of one of their own body to the maſterſhip of St. Catharine's, it was done to reform the brethren, too frequently inebriated.

However contrary to a modern deciſion, the good Biſhop proceeded to remove the Canon from his office; and prohibited, under heavy penalties, the brethren and ſiſters from paying any kind of obedience to the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity; over whom he immediately placed a chaplain of the houſe as Maſter, who probably preſided till the death of Baſſet. After whoſe deceaſe, Wengham biſhop of London was prevailed upon by the Queen, in 1261, in conjunction with two biſhops and others of the Queen's council, to ſummon the Prior and Canons a ſecond time, when they were intimidated, by threats of the King's diſpleaſure, into a *verbal* ſurrender of all claim to St. Catharine's. Upon which the Biſhops executed a ſurrender, under their reſpective ſeals, to the *upright* Alianor. Urban IV. in 1267, made an ineffectual attempt to prevail upon her Majeſty to reſtore the Hoſpital to the legal owners; who very ſoon after this ſhameful deprivation granted the church-yard of St. Catharine's to the Brethren and Siſters, for an annual payment of 2lb. of wax, to be depoſited on the anniverſary of St. Botolph, upon the altar of the church; and remitted to them 5s. tythes at Chaldfleet, for certain lands at Edmonton.

Alianor, after the deceaſe of her huſband, refounded St. Catharine's, by her charter, dated July 5, 1273; for a maſter, three brethren, three ſiſters, ten

beads-women, and ſix poor ſcholars, with endowments; and reſerved to herſelf, and the ſucceſſive Queens of England, the nomination of the brothers, prieſts, the ſiſters, and a maſter, upon all vacancies. The beads-women were to receive their ſuſtenance from the alms of the Hoſpital, and lodge within it; for which they were required to pray for the Foundreſs, her progenitors, and the faithful. The boys to be maintained, taught, and aſſiſt in the celebration of divine ſervice.

For the beneſactions made ſubſequently I ſhall refer the reader to Dr. Ducarel's Work; who ſuppoſes that William de Erldeſby, maſter, firſt began to rebuild the church in 1340 *; to which Queen Philippa contributed amply, but dying in 1369, ſhe had not the pleaſure of ſeeing it completed. Edward III. founded a chantry for her, in the fiftieth year of his reign. To this were afterwards added ſeveral others.

"Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting. We have inſpected the Letters Patent of the Lord Henry the VIth late King of England, our Predeceſſor, made in theſe words.

"Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, dukes, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, officers, miniſters, and all bailiffs and faithful perſons. Know ye that whereas as we are informed the Lord Henry the Third, formerly King of England, our progenitor, hath long ſince founded a certain Hoſpital or free Chapel of four brothers, chaplains, and three ſiſters, in the chapel of Saint Katherine the Virgin and Martyr, near our Tower of London, and hath endowed the ſaid Hoſpital with certain ſpiritual and temporal poſſeſſions, for the maintenance of the ſame brothers, chaplains, and ſiſters, and for defraying the charges incident to the ſame Hoſpital or free Chapel, and moreover hath ordained, that the aforeſaid brothers, chaplains, ſhall celebrate divine ſervice every day in the chapel aforeſaid for ever, and that the ſiſters ſhall devoutly apply themſelves to the ſame ſervice from time to time, and ſhall aſſiduouſly join therein with certain orderly reſponſes to be every day ſaid in the ſaid Hoſpital or Chapel. And afterwards the Lady Alianor formerly Queen of England, and conſort of our ſaid progenitor, preferred one Thomas Lechdale, clerk, to be maſter or keeper of the Hoſpital aforeſaid, and likewiſe gave and granted to the ſaid Maſter or Keeper, and the then Brothers, Chaplains, and Siſters, of the Hoſpital or free Chapel aforeſaid, certain demeans, lands, and tenements, to have to themſelves and their ſucceſſors in free, pure, and perpetual alms. And further ordained, that ſix poor ſcholars, to be maintained by the alms of the Hoſpital aforeſaid, ſhould every day, when at leiſure from ſchool, attend the aforeſaid chaplains in performing the ſervice aforeſaid. And alſo that over and above the aforeſaid three ſiſters, ten poor women ſhould daily receive a certain ſuſtenance by the alms of the Houſe or Hoſpital aforeſaid, in all times to come, dwelling within the manſion of the aforeſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, to pray for the good eſtate of the ſaid Queen (who

* See the plate.

formerly

B.T.Pouncy del.et fc.

North East View of the COLLEGIATE CHURCH *of* S^t^ KATHARINE.

London Published by I.Nichols as the Act directs Dec.^r^ 1^st^. 1779.

formerly was) while ſhe lived, and for her ſoul when ſhe ſhould depart this life; and alſo for the ſoul of our progenitors, and the ſouls of all faithful perſons deceaſed. And now our beloved clerk, maſter Thomas Beckington, doctor of laws, our ſecretary, now maſter or keeper of the Hoſpital or free Chapel aforeſaid, conſidering after what manner the ſtipends and ſalaries, and other things liberalities for the ſupport of the aforeſaid four brothers, chaplains, and three ſiſters, in the original foundation of the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, and the alms for the ſupport of the aforeſaid ſix ſcholars; and alſo the proviſion for the ſupport of the aforeſaid ten women, ordained after the ſaid foundation, are by no means ſufficient in theſe days. And the ſame now Maſter or Keeper, likewiſe being willing to the end and intent, that the aforeſaid brothers, chaplains, ſiſters, ſcholars, and poor women, in the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, in future times, may be the better able with the higheſt duty, and with greater affection and devotion, to pray for our good eſtate, and for the peace of our kingdom of England while we ſhall live, and for our ſoul and the peace aforeſaid when we ſhall depart this life, and alſo for the ſouls of our Lord Henry, late king of England, and of the Lady Catharine, late Queen of the ſame kingdom, our moſt dear father and mother, and for the ſouls of our other progenitors, and for the ſouls of all faithful perſons deceaſed, hath thought proper with our conſent and aſſiſtance to take order for the more competent ſupport of the aforeſaid brothers, chaplains, ſcholars, and ten poor women. We conſidering the pious and meritorious intention of the ſaid now Maſter or Keeper in this behalf, and that he may the better and more ſafely be able to fulfil his laudable purpoſe, without hurt to the condition of him and his ſucceſſors, keepers or maſters of the Hoſpital or free Chapel aforeſaid in future times, of our mere motion, to the praiſe of God, and the glorious Virgin Mary, and Saint Katharine the Virgin and Martyr, in honour of whom the Hoſpital or Chapel aforeſaid is founded, of our eſpecial grace, for the affection which we bear to the perſon of the ſaid Thomas the now maſter or keeper, who conſtantly and with great diligence, induſtry, and fidelity, does profitable ſervices to us. And we being hitherto willing that the Hoſpital aforeſaid, or ſuch free Chapel, ſhould be ſtrengthened with convenient helps, and with liberties and immunities to the profit and honour of the ſame, and alſo the tranquillity and quiet of the Maſter or Keeper, brothers, chaplains, ſiſters, and poor women of the ſame place, and of their ſucceſſors and of all others living in the ſame,

" We have granted, for us and our heirs, and by this our charter have confirmed, that as well the ſaid Maſter or Keeper, and Brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors for ever, as all men now or in any time to come dwelling or reſiding within the bounds or precinct of the Hoſpital or free Chapel aforeſaid, which ſaid bounds or precinct from the Eaſt gate of the Tower aforeſaid, near the Thames, unto the bank beyond the dock, commonly called Saint Catharine's Dock, towards the Eaſt, and from thence through the whole lane which leads from the dock aforeſaid, in and through every part of the ſame lane unto the King's highway towards the North, which highway lies between the Abby de Gratiis, and the aforeſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, and leads from the city of London unto Red Cliff, and alſo from the ſaid highway againſt the ſaid lane, unto the ditch of the Tower aforeſaid towards the Weſt, and from thence unto the Thames towards the South; we have thought fit ſhould be ſpecially declared for our ſpecial protection and defence exempt free and quit from all juriſdiction ſecular and eccleſiaſtical to be exerciſed over them, or any of them in any manner howſoever, by any perſon whomſoever other than our Chancellor of England, and the Maſter or Keeper of the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel for the time being, or the deputies of the ſaid Maſter or Keeper,

Keeper, likewiſe that they ſhall have and effectually execute and hold all and ſingular the privileges, liberties, tuitions, and immunities, which by any apoſtolical bull or bulls were ever indulged or granted to any maſter or keeper, or brothers and ſiſters of the aforeſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, or for the perſons living in the ſame. And that the ſame now Maſter or Keeper, and brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors for ever, and all others now and hereafter willing to dwell or reſide within the bounds or precinct of ſuch Hoſpital or free Chapel, ſo as aforeſaid above declared, ſhall and may for the future freely enjoy and uſe the ſame privileges, liberties, tuitions, and immunities within the bounds or precinct aforeſaid, and all and ſingular the ſame in all times, may freely exerciſe and execute without impeachment by us or our heirs or ſucceſſors, or moleſtation or grievance by the juſtices, officers or miniſters of us, or of our heirs or ſucceſſors, or by any other whomſoever: the ſtatutes of proviſors or any other ſtatutes or ordinances whatſoever made to the contrary notwithſtanding. We have alſo granted to the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers, chaplains, and ſiſters, that they for ever may have a fair upon the hill near the Tower aforeſaid, over againſt the Abbey aforeſaid, upon our ground in any place there and elſewhere in the circuit of the ſame Hoſpital or free Chapel, as well by the River Thames there as by land, to be held every year for ..... and 20 days from the feaſt of St. James next following to be continued with piccage, ſtallage, toll of themſelves, and of every perſon ſelling or buying in the accuſtomed manner at the fair aforeſaid, by themſelves or their ſervants, there to be levied, collected, and ſeized, and to their own uſe and profit without any proſecution or claim to be made by us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, or by any of the miniſters of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, or by any other perſon whomſoever, unleſs that fair be to the hurt of the neighbouring fairs. And that merchants with their goods and things, and all others whomſoever, willing to come to the aforeſaid fair, in coming to the ſame fair, abiding there, and returning from thence at their pleaſure, ſhall be within our ſpecial protection, ſafeguard, and defence, and exempt free and quit from all juriſdiction ſecular and eccleſiaſtical by any perſon whomſoever, other than by the Maſter or Keeper of the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel for the time being, or by the deputy or deputies of the ſame Maſter or Keeper, over the ſame merchants or others ſo as aforeſaid coming to the ſaid fair, and in the ſaid fair waiting and continuing, or from the ſame as aforeſaid departing, or in any manner howſoever to be exerciſed over any of them during the fair aforeſaid.

"We have alſo granted that the ſaid Maſter or Keeper, and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhall have a leet and view of frankpledge within the limits of the Hoſpital or free Chapel, and whatſoever belongeth to ſuch leet and view of all and ſingular the tenants, perſons dwelling or reſiding within the bounds and precinct of ſuch ſaid Hoſpital and free Chapel as above are ſpecified.

"And that the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers, chaplains, and ſiſters, for ever ſhall have the chattels of felons and fugitives, as well felons of themſelves as of others whomſoever, infangtheft, outfangtheft, and all manner of chattels called waif, and all manner of cattle called ſtrayes, deodands, and treaſure trove of all and ſingular the inhabitants, tenants or reſidents aforeſaid, and other goods and chattels called *manuopera*, taken or to be taken with any perſon whereſoever being within the lands, and fees of the ſaid Maſter or Keeper, and brothers and ſiſters, and of their ſucceſſors which they now have or hereafter ſhall have, and by the ſame perſon before any perſon whomſoever diſavowed, and alſo the chattels of perſons outlawed for whatſoever cauſe, of all men holding or reſiding of and in the places above mentioned, although ſuch tenants, inhabitants, or reſidents,

reſidents, may be tenants to us or our heirs, and it ſhall be lawful for them or their miniſters to put themſelves into ſeiſin of the ſaid chattels, treaſure trove, and *manuopera*, and to retain the ſame to the uſe of the aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, and brothers and ſiſters, without let, diſturbance or hindrance of us or our heirs, ſheriffs, eſcheators, or other bailiffs or miniſters of us and our heirs and ſucceſſors, and any other whomſoever.

"We have alſo granted to the Maſter or Keeper, and brothers and ſiſters aforeſaid, that they and their ſucceſſors for ever ſhall have all fines for treſpaſs and other miſdeeds whatſoever, and alſo the fines for licence to agree, and all manner of other fines, ranſoms and amerciaments for whatſoever cauſe proceeding or ariſing, and alſo the iſſues forfeited of all men holding or reſiding of and within the bounds or precinct aboveſaid, although the ſame men ſo holding or reſiding may be the miniſters of us or of our heirs, as fully and intirely as we might have had thoſe things if we had not granted them to the aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors, by the hands of their bailiffs and other miniſters, may levy, receive and have all and ſingular ſuch fines, iſſues forfeited, penalties, ranſoms, and amerciaments, of all men whomſoever holding, dwelling, or reſiding as aforeſaid.

"And alſo that they ſhall have cognizance of all pleas of all and ſingular perſons inhabiting or reſiding in the lane lying between the ſaid Abby and the aforeſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, touching the lands or tenements of the ſame men, holding or reſiding, and in all places within the bounds or precinct aforeſaid, as well in aſſizes of novel diſſeiſin, mort d'anceſtor, and of certifying of men arrained, or to be arrained, as of other debts, treſpaſſes, and of other pleas whatſoever real or perſonal, within the ſame places, of all kinds before the ſteward of the aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, and his ſucceſſors for the time being.

"And alſo the aſſay and aſſize, and amending and correcting of the aſſize of bread, wine, beer, and other victuals in the places aboveſaid broken, and alſo the cuſtody and aſſay of the meaſures and weights there, and the puniſhment of the ſame, and alſo the puniſhment, cognizance, and juſtification of treſpaſſors whomſoever, and of other malefactors againſt the peace, and of all manner of victuallers, ſlaughterers, ſellers and buyers whomſoever, and of foreſtallers and regrators within the places aforeſaid, by their bailiffs and miniſters, in like manner to be done and executed, and of all manner of other victuals whatſoever, and of other things belonging to the office of Clerk of the Market, of us or our heirs, with puniſhment of the ſame, when and as often as it ſhall be expedient or neceſſary, and alſo that they ſhall have and receive the fines, iſſues, amerciaments, penalties, ranſoms, and all manner of profits thereupon ariſing, ſo that the Clerk of the Market of us, and of our heirs, ſhall not enter the places aforeſaid for any things belonging to his office to be done or exerciſed, and that no ſheriffs, bailiffs, or other miniſters of us, or of our heirs, ſhall enter the places aforeſaid for any duty or for any thing touching their office to be done. We have granted moreover for ourſelves, and our heirs, to the aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, that they and their ſucceſſors for ever ſhall be quit of all and all manner of aids, ſubſidies, contributions, quotas, and tallages, which from them by reaſon of their lands, tenements, and rents, or of their goods and chattels, which they now have and hereafter ſhall have, and which by us and or heirs, or by the bailiffs and miniſters whomſoever of us, or of our heirs, to the uſe of us or of our heirs, ſhall or may be required for the future.

"And

"And that whenſoever the clergy of our realm of England, or of the province of Canterbury, ſhall in any manner grant to us or our heirs, tenth, ſubſidy, or other quota of their ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical goods, or the communities of the counties of our realm of England, or the citizens or burgeſſes of the cities and boroughs of the ſaid counties of the ſaid realm, ſhall grant to us or our heirs in any manner tenth, fifteenth, or other quota whatſoever of their temporal or moveable goods, or of their lands, tenements, or rents, or we or our heirs ſhall cauſe our demeans through England to be tallaged, or the Pope for the time being ſhall have impoſed or made tenth, ſubſidy, or impoſition or other quota, on the clergy of the realm aforeſaid, or of the provinces of Canterbury or York, and ſhall have granted it or any part of the ſame to us or our heirs, the lands, tenements, rents, and goods and chattels whatſoever of the ſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall not be taxed to the uſe of us or of our heirs, nor any thing of the tenths, fifteenths, ſubſidies, impoſitions, or other quotas or tallages aforeſaid, in any manner whatſoever to the uſe of us or of our heirs be thereof levied, nor ſhall the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, or their ſucceſſors in their lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions, or in their goods aforeſaid, be for all theſe things diſtrained, moleſted in any wiſe, or grieved, but of ſuch tenths, fifteenths, ſubſidies, impoſitions, or other quotas and tallages, ſhall be for ever quit.

"We have granted moreover, for ourſelves and our heirs, and by this our charter have confirmed to aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters aforeſaid, that they and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhall have and hold the Hoſpital or free Chapel aforeſaid, and all houſes and edifices which they now have here or hereafter ſhall happen to have, free and quit of all and all manner . . . . . as well of ſtewards, marſhals, buyers, purveyors, and miniſters of the great men of our realm, and of others whomſoever, ſo that the ſtewards, marſhals, and other miniſters of us, or of our heirs, or of the great men or others aforeſaid, whomſoever ſhall not any where make to the ſame any . . . . . to the uſe of us, or of our heirs, or of any other in any manner . . . . . and that no earl, baron, or great man of the ſaid realm, or elſewhere, or the ſtewards, marſhals, or eſcheators, ſheriffs, coroners, or other bailiffs, or miniſters of us, or of our heirs or ſucceſſors, or the bailiffs or miniſters of the ſame eſcheators, ſheriffs, coroners, or of others whomſoever, or any other perſon of whatſoever ſtate or condition he ſhall be, by any colour, ſhall lodge or dwell in the ſame without licence of ſuch Maſter or Keeper for the time being.

"And leſt the goods and chattels of the Hoſpital or free Chapel aforeſaid, which the Maſter or Keeper, and brothers and ſiſters, of that place now have, or they or their ſucceſſors hereafter ſhall have, be taken or diſſipated by purveyors, buyers, or takers of victuals, or other things for the ſervice of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or of others whomſoever; we have taken into our ſpecial protection the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, and the Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, of the ſame place for the time being, and alſo the lands, tenements, rents, and poſſeſſions of the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, to the Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, now beſtowed, or hereafter to them or their ſucceſſors to be beſtowed, given, and aſſigned, and all the goods and chattels of that Hoſpital or free Chapel, whereſoever being. Willing and granting, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that not any thing in the leaſt of the corn, hay, horſes, carts, carriages, victuals, or other goods and chattels, or things of the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, or of the aforeſaid Maſter and Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors, or of their ſervants or miniſters, to the uſe of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or of others whomſoever, againſt the will of the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers

brothers and ſiſters, or of their ſucceſſors, or of their ſervants or miniſters, by ſuch purveyors or buyers, or takers, or by other bailiffs or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whomſoever, or of any other whomſoever, be taken, withdrawn, nor in any wiſe carried away.

"Wherefore we will and firmly command, for us and our heirs, that the aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, all and ſingular the privileges, liberties, immunities, and acquittances, ſhall have and hold to them and their ſucceſſors, and ſhall fully, freely, and peaceably, enjoy and uſe them for ever as is aforeſaid.

"And that the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhall have ſuch and ſo many writs at they ſhall ſee to be neceſſary, or meet, for them to proſecute in their name, as well in the Chancery of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and in whatſoever courts of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, without any fee of the ſeal, or for ſealing, the ſame, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the uſe of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be paid.

"And further of our more abundant favour, for the better ſecurity and eſtabliſhment of the liberties, franchiſes, and immunities, aforeſaid, to the ſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors, by us as aforeſaid granted, and that the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors in time to come, may more quietly and more ſecurely uſe and enjoy the liberties, franchiſes, and immunities aforeſaid, we have alſo granted to the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors, that although they and their ſucceſſors, any of the liberties, franchiſes, and immunities, aforeſaid, hereafter ſhall not have uſed, or ſhall have abuſed, nevertheleſs it ſhall well be lawful for the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors, the ſame liberties, franchiſes, and immunities, afterwards to uſe and enjoy, ſuch non-uſes or abuſing in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

"Theſe being witneſſes the moſt reverend fathers H. archbiſhop of Canterbury *, primate of all England †; J. of Bath and Wells, our Chancellor, and W. of Saliſbury ‡, biſhops; our moſt dear uncle Humphrey of Glouceſter, and our moſt dear couſin John of Norfolk, dukes; our moſt dear couſins Humphrey of Stafford, and William of Suffolk, ſteward of our houſehold, earls; our beloved and faithful Sir Ralph Cromwell, treaſurer of England, and Sir Ralph Boteler, chamberlain of our houſehold, knights; our beloved clerk William Lyndwood, keeper of our privy ſeal; and others. Given by our hand at Weſtminſter, the third day of March, in the twentieth year of our reign.

"Which ſaid letters patent our beloved Thomas Wylſon, doctor of laws, the preſent maſter or keeper of the Hoſpital, or free Chapel, of Saint Katharine and Martyr aboveſaid, to us in our Chancery hath ſurrendered and reſtored, to be cancelled, and there by the aforeſaid Thomas Wylſon they are now cancelled, as we have certain knowledge thereof, to the intent nevertheleſs, that we other letters patent to the ſame Thomas Wylſon and his ſucceſſors, maſters or keepers of the Hoſpital or free Chapel aforeſaid, in form following, would deign to make and grant: Know ye, therefore, that we, as well in conſideration of the ſurrender and cancelling aforeſaid, as for divers other cauſes and conſiderations us hereunto eſpecially moving, of our eſpecial grace and certain knowledge, and mere motion to the praiſe of God, and for the affection which we have and bear to the perſon of the ſaid Thomas, the now maſter or keeper, being willing that the Hoſpital aforeſaid,

* Henry Chicheley, 1414—1443. † John Stafford, 1425—1443. ‡ William Aiſcough, 1438—1450.

or ſuch free Chapel, ſhould be ſupported with ſeaſonable helps, and fortified with convenient liberties and immunities, to the profit and honour of the ſame, and alſo to the tranquility and quiet of the Maſter or Keeper, brothers, chaplains, ſiſters, and poor women of the ſame place, and of their ſucceſſors, and of all others living in the ſame.

"We will, and by theſe preſents grant for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that as well the Maſter or Keeper, and brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors for ever, as all men now or in any time to come, lodging or reſiding within the limits of the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, and howſoever being within the bounds or precinct of the Hoſpital or free Chapel aforeſaid, which ſaid bounds or precinct from the Eaſt gate of the Tower aforeſaid, near the Thames, unto the bank beyond the dock commonly called Saint Catharine's dock towards the Eaſt, and from thence through the whole lane which leads from the dock aforeſaid in and through every part of the ſame lane unto the highway towards the North, which highway lies between the Abby de Gratiis and the aforeſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, and leads from the city of London unto Redcliff, and alſo from the ſaid highway againſt the ſaid lane unto the ditch of the Tower aforeſaid, towards the Weſt, and from thence unto the Thames towards the South, we have thought fit ſhould be ſpeedily declared for our ſpecial protection and defence, exempt, free and quit from the juriſdiction ſecular and eccleſiaſtical to be exerciſed over them, or any of them in any manner howſoever, by any perſon whomſoever, other than by our Chancellor of England, or Keeper of the Great Seal of England for the time being, and the Maſter or Keeper of the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel for the time being, or the deputies of the ſaid Maſter or Keeper; likewiſe that they ſhall have and effectually execute, and hold freely and quietly all and ſingular the privileges, liberties, tuitions, and immunities, which by any apoſtolical bull or bulls, were ever indulged or granted to any Maſter or Keeper, or brothers and ſiſters, of the aforeſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, predeceſſors of the aforeſaid now Maſter or Keeper, and brothers, chaplains, or ſiſters, for the aforeſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, or for the perſons living in the ſame.

"And that the ſame now Maſter or Keeper, and brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors for ever, and all others now and hereafter willing to dwell or reſide within the bounds or precinct of ſuch Hoſpital or free Chapel, ſo as aforeſaid above declared, ſhall and may for the future freely enjoy and uſe the ſame privileges, liberties, tuitions, immunities, within the bounds or precinct aforeſaid, and all and ſingular the ſame at all times may freely exerciſe and execute, without impeachment by us or our heirs or ſucceſſors, or moleſtation or grievance by the juſtices, officers or miniſters of us, or of our heirs or ſucceſſors, or by any others whomſoever; the ſtatutes of proviſors, or any other ſtatutes or ordinances whatſoever made to the contrary notwithſtanding.

"We have alſo granted that the ſaid Maſter or Keeper, and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhall have a leet and view of frankpledge within the limits of the Hoſpital or free Chapel aforeſaid, and whatſoever belongeth to ſuch leet and view of all and ſingular the tenants, perſons dwelling or reſiding within the bounds and precinct of ſuch Hoſpital or free Chapel, as above are ſpecified, and that the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers, chaplains, and ſiſters, for ever ſhall have the chattels of felons and fugitives, as well of felons of themſelves, or of others whomſoever, infangthef and outfangthef, and all manner of chattels called wayf, and all manner of cattle called ſtrayes, deodands, and treaſure trove, of all and ſingular the inhabitants, tenants, or reſidents aforeſaid, and other goods and chattels [*manuspera*], taken or to be taken with any perſon whomſoever, being within the lands and

and fees of the ſaid Maſter or Keeper, and brothers and ſiſters, and of their ſucceſſors, which they now have, or hereafter ſhall have, and by the ſame perſon before any perſon whomſoever diſavowed, and alſo the chattels of perſons outlawed, for whatſoever cauſe, of all men holding or reſiding of and in all the places above mentioned, although they may be tenants to us, or our heirs; and it ſhall be lawful for them or their miniſters to put themſelves into ſeiſin of the ſaid chattels, treaſure trove, and *manuopera*, and to retain the ſame to the uſe of the aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, and brothers and ſiſters, without let, diſturbance, or hindrance, of us or our heirs, ſheriffs, eſcheators, or other bailiffs or miniſters of us, and our heirs or ſucceſſors, and of others whomſoever.

"We have alſo granted to the Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, aforeſaid, that they and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhall have all fines for treſpaſs and other miſdeeds whatſoever, and alſo the fines for licenſe to agree, and all manner of other fines, ranſoms, and amerciaments, for whatſoever cauſe proceeding or ariſing, and alſo the iſſues and forfeitures whatſoever, of all men whomſoever now for the time to come, being within the bounds or precinct aforeſaid, although the ſame men may be the miniſters of us, or of our heirs, as fully and entirely as we might have had thoſe things, if we had not granted them to the aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, ſo that the aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors, by the hands of their bailiffs, and other miniſters, may levy, receive, and have, all and ſingular ſuch fines, iſſues, forfeitures, penalties, ranſoms, and amerciaments, of all men whomſoever, holding, dwelling or reſiding as aforeſaid.

"And alſo that they ſhall have cognizance of all pleas of all and ſingular perſons inhabiting or reſiding in the lane lying between the ſaid late Abby, and the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, touching the lands or tenements of the ſame men, holding or reſiding, of and in all the places within the bounds or precinct aforeſaid, as well in aſſizes of novel diſſeiſin, mort d'anceſtor, and of certifying of men arrained, or to be arrained, as of other debts, treſpaſſes, and of other pleas whatſoever, real or perſonal, ariſing within the ſame places, before the ſteward of the aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, and of his ſucceſſors for the time being.

"And alſo the aſſay and aſſize, and amending and correcting of the aſſize of bread, wine, beer, and other victuals, in the places aboveſaid broken.

"And alſo the cuſtody and aſſay of the meaſures and weights there, and the puniſhment of the ſame, and alſo the puniſhment, cognizance, and juſtification, of whatſoever treſpaſſes and other miſdeeds againſt the peace, and of all manner of victuallers, ſlaughterers, ſellers, and buyers, whomſoever, and of all foreſtallers and regrators within the places aforeſaid, by their bailiffs and miniſters in like manner to be done and executed, and of all manner of other victuallers whatſoever, and of other things belonging to the office of Clerk of the Market of us, or of our heirs, with the puniſhment of the ſame, when and as often as it ſhall be expedient or neceſſary, and alſo that they ſhall have and receive the fines, iſſues, amerciaments, penalties, ranſoms, and all manner of profits thereupon ariſing.

"So that the Clerk of the Market of us, and of our heirs, ſhall not enter the places aforeſaid for any thing belonging to his office to be done or exerciſed; and that no ſheriff, or other miniſter of us, or of our heirs, ſhall enter the places aboveſaid for any duty or for any thing touching that office to be done.

"We have granted moreover, for us and our heirs, to the aforeſaid Maſter of Keeper, brother and ſiſters, that they and their ſucceſſors for ever ſhall be quit of all and all manner of aids, ſubſidies, contributions, quotas, and tallages, which from them, by reaſon of their lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or of their goods and chattels which they now have and hereafter ſhall have, and which by us or our heirs, or by the bailiffs or miniſters whomſoever, of us, or of our heirs, to the uſe of us, or of our heirs, ſhall or may be required for the future.

"And that whenſoever the clergy of our realm, or of the province of Canterbury, ſhall in any manner howſoever grant to us or our heirs, tenth, ſubſidy, or other quota, of their ſpiritual and eccleſiaſtical goods, or the communities of our realm of England or the citizens or burgeſſes of the cities or boroughs of the ſaid counties of the ſaid realm ſhall grant to us or our heirs in any manner, tenth, fifteenth, or other quota whatſoever, of their temporal or moveable goods, or of their lands, tenements, or rents; or we or our heirs ſhall cauſe our demeſnes through England to be tallaged, the lands, tenements, rents, and goods and chattels whatſoever, of the ſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall not be touched to the uſe of us or of our heirs, nor any thing of the tenths, fifteenths, ſubſidies, impoſitions or other quotas or tallages aforeſaid, in any manner whatſoever, to the uſe of us or of our heirs be thereof levied; nor ſhall the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, or their ſucceſſors in their lands, tenements, rents, and poſſeſſions, or in their goods aforeſaid, be on theſe occaſions diſtrained, moleſted in any wiſe, or grieved, but of ſuch tenths, fifteenths, ſubſidies, impoſitions, or other quotas be quit.

"We have granted moreover for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and by this our charter have confirmed to the Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters aboveſaid, that they and their ſucceſſors for ever ſhall have and hold the Hoſpital or free Chapel aforeſaid, and all houſes and edifices which they now have there, and hereafter ſhall happen to have, free and quit of all, and all manner of ..... as well of ſtewards, marſhals, and other miniſters of us or of our heirs, as of the marſhals, buyers, purveyors, and miniſters of the great men of our realm of England, and of others whomſoever, ſo that the ſtewards, marſhals, and other miniſters of us or of our heirs, or of the great men aforeſaid, or of others whomſoever, ſhall not any where make to the ſame any ..... to the uſe of us or of our heirs, or of any other in any manner, and that no earl, baron, or great man of the ſaid realm of England or elſewhere, or the ſtewards, marſhals, or eſcheators, ſheriffs, coroners, or other bailiffs or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or the bailiffs and miniſters of the ſame eſcheators, ſheriffs, and coroners, or of others whomſoever, or any other perſon of whatſoever ſtate or condition he ſhall be, by any colour, ſhall lodge or dwell in the ſame, without licence of ſuch Maſter or Keeper for the time being.

"And leſt the goods and chattels of the Hoſpital or free Chapel aforeſaid, which the Maſter or Keeper and brothers and ſiſters of that place now have, or they or their ſucceſſors hereafter ſhall have, be taken or diſſipated by purveyors, buyers, or takers of victuals and other things for the ſervice of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or of others whomſoever, we have taken into our ſpecial protection the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, and the Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters of the ſame place for the time being, and alſo the lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions of the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel, to the Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters now granted, or hereafter to the ſame or to their ſucceſſors to be beſtowed, given, and aſſigned, and all the goods and chattels of that Hoſpital or free Chapel whereſoever being.

"Willing

" Willing and granting for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that not any thing in the leaſt of the corn, hay, horſes, carts, carriages, or other goods and chattels, or things of the ſaid Hoſpital or free Chapel of the aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors, or of their ſervants or miniſters, to the uſe of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or of others whomſoever, againſt the will of the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, or of their ſucceſſors, or of their ſervants or miniſters, by ſuch purveyors or buyers, or takers, or by other bailiffs or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whomſoever, or of any other whomſoever, be taken, withdrawn, nor in any wiſe carried away.

" Wherefore we will and firmly command, for us and our heirs, that the aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, all and ſingular the privileges, liberties, immunities, and acquittances aboveſaid, ſhall have and hold to them and their ſucceſſors, and ſhall fully, freely, and peaceably, enjoy and uſe them for ever as aforeſaid.

" And that the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhall have ſuch and ſo many writs as they ſhall ſee to be neceſſary, or meet for them to proſecute in their name, as well in the Chancery of us our heirs and ſucceſſors, as before us our heirs and ſucceſſors, and in whatſoever courts of us our heirs and ſucceſſors, without any fee of the ſeal, or for ſealing of the ſame to us our heirs or ſucceſſors, to the uſe of us our heirs or ſucceſſors to be paid.

" And further of our more abundant favour, for the better ſecurity and eſtabliſhment of the liberties, franchiſes, and immunities aforeſaid, to the ſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors by us as aforeſaid granted, and that the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors in time to come, may more quietly and more ſecurely uſe and enjoy the liberties, franchiſes, and immunities aforeſaid, we have alſo granted the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors, that although they or their ſucceſſors, any of the liberties, franchiſes, and immunities aforeſaid, hereafter ſhall not have uſed or ſhall have abuſed, nevertheleſs it ſhall well be lawful for the ſame Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters, and their ſucceſſors, the ſame liberties, franchiſes, and immunities, hereafter to uſe or enjoy, ſuch non-uſer or abuſing in any wiſe notwithſtanding; or for that no expreſs mention is made in theſe preſents of the certainty of the premiſes or any of them or of other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or predeceſſors, to the aforeſaid Maſter or Keeper, brothers and ſiſters heretofore made, or any ſtatute or ordinance, proviſion, proclamation or reſtriction, to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, made, publiſhed, provided, or ordained, or any other thing, cauſe, or matter whatſoever, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

" In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the firſt day of July, in the eighth year of our reign.

" By the ſaid Queen, of the date aforeſaid, by authority of Parliament."

Account

Account of the Revenues of this Hoſpital, taken from the Survey, anno 26 Hen. VIII. remaining in the Firſt Fruits Office at the Temple.

" Survey XXVI. L. VIII.

" Hoſpitale Sanc' Katharine jux' Turrim London'.

	Firma ſcitus hoſpitalis pred'c'i cum le Courteyardes et Ortulis ac diverſ' domib' ſitis et ſituat' infra p'cinctum d'c'i hoſpitalis per annum	N^l quia reſt in man' mag'ri d'c'i hoſpitalis et conf'r'm ejuſd'; ideo null' proficuum inde p'ven'.
	Redd' aſſiſ' cum aliis redditibus et firmis tenentium in diverſ' villis hameletis et p'ochiis ib'm videlicet tam infra civitat' London' q'm in ſuburbiis ejuſd' prout pat' per declarac'o'em inde coram commiſſion'is f'c'am et examinatam . . .	CCXII l. XIX s. VI d.
" Midd'x Com'.	Exit' provenien' de perquiſ' curiarum et al' amerciament' infra p'och' o'ium f'c'orum Barking London' XXXIIII s. II d. et in conſimili exit' provenien' de le warrunte queſte ib'm ut p'z per eandem declarac'o'em XXXIIII s. IIII d.	LXXI s. VI d.
	R'coria eccl'ie d'c'i hoſpi'lis unacum decimis ib'm per annum IX l. Recept' de Hanaperio D'ni regis p' annum XL. et recept' de S'c'cio d'c'i D'ni regis p' annum XXXIII s. IIII d. ut pat'z p' declarac'o'em p'd'c'm examinatam	XXIII l. XIII s. IIII d.
" Kanciæ Com'.	Redd' aſſiſ' cum reddib' et firmis tenentium in diverſ' villis hameletis et p'och' ib'm, videl't firm' manerii de Raynham p' ann' XXII l. XIII s. IIII d. Quene Downe XL s. Roſſingdone in inſula de Shepey XXIII l. Dandeley VIII. In toto ut patet per delarac'o'em anted'c'm f'c'a oſtenſ' et examinatam coram co'	LIIII l. XII d. IIII d.
" Kanciæ Com'.	Firma unius molendini in Raynham ut patet per declarac'o'em p'd'c'm per annum . .	XL s.
	Boſci ib'm exiſten' infra d'c'a D'nia eſtimat' fore in valore co'i'b' annis videl't in Raynham VII s. Quenedown VIII s. prout pat' p' declarac'o'em p'd'c'm p' annum	XV s.
[" South' Com'.	Redd' et firm' tenentium in Quarley p'ut pat' p' p'd'c'am declarac'o'em inde . . .	XX l.
	Boſci exiſten' infra d'cum de Quarley p'ut pat' p' declarac' p'd'	IX s.

" Wiltes.

" Wiltes.	Firma de Sheſſingbury ut pat' p' declarc'o'em p'd'c'am p' annum	xvil.
" Hertford.	Firma manerii de Quernebury p' annum ut pat' declarac'o'em p'd'c'am . . .	viil. vis. viiid.
	S'm' totalis valoris tam Sp'ualium q'm Temporalium predict'or'	cccxxxviil. iiis. iiid.

" Inde Repriſ.

" Reddreſo.	Annuatim exeunt' de hoſpital' p'd'c'o videlicet D'no regi vis. viiid. et vic' civit' London' per annum vid. in toto ut pat' p' declarac' anted'c'am	viis. iid

" Reprif.

" Feod' (viz.)	Feoda annuat'i ſolut' diverſ' perſonis ſubſcript' videl't mag'ro Baker Seneſcallo magno xls. mag'ro Marcelino Hayles xls. mag'ro Kyrkby Receptori redd' ib'm vil. Auditori xls. Thome Walton Ballivo lib'tatis xls. ut patet per declarac'o'em	xiiiil.
" Penſ'.	In denar' annuat'i ſolut' ut ſequitur, videlicet Domino abb'i de Bermondeſey xiid. capellano divin' celebrant' pro Domino Edwardo nuper rege Anglie tercio p' annum viiil. ut pat' per declarac'o'em p'dictam inde examinatam . . .	viiil. xiid.
" Reddreſo.	In denar' annuat'i ſolut' D'no regi pro molendino de Raynham	xiid.
	S'm' totalis repriſ' predict' : . .	xxiil. ixs. iid.
	Et reman' clare ultra repriſ' predict' . .	cccxvl. xiiiis. iid.
	S'm'a inde	xxxil. xis. vd."

" Annexation of the M'ſhipp of St. Katherine's to the Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Edward Warner.

" Ryght truſtie and ryght welbeloved cofyn and counſailor, wee grete you well. Wheras or late dere ſiſter Quene Marye, by her l'res patents dated the xx^th^ day of July, in the ſeconde yeare of her reigne, did graunte the m'ſhip of St. Katharynes by the Tower of London and all the landes and tenements thereof unto Doctor Mallet for terme of his lyfe, at which tyme S^r^ Franncis Flemynge knight had for terme of his lyfe a good patent in lawe of the ſaid m'ſhipp by the graunte of or late

dere

dere father Kynge Edward the Sixt, wich untill the xxth day of July in the iiijth and vjth yeares of the reigne of o^{r} ſaid ſiſter Quene Mary and Kyng Philipp was not ſurrendered, nor yet after the ſame ſurrender any new patent procured, ev' out by the ſaid Doctor Mallett of the ſame maſterſhip, whearby his patent is ſuppoſed not avayleable in the lawe, and alſo the ſaid Doctor Mallett by his deed hathe bene very willynge to make ſurrender of yt onto o^{r} handes, whearunto we have by you and other o^{r} chief officers of o^{r} Courte of Excheker ben ſondry tymes made privye, as alſo to the unitinge of the ſaid maſterſhipp to the lieutenauntſhip of o^{r} Towar of London. For the eaſe of o^{r} owne charge and the better avauncement of o^{r} lieuten'nt theare; wee preſentlye conſideringe that m'chis the ſaid m'ſhipp growe dewe now nere hande, and beyng very well mynded that the deviſe of the order of the landes of the ſame ſhalbe in ſoche ſorte as we alate gave o^{r} conſent unto, have thought good to will and require you to ſet S^{r} Edwarde, Warner lievten'nte of o^{r} ſaid Towar, forthwith on the poſſeſſion of the ſame m'ſhipp, and all the landes and tenements therof; and further that you cauſe a boke to be drawne in p'chement, aſwell of the gifte of the ſaid maſterſhipp and the landes tenements and hereditaments therof; as alſo of the ſteuardſhipp of o^{r} manno^{r} of Eſtſmythfeld thearby, to the ſame S^{r} Edward Warner, as bye you and the reſidew of o^{r} ſaid chief officers was deviſed, and by us thereunto conſented, that wee may ſigne the ſame accordingly, and theiſe ſhalbe y^{r} ſufficient warraunt for the ſame."

"Eſtates and Revenues of the Hoſpital of St. Katharine's, 1661.

"The whole pariſh or precinct of St. Katharine's, is the property and demeſnes of the Hoſpital, and, beſides the ſite of the houſe and church, contains 731 houſes. All theſe are holden by leaſes of 7, 14, 21, or 40 years; and from fines at the renewal of them, with ground rent, ariſes the chief eſtate and maintenance of this Church and Hoſpital.

"Robert de Denton, chaplain, gave them in 16 Richard II. two meſſuages in the pariſh of *Berkyng church.*

"Beſides which, they have,

"In *Kent,* the manor of Upchurch, the manor of Queen Court, and a cottage called Beningrave in Raynham. And in Hentlope, or Hartcliffe, the manor of Ryſhenden and Dandeley Farm in the Iſle of Shepey.

"In *Hertfordſhire,* lands in Reed, and the manor of Queenbury in Cottendid.

"In *Wiltſhire,* the manor of Clarton, or Carlton, Cheſingbuny and priory in the pariſh of Cudford.

"In *Hampſhire,* the manor of Quarley and advowſon of Quarley church.

"In *Northampton,* the advowſon of the church of St. Peter's, with the chapel of Upton and Kingſthorp, given by King Edward II. 26 Aug. 1309.

"Out of the Exchequer 3l. 13s. 4d. granted them by King Edward III. in recompence of a piece of their land, taken partly into the ditch round the Tower; the reſt of that ground was what is now called Little Tower Hill.

* Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 1.

"Queen

" Queen Philippa, founding a chauntry here in 1351, gave this Hoſpital 10l. in land by the year.

" John Holland, duke of Exeter, founded here a chauntry for four prieſts 16 July, 1447, each of which was to have 12 marks *per annum*, payable out of his manor of Much Gaddeſden, in Hertfordſhire.

" At the Diſſolution of Religious Houſes, this was valued at 315l. 4s. 2d. and was not involved in the general deſtruction of hoſpitals, &c. being the only eccleſiaſtical preferment belonging to a queen conſort.

" During the Uſurpation in the laſt century its revenues were alſo preſerved; and one Richard Kent was the preacher there, choſen by the people; who received annually towards his maintenance from the Hoſpital 10l. and from the inhabitants about 45l.

" In 1658 Samuel Slater was appointed the preacher; and the yearly ſum of 40l. was granted to him for his maintenance, or for the increaſe of his maintenance, as it is ſaid in one place. At preſent each of the brothers hath 40l., each of the ſiſters 10l., and each of the bedeſwomen 8l. a year. The reſt of the revenues and profits of the eſtates being known only to the maſters, brothers, and ſiſters, they divided them among themſelves."

" Rules and Orders made in the Viſitation of the Hoſpital of St. Catharine near the Tower of London, by the Right Honourable John Lord Somers, Baron of Eveſham, Lord High Chancellor of England, in order to the due Obſervation of the Charters of Foundation and Statutes of the ſaid Hoſpital; and for the better Government of the ſaid Hoſpital, and Members thereof, 1698.

" I. That the brothers and ſiſters, and other members of the ſaid Hoſpital, for the time being, do behave themſelves dutifully and reverently towards the Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital for the time being; and that the Maſter carry himſelf in a reſpectful and friendly manner toward the ſaid brothers and ſiſters for the time being, having a due care and regard for the beadſwomen, and for all others belonging to the ſaid Corporation, as becomes members of the ſame body.

" II. That reſidence be duely kept by the Maſter and all other members of the ſaid Hoſpital for the time being, and divine ſervice in the church or chapel of the ſaid Hoſpital be duely and conſtantly performed and attended; and that the Maſter ſee that the brothers and ſiſters, and the ſeveral members, officers and ſervants of the Hoſpital, perform their reſpective duties; and, in caſe of failure, that they be admoniſhed and corrected according to the intent and direction of the charters and ſtatutes of the ſaid Hoſpital.

" III. And, to the end that there may be no defect in the celebration of divine ſervice, and other the duties incumbent upon the brothers of the ſaid Hoſpital, and that they may be left without excuſe in caſe of any default or omiſſion; that at ſome chapter of the ſaid Hoſpital, to be held before Lady-day 1699, the Maſter, brothers, and ſiſters, by act of chapter, do ſet down and eſtabliſh ſome certain orders, whereby the brothers for the time being ſhall officiate in the celebration of divine ſervice, and other the duties on them incumbent, in the church or chapel of the ſaid Hoſpi-

tal, by turns, or weekly or monthly courſes, as ſhall appear moſt convenient to the ſaid chapter; during which turns or courſes the brothers ſhall reſpectively attend or officiate in perſon, unleſs in caſe of ſickneſs, or other lawful excuſe to be previouſly allowed by the Maſter, or in his abſence by two of the brothers; in which caſe of ſickneſs or abſence, to be allowed as aforeſaid, the ſaid brother ſhall procure one of the brothers, or ſome other fit perſon, to officiate in his courſe.

"IV. That chapters be duely and frequently held, according to the charters of foundation and ſtatutes of the ſaid Hoſpital; and that all the acts of chapter be duely and regularly entered and regiſtered in a book to be kept for that purpoſe by a chapter clerk or regiſter, to be from time to time elected and appointed by the chapter; who is to have and receive ſuch fees and allowances, for making and entering of leaſes and other writings, and attending the ſervice of the chapter, as by the chapter ſhall be from time to time appointed.

"V. And, to the end nothing may be done ſurreptitiouſly, at any chapter, to the prejudice of the Hoſpital, all acts agreed upon at any chapter ſhall be deliberately read over and re-conſidered at the next chapter, to the end the ſame may be approved or altered; and the ſame, being ſo approved or altered, ſhall be entered and regiſtered by the Maſter, brothers, and ſiſters then preſent, and conſenting thereto.

"VI. That no grants of any offices belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, nor leaſes of any lands or hereditaments belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, ſhall be made or granted, or any thing which is to be put under the ſeal of the ſaid Hoſpital done, till the matters ſhall be firſt fully and fairly propoſed, conſidered of, and agreed to, at a chapter; and that all antient offices be granted in the old forms, and no unneceſſary or new offices be erected. And the common ſeal ſhall not be put to any grant, leaſe, or other thing, at the ſame chapter where the ſaid matter was firſt propoſed and agreed to, but at ſome following chapter, for the better preventing ſurprize and undue practice.

"VII. That, to the intent the annual revenues of the ſaid Hoſpital may be advanced, whereby the church and other buildings of the Hoſpital may be kept in good and due repair, the members of the Hoſpital may have a more comfortable ſubſiſtence, and their numbers may be increaſed, according to the pious intention of the Royal Founder; upon all leaſes hereafter to be renewed or made, of any manors or lands belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, one-fourth part at leaſt of the real improved yearly value thereof (including the preſent reſerved rents); and upon all leaſes hereafter to be renewed or made, of any houſes belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, one-ſixth part at leaſt of the real improved yearly value, ſhall be reſerved, and made payable during the continuance of the ſuch leaſes; and that no leaſes or grants be hereafter made of any advowſon, or right of patronage to any rectories, vicarages, or ſpiritual promotions, or of any profits of courts and royalties; but that in all leaſes there be proper clauſes inſerted, for excepting the premiſes, and to make the ſame effectual to the leſſors, their ſucceſſors, and aſſigns.

"VIII. That the fines, which ſhall be hereafter received or taken upon the grant or renewal of any leaſes, ſhall be publicly agreed on in chapter, and entered in the chapter book, as well as expreſſed in the ſeveral leaſes; and ſhall be applied to the uſes following; *i. e.* one-third part thereof ſhall be reſerved and ſet apart, in the firſt place, for repairing the church, or chapel, or other public

lic buildings belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, and for defraying of neceſſary ſuits and expences concerning the revenues of the ſaid Hoſpital, if ſuch ſhall have happened; and after thoſe performed, then for doing ſuch other things as may make the ſite of the Hoſpital more convenient for the habitation of the members thereof, and more healthful and beautiful, or for the purchaſing of lands, or for other public uſes of the ſaid Hoſpital, to be approved by the Patron or Patroneſs thereof for the time being: one other third part of the fines ſhall be for the uſe of the Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital, in order to encourage his maintaining hoſpitality, and doing other pious and charitable things, according to the good intentions of the Royal Founder; and the remaining third part ſhall be divided among the brothers and ſiſters of the ſaid Hoſpital then in being, ſhare and ſhare alike, for their more comfortable ſubſiſtence, and better encouragement in performing their reſpective duties.

"IX. That the third part of the ſaid fines, which is to be reſerved for the repairing and other public uſes of the ſaid Hoſpital as aforeſaid, ſhall be kept in ſome ſafe place in the ſaid Hoſpital under three diſtinct locks and keys; one of which keys to remain in the hands of the Maſter, the ſecond in the hands of the eldeſt brother, and the third in the hands of the eldeſt ſiſter, for the time being, unleſs, upon conſideration thereof to be had in the chapter, the Maſter, brothers, and ſiſters, ſhall agree that ſuch money may be more ſafely depoſited and truſted in the hands of ſome perſon to be nominated and agreed on in chapter, upon his giving undoubted ſecurity to anſwer the ſame upon demand to each of them reſpectively.

"X. That all the annual revenues of the ſaid Hoſpital, as ſhall happen to be increaſed upon renewal of leaſes as aforeſaid, ſuch increaſe ſhall be divided and applied in manner following. In the firſt place, for doubling the allowances which are now made to the poor beadſwomen belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital; in the next place, to increaſing the preſent ſtipends of eight pounds *per annum* to the brothers of the ſaid Hoſpital, till the ſame ſhall yearly amount to the ſum of forty pounds to each of them reſpectively; and afterwards to increaſing the ſtipends now paid to the ſiſters of the ſaid Hoſpital, till the ſame ſhall yearly amount to the ſum of twenty pounds: and when the ſaid beadſwomen, brothers, and ſiſters, ſhall be provided for as aforeſaid, the ſurplus of ſuch increaſed revenues ſhall be applied to the uſe of the Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital, until the ſame, together with ſo much of the rents as the Maſter does now uſually receive to his own uſe, ſhall amount in the whole to the yearly ſum of five hundred pounds: And in caſe the annual revenues of the ſaid Hoſpital, by the due obſervation of the orders aforeſaid, or by the gifts of pious benefactors or otherwiſe, ſhall be farther increaſed; ſuch increaſe ſhall be applied, in the firſt place, for the addition of another brother, and afterwards of another ſiſter, and then of two more beadſwomen, with like allowances reſpectively; and afterwards for maintaining a competent number of ſcholars to be educated in good literature, and providing a ſchool-houſe, and able ſchool-maſter for their inſtruction, and for ſuch other good and charitable purpoſes as are ſuitable to the intentions of the Royal Founders, and ſhall be directed, ordered, and eſtabliſhed, by the Royal Patron or Patroneſs for the time being.

"XI. That with all convenient expedition an exact liſt or inventory be made of all charters, grants, books, writings, evidences, and muniments, belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, with a particular number ſet againſt each of them; which ſaid liſt or inventory ſhall be fairly entered in the chapter-book,

and every writing marked upon the back with the ſame number as it is marked in the ſame inventory, and ſhall be then orderly placed in the cheſt belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, where the common ſeal and evidences of the Hoſpital are appointed to be kept, under three locks; the key of one to be kept by the Maſter, of the other by the eldeſt brother, and of the third by the eldeſt ſiſter, every one of which for the time being ſhall have in their hands a true catalogue or inventory which, upon their their reſpective deaths or removals, ſhall be delivered to ſuch as ſhall reſpectively ſucceed them in the places of Maſter, eldeſt brother, or ſiſter.

"XII. That when there ſhall be occaſion for the peruſal of any of the ſaid writings, the ſame ſhall be done in the open chapter, or otherwiſe, in the preſence of the ſaid Maſter, eldeſt brother, and ſiſter; and when there ſhall be occaſion, for the uſe of the Hoſpital, that any of the ſaid writings ſhould be taken out of the cheſt, it ſhall be done by conſent of the chapter, and the particular writings, as well as the perſon to whom the ſame are delivered, ſhall be mentioned in the chapter; and, when ſuch occaſion ſhall be ſerved, the ſaid writings ſhall be forthwith brought back, and put in the cheſt.

"XIII. That in caſe any of the perſons to whoſe cuſtody the keys are entruſted refuſe to produce the ſame, when there is occaſion to uſe the common ſeal, or to reſort to the ſaid writings, and ſhall continue obſtinate in ſuch refuſal after admonition given, and ſuch puniſhment by ſuſpenſion or otherwiſe as may be regularly inflicted on them in chapter for ſuch refuſal or obſtinacy; yet no force or violence ſhall be uſed, in breaking open the cheſt, but an humble and ſubmiſſive complaint ſhall be made to the Patron or Patroneſs for the time being.

"XIV. That, upon making any leaſe, the leſſee be obliged to ſeal and execute a counterpart of ſuch leaſe upon or before the delivery of ſuch leaſe to him; and that all counterparts of leaſes be kept in the ſaid cheſt.

"XV. That, before Michaelmas 1700, the Maſter do cauſe courts of ſurvey to be held of the ſeveral manors belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, and exact enquiries and preſentments to be made of all things belonging to the ſame, and alſo exact and careful ſurveys to be made of all the lands and hereditaments of the ſaid Hoſpital; and that the ſame be ſet down in maps, to remain as a memorial, in order to prevent the diſheriſon of the ſaid Hoſpital; and that from time to time afterwards, once in ſeven years, ſuch courts of ſurvey ſhall be held.

"XVI. That, with all convenient ſpeed, the leaſes of the ſeveral tenants now in being be peruſed and conſidered of in chapter, to the end that proper means be uſed for obliging the tenants to anſwer their rents, and other duties and ſervices reſerved in their leaſes, and to perform their reſpective covenants, for repairs, bringing in of the terriers, and other matters tending to the good of the ſaid Hoſpital.

"XVII. That, before Chriſtmas and Mid-ſummer every year, the Receiver-general of the Hoſpital for the time being do exhibit in chapter a true and perfect account of the rent by him received in the preceding half year, and of whom; and what remains unpaid, and by whom; and that for the time to come no receiver-general be admitted into the ſaid office till he ſhall have given good ſecurity.

"XVIII.

" XVIII. That the Commiſſary or Official of the juriſdiction of St. Catharine do grant no licenſes for marriages, except where both or one of the parties do live within the ſaid juriſdiction; and that no ſuch licenſe be granted till oath and bond be firſt taken as the law requires; and that all warrants for obtaining ſuch licenſes be kept carefully in the regiſtry of the ſaid Hoſpital; and the ſaid Commiſſary take care that the ſaid Regiſter of the ſaid court do carefully regiſter all wills, and enter all acts of courts; and that, from time to time once in ſeven years, the ſaid Commiſſary and Regiſter do cauſe the ſame to be tranſmitted to the chapter of the ſaid Hoſpital, to the end they may be preſerved and appear.

" XIX. That all marriages ſolemnized in the church or chapel be upon banes duely publiſhed, or licenſes duely obtained and granted, and not otherwiſe. And that all marriages there be duely entered and regiſtered, by ſetting down at the time of the ſolemnization of the ſaid marriage the names, ſurnames, additions, and places of abode of the perſons then married; and that ſuch book or regiſter be kept by the Clerk of the ſaid church or chapel, for the time being, in a cheſt or box with two diſtinct locks, the key of one to remain from time to time in poſſeſſion of the brother, whoſe courſe it is to officiate in the ſaid church or chapel, and the other to remain with the Clerk; and, for the better preventing of abuſes, the brother whoſe courſe for officiating in the church or chapel does end ſhall deliver the key of the ſaid box to the brother whoſe courſe is to follow, and ſhall then together with the Clerk ſubſcribe their names to the entries made in the ſaid book during his courſe, teſtifying the truth thereof.

" XX. That upon any burial in the church, chapel, or the yards of the ſaid Hoſpital, no more than the uſual and accuſtomed fees with have been for twenty years laſt paſt ſhall be taken or received, which ſaid fee or reward, for breaking of the ground, ſhall be equally divided among the brothers for the time being.

" XXI. That the velvet and other palls uſed in the ſaid chapel at burials be in the keeping of the two eldeſt beadſwomen for the time being, in a cheſt with two locks, and each of them to have a key; and that the fees and perquiſites paid for the uſe of ſuch palls be equally divided among all the beadſwomen, for the time being, but with ſome reaſonable allowance to be made to the two eldeſt for keeping and making clean the ſaid palls.

" XXII. That within the ſpace of two years next enſuing, the Maſter, brothers, and ſiſters, of the ſaid Hoſpital, do make proviſion of ſilver plate, for the decent uſe and ſervice of the communion table; and that with all ſpeed ſuch repairs of the buildings belonging to the Hoſpital, as are of neceſſity, be made.

" XXIII. That when and as ſoon as it ſhall be in the power of the Maſter, brothers, and ſiſters, of the ſaid Hoſpital, or upon the renewing of leaſes or otherwiſe, the door, hatches, lately made in the cloiſters of the ſaid Hoſpital, be ſtopped up, and the common orchard belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital be reſtored to the public uſe thereof.

" XXIV. That the Maſter, brothers, and ſiſters, for the time being, do from time to time all care and diligence for the diſcovery and recovery of all rents and other eſtates and revenues belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, which are concealed from, or not applied to, the ſaid Hoſpital,

Hoſpital, and for the removal of all nuiſances, encroachments, or other matters, done to the prejudice or damage of the ſaid Hoſpital, or to the revenues thereof; and for the aſcertaining or recovery of all rights, royalties, juriſdictions, privileges, and revenues, belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital.

"Given under my hand and ſeal, at the ſaid Hoſpital of St. Catherine, this thirtieth day of September, *anno Domini* 1698. SOMERS.

ST.

ST. CATHARINE, COLMAN, ALDGATE WITHIN.

AN inconſiderable pariſh, containing 180 houſes in 1732; and in 1800 79 houſes only, inhabited by 350 males, 380 females. The principal ſtreets of which it conſiſts are parts of Fenchurch-ſtreet and Billiter-lane. The remainder of the diſtrict is interſected by courts and alleys. The public buildings are, the church of St. Catharine; and an immenſe pile of brick, belonging to the Eaſt India Company, which affords a grand front of majeſtic yet plain deſign; and a vaſt extent of warehouſes for the reception of their goods, in Billiter-lane, South of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

As this pariſh eſcaped the great and almoſt general conflagration of 1666, the houſes are interſperſed with ſpecimens of the *taſte* and *contrivance* of our anceſtors in domeſtic architecture; which are admirable foils to ſome of their modern neighbours, replete with all the comforts of opulence.

The church, though ſituated in a tolerably ſpacious area, is inviſible from all points except one alley, which is ſuited only to perſons of a *ſpare* habit of body; but it is a matter of little importance, as the external walls and ſteeple are of recent erection, and conſequently plain, œconomical, and uſeful, and quite unattractive.

The church ſtanding in 1708 is deſcribed in the New View of London to have been of the Gothic and Tuſcan order; and it then contained ſeveral curious monuments and braſſes, which are now reduced to thoſe hereafter mentioned.

The living is in the gift of the Biſhop of London, and was valued at 160l. *per anuum* in 1732.

RECTORS ſince 1700.

Thomas Harper, M. A. *circa* 1708. Q. of Peterhouſe, Cambridge, A. B. 1679, A. M. 1683, rector of Orſet, Eſſex; where he died 1714.

Mordecai Carey, of Trinity college, Cambridge, A. B. 1708; M. A. 1712; afterwards, 1731, promoted to the ſees of Clonfert and Killalla, Ireland. Preached a Sermon before the Iriſh Proteſtant ſchools at Dublin, 1744.

Alexander Chalmers, M. A. 1732. Chaplain to Lionel Duke of Dorſet, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

1745, Nov. 14. Richard Thoreſby, M. A.; died 1774.

1774, Oct. Townſhend Andrews, B. C. L. of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Neither

Neither Biſhop Tonſtall nor the Book of Chantries notice this church; the inſide of which is deſtitute of ornament, and the organ very plain; but the pulpit is ſupported by two Corinthian pillars. The altar-piece is an arch, in which are two Ionic pillars and a pediment. The frames of the tablet, the mouldings, capitals, &c. are gilt. Over the pediment is a painted nimbus, and cherubim.

MONUMENTS.

Lady Higham, 1634.
Margaret Ward, 1787, aged 56.
William Ward, eſq. 1797, aged 67.
One illegible.

225l. in gifts, on one tablet; 420l. on another, in ſmall ſums generally.

GENERAL

GENERAL INDEX

OF

ARTICLES AS THEY OCCUR IN SUCCESSION.

ALLHALLOWS, Bread-ſtreet.

Value of the living and grants to the pariſh p. 5, 6
Quarrel of prieſts in the church, church ſtruck by lightning 6. Interments from the regiſters 7. Baptiſms 8. Marriages 12, including anecdotes of Lady Joan Herrick, *Milton's* baptiſm, extracts from his Paradiſe Loſt, illuſtrations from Shakſpeare of the Court Fool, and notices of Sir Arthur Hazelrig.
Verſes from the pariſh will-book, St. John Evangeliſt 13. Annals from veſtry-books, Deſcription of the Church 14, 15, 16. Memorials of the dead, account of Laurence Saunders 17. Rectors, poors' rates 18

Allhallows, Staining.

Derivation of Staining, patronage, the high altar 1511, 19. Other altars, rood-loft, &c. altar-cloths, and rich veſtments 20. Sacred utenſils 21. Fall of the old Church, rebuilding, deſcription of the preſent Church 22, 23. Monuments 24. Interments and chantries 26, including an account of the Wolſtenholmes, and benevolence of John Coſtyn 1442.
Baptiſms 27. Marriages 28, including accounts of John Ireton, Sir Cloudeſley Shovell, &c.
Rectors, Abbot of Our Lady of Grace, and Parſonage Houſe 30. Infant Biſhop, ceremonies on Palm Sunday 31
Company of Ironmongers 32. Their arms granted, Thomas Lewin's will 33. Maſs of Requiem for him. The old and preſent Hall 34. The State-room 35. Portraits, and reception of Lord Hood 36. Portraits of benefactors, and their gifts particulariſed 38—41
Ceremony of electing the Maſter and Wardens 1562, 41. Offerings at the altar, pageants, and proceſſions 42. Particulars of dreſſes, fireworks, &c. 43. Oceanus Tethis, London's Tempe, &c. 44. Extracts from Taubman's "London's annual Triumph" 1685, 45. Charges paid by the Ironmongers on that occaſion, the May-game 1559, 48. Arms and money required 49. Precept from the Mayor 1575. Loans to Government 50. Further aids 51. Their difficulties in raiſing them 52. Londonderry, account of the Twelve Companies Iriſh poſſeſſions 53. More aſſeſſments 55. Precepts, *temp.* Elizabeth, for ſhips, &c. 56. Antient equipment for a ſoldier 57
Providing corn 58. Sumptuary laws, and mode of executing them 59, 60
Political publications, contrivance to obtain them from members 60, 61. Letter from Lord Burleigh 61. Income of the Company *temp.* Edward VI. and 1803, 62, 63
Queen Elizabeth viſits a public-houſe, population of the pariſh 63

Allhallows, London Wall.

Situation, denomination, Toms' print 1736 64
Church repaired 1478, ſubſequent decays and rebuilding 65. Relicks, plate, &c. 66. Deſcription of the interior, and monuments 67. Regiſters of burials and marriages 68. Account of Sir Francis Knollys 69. Baptiſms and pariſh annals 70, including particulars of an anchorite in the pariſh 9 Edward IV.
Receipts of the pariſh 1455, my Lord of Oxenford, ward-ſchools 72. Jews choſen churchwardens, Workhouſe 73. Rectors, Allen's anniverſary 74. Benefactions, and population 75

St. Auguſtine's Papey.

A pariſh church, derivation of Papey, patronage, &c. 76. Licence of Henry VI. for the Papa, poſſeſſions, &c. 77
Carpenters Hall. Deſcription 77. Extract from Stowe. Wincheſter-ſtreet 79. Wincheſter houſe, and other antient manſions 80

St. Anne's, Limehouſe.

Origin of the pariſh, patronage and value of the living. Deſcription of the church 81. Monument 83. Violation of the burial-ground, Commercial-road, manufactory of white-lead, &c. Limehouſe canal 84

St. Auguſtine's, Farringdon Within.

Value of the living, patronage, rectors, chantries 86. Rents, annals 87. Dr. Stanhope *treated* 1601. Frankincenſe burnt in the church, &c. 88. Plate, licenſe to eat fleſh, Conduit in Weſtcheap 89. Particulars of the ſequeſtration, diſtreſs and burial, of the Rev. Ephraim Udall 90. Deſcription of the Church 91. Monuments 92
Regiſters, marriages 93. Burials *ibid.* including anecdotes of the Bathurſts and Corbets.
Population, Watling-ſtreet, Old Change, Ward ſchool, the Mint, and Charity ſchool 94, 95

St. Faith.

Origin of the name, pariſh dues diſputed 95. Right of burial in St. Paul's church-yard, dimenſions of Sancta Fideis in Cryptis 96. Dr. Cobden, Jeſus chapel 97. Diſſertation on the rights of the Dean and Chapter and pariſh of St Faith, written by Dr. Secker, with a curious indenture between the above parties 1552, 98—103. Letter from Dr. Cobden 103. Articles of agreement on this ſubject dated 1758, 104. Hollar's view of St. Faith's, chantries in it, plate, Workhouſe 107. Poors' rate, benefactions 108
Regiſters, baptiſms 110. Burials 111. Newgate market 112. Paternoſter-row, roſaries 113. Variety of trades carried on in this ſtreet, Bragg's publications, bookſellers 114, 115

Aldermanbury, St. Mary.

Original Guildhall, patronage of the living, rebuilding the Church 116. Preſent to Sir C. Wren, deſcription of the Church, and the Laſt Supper by old Franks 117. Curates and their curacy 118. Election of the Rev. Edmund Calamy 119. Deceived by an impoſtor, his adminiſtration of the Sacrament, life of him 121. Epitaph on him 123. Pariſh return of income 124. Dr. Conant *ibid.* Curates and particulars of their lives 125
Annals, tithes, arms, ſelect veſtry, Sir Hugh Windham 127. Poor, chantries, regiſters, baptiſms 128. Marriages 130. Burials 132, including notices of the Carews, Wentworth, Earl of Manchester, Lord Chief Juſtice Jefferys, with his ſpeeches on the trial between Pritchard and Papillon. Monuments 139. Benefactions 140
Brewers Company, deſcription of their Hall 141. Portraits 142. Order of Judd, mayor, 5 Edward VI. 143. Remonſtrance from the Company to Lord Burleigh 144. Compariſon of the prices of malt and beer 146. Copy of John Stowe's manuſcript account of his ſurvey of the meaſures of Caſtle Baynard Ward, 1584, 147. Modern *pound* and *full honeſt* pound 148
Plaſterers Hall, Conduit in Aldermanbury, population 149

Allhallows Honey-lane, St. Pancras, united with St. Mary le Bow.

Derivation of le Bow, patronage 150. Church deſtroyed by a tempeſt, the traitor Fitz Oſbert, murder of Ducket, Bow bell 151. Antient pariſh ſeal, Grammar ſchool, accident to Queen Philippa 152
Proſecution for non-reſidence, Parſonage houſe, Rebuilding the Church 153. Deſcription of it 154. Regiſters, baptiſms, marriages, burials 156. Chantries, monuments 157. Plate 160. Catechetical lecture, &c. 161

Allhallows Honey-lane. Derivation of thoſe names, patronage and value of the living 162. City markets, the regiſters, baptiſms 163. Marriages 164. Burials 165, including accounts of the Haltons and Dr. Brian Walton.

St. Pancras Soper-lane. Patronage of the living, original indulgence of Archbp. Iſlip 166. That of William Archbiſhop 1374, Richard Biſhop of Beſançon 1355. and Roger Biſhop of Waterford 1354, 167. Annals, to renew the altars 1555, plate 169. *Jeſus Hominum Salvator* pronounced ſuperſtitious, anecdotes of Goad and Ecopp 170. Income 1670, regiſters, baptiſms

tiſms 171. Marriages, burials 177, including anecdotes of the Anderſons and particulars of Commiſſioner Whitlock's life from his unpubliſhed manuſcript 173. Particulars of ſeveral chantries and obits from the antient books 178. Gifts 180. Diviſion of the dues of the three pariſhes 181. Bells, preſent ſtate of Cheapſide, the Conduit, Standard, and Croſs of antient times 182—184

St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Patronage of the living, value, chantries 185. Fraternity of St. Sythe, Houſling money, Pope's obit 186. Sepulchral braſſes ſold, offerings from the four Inns of Chancery, rectors, ales and ſhootings *temp.* Henry VI. 187. Lending of Miſſals, &c. ſerjeants' feaſt 2 Henry VIII. 188

Serjeants' Inn, origin of the term Inn 189. Serjeants' arms, manner of calling them 190. Their rank, ſpeech of Lord Chief Juſtice Coke 1614 at the inſtallation of Serjeants 191. Stowe's account of feaſts on thoſe occaſions 195

Rents of St. Andrew's *temp.* Edward IV. 196. Waſhing the corporas, fight of the gentlemen of Gray's Inn and the Lord Warden's men, mortality in the inns of court 197. Pariſh feaſts on the anniverſary of Queen Elizabeth's birth-day and acceſſion 198. Free-ſchool, ſituation of St. Andrew's church 199. Deſcription 200. The regiſters, baptiſms 202. Marriages 216. Burials 221, including accounts of the Audleys, Wallops, Cornwallis, Earl of Worceſter, Sir Henry Vane, Earl of Lincoln, Sir Thomas Coventry, Lord Roberts, Lord Brooke, Sir Roger Langley, biographical notices of Richard Savage, Sir Edward Coke, Serjeant Maynard, and Nathaniel Tompkins, eſq.

Population of St. Andrew's 1 Edward VI. 1710 and 1800, number of burials from 1538 to 1643 224

Monuments 225

Burial-grounds, Shoe lane 227. Bangor houſe 228. Holborn, Swan inn, cell of Clugny 229

Ely Palace, when built 230. Sketch of the life of Lord Chancellor Hatton 231. Leaſe of Ely houſe to him, a manuſcript caſe, and the perplexities attending it 232. 235. Illuſtrations of the caſe from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons 234, 235. State of the premiſes then 236. Preſent ſtate 237

Gray's Inn 237. Preſent ſtate 238. Deſcent of the manor of Portpool from 1294 to the Society of Lawyers 22 Henry VII. 238. Admittances, orders 243. Students 244. Barriſters 245. Benchers and Aſſiſtants 246. Moots, Treaſurer, Readers 247. Chapel 248. Miniſter 249. Chambers 250. Commons, plate 251

Staple Inn 252. Origin of the name, preſent ſtate 253

Barnard's Inn 253

Lincoln's Inn, Lord Chancellor, and the Court of Chancery 254

Abſtract of a manuſcript *temp.* Elizabeth, tracing the origin of all the courts of law 255. Rules enacted by Lord Keeper Coventry and Sir Julius Cæſar 260. Extract from an eccentric entry in the Commons Journals, 1605, 268. Arms of Lincoln's Inn, deſcent of the premiſes, deſcription of them 269. The Chapel and Hall 270. Stone-buildings, Serle's-court, library 271. Rules of the Society 272. Diſpute as to parochial dues 273

Furnival's Inn 277. The Rolls *ibid.* Particulars of the Domus Converſorum 278. Yong's monument, Sir Joſeph Jekyll's buildings 279

The Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple. Particulars of the ſite when poſſeſſed by the Knights Templars 280. Deſcent of it 281. Arms of the Societies 282. Rights of the Temple, and grievances of the Maſter *temp.* Elizabeth 283. The Society's anſwer 285. The title of the church, &c. 286. Terrace of the Inner Temple 289. Legal *ſpectacles*, preſent ſtate of the Societies 290

The Church, monuments 291. The original Church 293. Monuments 294. Maſters 295. The two Halls deſcribed, and pictures *ibid.*

Temple Exchange coffee-houſe, Clifford's Inn 299. Clement's Inn 300. Lyon's Inn, New Inn, Sir William Harpur's gift to the town of Bedford 301. Curious law caſe relating to the pariſh of St. Andrew Holborn 302

St. George the Martyr.

Origin, particulars of the rectors, death of Dr. Stukeley and Serjeant Eyre, ſingular occurrence 305. Population, Red Lion and Queen ſquares, Lamb's conduit 306. Burial-ground 307

St. Alban's, Wood-ſtreet.

Population, liſt of rectors, parſonage 309. St. Olave's, chantries, particulars of Illyngworth's 309. Baptiſms 310. Marriages, burials, monuments 311. Deſcription of the church 312. Gifts 313

Barber Surgeons Hall, their hiſtory 314. Ludicrous occurrence, and ſilly coalition of

of Barbers and Surgeons 315. Separation, bad effects from ignorance in Barbers, Inigo Jones architect of the Hall 316. Pictures 317
Lambe's chapel, origin *ibid.* Deſcription 318
Pariſh Clerks, Hall and pictures 319. Abſurd coalition of them with Undertakers *ibid.*

Abchurch, St. Mary.

Patronage, chantries, Corpus Chriſti chapel 320. Chantries at the latter, rectors 321. Anecdotes of them 322. Deſcription of the church 323. Monuments 324
Merchant Taylors ſchool, benefactions 326, 327.
Population *ibid.*

Aldermary, St. Mary.

Population, ſtate of the pariſh, rectors 328. Chantries 329. Notices of Chaucer, Stowe gives imperfect deſcriptions 330. Keble's tomb deſtroyed, preſent Church 331. Criticiſm and deſcription of it 332. Monuments 333

St. Anne, Weſtminſter.

Advowſon of the church, glebe, &c. leaſe of great part of the pariſh from the Crown 337. 341. Inſide of the Church *ibid.* Deſcribed, monuments 342. Strange ſteeple 344. Rectors, Soho-ſquare, population, &c. 345

St. Anthony's.

Value of the living, rectors, chantries 348. St. John Baptiſt, patronage, value, chantries 349. Antient and preſent Church of St. Anthony, Monuments 350, 351. Particulars of the office of Sheriff, fees, payments, &c. &c. 352—356
Skinners Hall, Tallow Chandlers Hall, with particulars 357, 358. Population *ibid.*

St. Andrew's, Baynard Caſile.

Account of Baynard's Caſtle 359. Print of it by Bowles, Wardrobe, original manuſcript of Piers Courteys, and payments by him 361
Church of St. Anne a curacy 363. Rectors of the united pariſhes, chantry, &c. 364. Regiſters, baptiſms, marriages, 365. Burials 366, including anecdotes of Lord Goring and the Earl of Peterborough, Regiſters of St. Anne, baptiſms *ibid.* Marriages 370. Burials 372, including anecdotes of Dr. Gouge, Peter Joyes, Free ſchool, Vandyke, Sir Anthony Aſhley Cooper, and extracts from various publications of the day relating to the fatal ſermon at Blackfriers 1623.
Playhouſe 376. The Church of St. Andrew deſcribed 377. Monuments 378. Gifts 379
Company of Apothecaries, their hiſtory 379. Evidence before the Commons relating to malpractices, Mithridate, Glauber ſalts, *gin*, and other *medicines*, Mr. Campbell's obſervations on what an apothecary ſhould be 381. Simpling, medicines for the Navy 383. Hall and pictures 384
Hiſtorical particulars of London, Blackfriers, and Weſtminſter bridges 385, including a great variety of curious facts. The manner of laying the foundation of the piers of London bridge proved to have been falſely ſtated by our hiſtorians 396. Lidgate's deſcription of the pageants erected on London bridge *temp.* Henry VI. 397. Anecdotes of Mr. Labelye 404. Proceedings in building Weſtminſter bridge 405. Confuſion at the opening, dimenſions, defective arch 406

St. Anne and St. Agnes.

Preſentation, church burnt, deſcribed 407. Rectors, regiſters 408. Population, St. John Zachary 409
Goldſmiths Hall deſcribed 410. Pictures 411. Curious painting of Jacobites by Hudſon 412. Incorporation of the Company, Aſſay-office, diſputes 1 Richard II. 413. Grievances reported by Sir Edward Coke 1624, Goldſmiths bankers 414

Allhallows, Barking.

Population, ſtreets, confuſion near the Cuſtom-houſe deſcribed 415. Improvements ſuggeſted 416. The Church, living, value, vicars, with anecdotes of Dr. Lafield 417. Trial at the Old Bailey concerning St. Michael 418. Statue of the Bleſſed Virgin, chantries 419. Church deſcribed 420. Monuments 421. Exploſion of gunpowder, Woolquay 424

St. Bartholomew, Broad-ſtreet Ward.

Patronage, rectors, rebuilt 425. Situation, deſcription, monuments 426. Regiſters 428. Annals 429, including a caſe addreſſed to Richard Newcourt. Houſeholders watching in rotation, fifteenth for the

the ward, famine 1596, deſcription of the parſonage 1619, anecdotes of Dr. Grant's ſequeſtration, conſequent quarrels amongſt the Oliverians, return of the value of the living
Sweeting's-alley, muſical glaſſes, fire there, Stock Exchange, inſcription on firſt ſtone 435
Royal Exchange. The honour of founding it too excluſively given to Sir Thomas Greſham 436. Laying firſt ſtone, letting the ſhops 437. His profits, Exchange burnt, ſtate of the accounts between the Mercers and Corporation of London 438. Many new facts relating to the rebuilding 439. Extracts from court-books 440. The building deſcribed 441. Statues and the ſculptors, ſhop*men* ſubſtituted for ladies 442. Exchange opened, extract from the London Poſt 1703-4, Pump at the Exchange 443
The Bank of England. Commiſſion of William and Mary 444. Origin of the Bank due to Mr. Briſcoe 451. His letter 452. Malicious wit exerciſed at the time, whimſical will 453. Epitaph on the Bank, verſes on it 454. Subſcriptions doubled in a day, ſtatue of King William, money matters 455. Bad taſte in parts of the building, deſcribed, with pictures 456, 457. The pariſh of St. Chriſtopher covered by the Bank, population of St. Bartholomew's 457. St. Chriſtopher's, Population, rectory, rectors, epitaphs 458

St. Benedict, Fink.

Derivation of the name, living, &c. population, narrow ways, the Church deſcribed 462. The regiſters, baptiſms, marriages 463. Burials 464, including an account of the Hoſpital of St. Anthony, a propheteſs, &c. Monuments 466. Gifts 467

St. Benedict, Paul's-wharf.

Population, patronage, rectors, value 468. Chantries, Church deſcribed, monuments 469. Dreadful accident at the Haymarket Theatre, 1794, 470. Plate 471. Baptiſms 472
Doctors Commons, ſite, conveyance, &c. 472, 473
The Heralds-office, extract from an antient manuſcript on their origin 474. Manuſcript of Samuel Todd, what a Herald ſhould be *ibid.* Grants to them, patent for Derby houſe, Creation of Heralds 475. Their duties 476. Mandate of Richard III. books in their library 477. Letter from Sir William Dethick to Sir Robert Cotton 478. Statutes enacted 1566 *ibid.* Preſent ſtate 479

Bloomſbury, St. George.

Population of St. Giles, diviſion of the pariſh, Plough-yard, Manor of St. Giles, Bloomſbury 480. Living, Church deſcribed, Monument 481
Britiſh Muſeum. Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Hans Sloane termed the founders 482. Foundation, Truſtees, Return of expences 483. Harleian library 485. Annals and gifts 486. Life of Sir Robert Cotton 487. Petition of Sir Thomas Cotton 490. Eſcape of his library *temp.* Charles I. Mr. Planta's account of it and his new Catalogue 491—494. Life of Sir Hans Sloane 494. Obſervations upon antient illuminated vellum manuſcripts, their beauty, durability, &c. and the ages of ſeveral in the Muſeum 496. The Muſeum, and paintings on the walls, deſcribed 499. Reading-room 500. Rules 501. The Veſtibule 503. Firſt room, firſt floor, portrait of Sir William Hamilton 504. Saloon 505. Portraits 506. Magna Charta 508
The Hall, cap of liberty from Egypt 511. A quietorium, canoe, baſalts, &c. &c. 512. Greek monuments 513. Roman 514. Particulars of Sir William Hamilton's collection *ibid.*—518. Mummies, miniatures, cut paper, &c. &c. 518—520
Otaheite and South Sea rooms, articles deſcribed 520—530. Other apartments, and Egyptian ſpoils 531

St. Botolph, Aldgate.

Population, antient ſtate of the pariſh 532. Particulars of the Abbey of Grace 533. Of St. Botolph rectory 534. An act for the ſale of the rectory 535. Value of the living, chantries 539. Curates, Church deſcribed 540. Monuments 541

St. Botolph, Alderſgate.

Name, population, reſidence of nobility, Queen Jane's wardrobe, Thanet houſe 543. Hiſtory of London houſe, burnt twice, Miſs Seddon burnt 544. Cooks Hall, Trinity-court, Reſidence of the Dukes of Bretagne 545. Anecdotes of bookſellers in Little Britain *ibid.* Long-lane famous for ſale of cloths 1705, fire at end of the lane, incendiaries

diaries hanged, Bologne Mouth, courſe of the City wall, the Church, brotherhoods in it 546, 547. Curates, church deſcribed 548. Criticiſm on the painted windows 549. Monuments 550. Gifts 553

Bridewell Hoſpital.

A complete account of the inſtitution, from the court-books 554. Deſcription of the Court room and pictures 570
Precinct 572. Population *ibid.*

St. Catharine's Hoſpital.

Monuments 573. Origin 574. Injuſtice of Queen Alianor *ibid.* Refounded 575. Various original papers 576

St. Catharine, Colman.

Particulars of this inconſiderable pariſh 595

INDEX

TO

THE REGISTERS OF BURIALS AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

A.

	Page.
Adams	26
Adrian	459
Agar	292
Agutter	138
Alexander	422
Alcraft	459
Allen	156
Allington	279
Alliſon	344
Alwine	156
Anderſon	178, 428
Andrews	222, 223
Appleton	366, 422
Arcy	311, 372, 376
Arnold	326
Aſgill	427
Aſhe	26
Aſhton	552
Aſket	94
Aſkew	14
Auſham	465
Aungre	14
Aylworth	459

B.

	Page.
Bacon	427
Bagnall	18, 140
Bainbridge	131
Baldwin	294
Balfore	376
Banks	156
Barcroft	226
Barentine	409
Barrington	291
Baron	18
Barwell	452
Baſſet	7
Bainbrigg	461
Bainton	159
Bathurſt	467
Baudouin	334
Beach	160
Beal	67
Bearcroft	296
Bearſley	333
Beauvoir	422
Benne	296
Bennet	178, 223
Benwell	427
Bergonni	422
Berkeley	133
Bethel	460
Betton	140
Bewley	24
Blagrave	461
Blew	296
Blundel	465
Bolton	344
Bootle	225
Borough	222
Boulton	344
Bowyer	428
Boynton	222
Bradſhaw	83
Bray	92
Brett	94, 178
Brooke	470
Browne	128, 553
Brownlow	223
Bruce	279
Buckley	552
Bull	311
Burton	178
Butler	138
Bye	379

C.

	Page.
Calamy	132, 133
Caldwell	409
Cambell	428
Carew	311
Carr	111, 132
Carthew	296
Carte	159
Carter	160
Catterall	225
Cauſton	178
Chalton	311
Champion	296
Champs	112
Chandler	139
Charlton	25
Chatworth	311
Chaury	7
Chaſe	18
Cheke	311
Chiſwell	553
Chute	26
Churchill	294
Clarke	160
Cocke	226, 294
Colbrond	138
Coleby	165
Colet	350
Colleton	423
Collier	471
Colman	112
Combe	132
Corbet	26, 94
Corniſhe	94
Coſtyn	27, 552
Cottle	471
Cottrell	342
Coventry	156
Covell	422
Coverdale	428
Cooper	111, 553
Cox	68
Cowper	92
Creſheld	223
Criſpe	459

D.

	Page.
Dalliſon	223
Damſel	118, 132
Darcy	542
Dauntſey	351
David	92
Daviſon	25
Davyes	132
Daw	296
Deboyce	460
Delves	14
Denham	420
Denne	292
Dent	422
Deval	343
Dicey	426
Diggs	132
Dodd	291
Dogget	14
Dow	541
Downehalt	132
Downing	138

Drake

Drake 160
Dutens 343
Dutton 160

E.

Earle 223
Eaſtfield 128
Eaton 295, 325
Edmonds 133
Elders 344
Elers 160
Ellis 294, 427
Elwes 376
Enſor 160
Eſmond 112
Etherington 221
Evans 466
Evelyn 133
Everdon 294
Evington 223
Eyre 293

F.

Farwell 25
Fenwick 224, 325
Finch 372
Fienes 222
Fiſher 424
Fogg 25
Foreſter 292
Foxall 551
Fountain 427
Freeman 295, 424
Frith 25

G.

Gale 111
Gawdy 292
Garrett 14
Gearing 160
Goodrich 221
Godolphin 165
Gold 133
Gough 18
Goſtling 111
Gordon 421
Gouge 367, 376
Graham 295
Graves 423
Green 458, 465
Greenfield 223
Gregg 351
Gregory 409
Greive 344
Greſham 128, 177
Groſvenor 466
Gryme 226, 296

H.

Hack 139
Hains 461
Hales 223
Hallifax 541
Hallings
Halton 94, 351
Hame 422
Handſon 334
Hanmour 294
Harcourt 295
Harding 156
Hardy 343
Hare 296
Harland 132
Harriſon 376
Harvey 311
Hawley 138
Hayes 94, 132
Heale 222
Helmſley 294, 466
Heincker 336
Heneage 223
Herenden 409
Herrick 8
Hiccocks 296
Hickſon 422
Hogg 140
Holland 25
Hole 460
Hook 351
Holland 351
Holman 466
Holker 335
Horſeley 376
Howard 158, 160, 178
Howell 292
Huckell 424
Huſband 226

I.

Illingworth 311
Iliffe 427
Ingram 25

J.

Jackſon 8, 344
Jegon 471
Jeffreys 133, 138
Jenner 295
Jennings 128, 291
Jermyn 376
Jewkes 295
Johnſon 465
Jolliffe 295
Jones 428, 472

K.

Keble 331
Keate 295
Kemble 460
Kenſington 336
Kettlewell 423
King 295, 469
Knight 177, 225
Knowles 350

L.

Lake 291
Lamb 366
Lambert 140, 156
Langley 224
Lawrence 138
Lechmere 225
Lee 366
Lekeux 460
Lempſter 351
Letherland 139
Levins 17
Lewins 34
Lillie 422
Linchlade 311
Littleton 291
Lock 156
Lodge 331
Long 422
Longworth 344
Lovibond 291
Ludlow 222
Luſon 376
Luſher 366
Lytcott 422

M.

Mackenſie 335
Magnaville 294
Mainwaring 223
Marſhal 294
Martin 292, 351
Maſters 376, 423
Meade 296, 552
Metcalf 335
Micklethwaite 553
Middleton 128
Minſhaw 223
Mitchel 461
Molloy 294
Morer 409
Morton 292
Moore 138
Mouldſworth 342
Mountjoy 331
Murgatroyd 92

N.

Newman 25
Newton 157
Nicolls 459
Nicholas 376
Niele 465, 466
Norman 68, 162
Norris 127
Nuſum 426

O.

Oliver 376
Otway 296
Overbury 376

P.

Page 335
Pargiter 7
Parnther 25
Parker 221
Patience 67
Pearkes 92
Pell 140
Pemberton 410
Perchard 325
Percy 428
Perkins 335
Pepys 459
Pickering 132
Pickerell 464
Pierrepoint 342
Piggott 178, 471
Pingo 471
Pinkney 336

Pitt 68
Plant 294
Plantagenet 294
Plowden 291
Portenay 372
Portiridie
Poſtlethwait 111
Pott 334, 336
Potter 25
Pouldon 542
Pratt 541
Price 296
Prime 292
Proudfoot 422

R.

Radcliffe 321
Ray 25
Read 7
Reynolds 177, 336
Rich 222
Richardſon 223, 550
Rigby 223
Rivington 112
Roberts 140
Robinſon 292, 336
Rolph 26
Romaine 378
Roman 424
Rotheram 132
Rowley 460
Rudge 8
Rulche 421

S.

Sacheverel 201
Saltingſton 132
Sandford 138
Sargeant 112
Saunders 17, 366
Scudamore 132
Scurr 67
Scrimſhire 160
Seale 335
Selden 295
Sheffield 409
Sherwood 324, 422
Shouldham 111
Silk 541
Skinner 221
Smallwood 160
Smith 138, 139, 332, 336, 344, 551
Smitheys 221
Snayth 424
Soame 178
Somers 372
Squire 342
Stabler 92
Stacy 296
Stanhaw 132
Stanley 67
Staps 165
Stapleton 376
Steward 24
Stinton 423
Stock 7
Stone 223
Stonehouſe 366
Stoner 160
Street 351
Sucley 7
Surry 424
Swynnerton 132, 133
Sympſon 295

T.

Tamworth 553
Taſborow 221
Tankred 25
Tates 24
Teaſdale 223
Teuſh 18
Thavie 24
Thelwal 366
Theodore 344
Thomas 68
Tillotſon 112
Tournay 324
Treby 293
Trench 26
Trollope 296
Turnbull 177
Tyas 366

V.

Varelſt 461
Vaughan 292
Vendon 343
Vyner 421

W.

Walſingham 336
Ward 324
Wathen 422
Waterland 466
Watts 293, 336
Webb 160
Welch 482
Wells 92
Weſt 461
Wetherington 221
Wilford 428
Wilkes 295
Williams 292
Wills 344
Wilſon 409, 424
Wincheſter 26
Winckefielde 376
Winder 422
Windent 351
Windſor 311
Wiſeman 111, 223, 471
Witham 291
Withers 160
Wolſtenholme 26
Woodcock 68, 132, 311
Woodroff 428
Wrangle 351
Wray 551
Wright 226
Wyat 94
Wylde 295
Wynn 295, 311

Y.

Yeats 325
Yong 279
Young 132

INDEX OF NAMES.

A.

Page.

Abbot 90, 171
Abingdon 153
Adams 108, 308, 425
Adelſtane 312
St. Alban 338
Albemarle 495
Allen 156, 384, 408, 467
Alford 217
Allington 108
Allot 144
Ally 108
Alſop 412
Anderſon 172, 491, 553
Andrews 28, 233, 369
Anſtis 492
Anvil 206
Apſley 107, 370
Arco 534
Arcy 367, 368, 371
Armyn 93
Arris 315
Arundel 29, 203, 204, 230
Aſhburnham 493
Aſhe 28, 90
Aſhley 298
Aſhton 23
Aſkit 472
Aſtell 128
Aſton 326
Atkins 210
Aubigny 368
Audley 202
Avenon 12, 62
Aylmer 308
Ayloffe 91, 405

B.

Bacon 260, 510
Baker 70
Ballard 546
Barkham 129, 163, 212
Barking 246
Barkſtead 228
Barnard 253, 425
Barnes 40, 169
Barret 70
Barrett 130
Barrington 156
Baron 317
Barton 185, 187, 228
Baſkett 379
Bateman 11, 485
Bathurſt 93
Baynard 859
Beal 70
Beauchamp 361
Beaumont 6
Becket 259
Beckwith 308
Beloe 64
Bellyall 108
Benn 412
Bennet 129, 467
Bentley 186
Bergonni
Bernard 176
Berriman 308
Bettenham 251
Bethel 136
Bettiſon 218
Betton 36, 95
Bevill 156
Bewley 31
Biggs 279
Bingley 369
Bird 95
Biſhop 108
Blackall 328
Blackford 412
Blackſtone 94, 375
Blackwell 301
Blunt 217
Blomer 18
Bolum 346
Booth 229
Bornman 94
Borſelin 511
Boſack 172
Boſtock 467
Bourg 516
Bowes 411
Bowland 172
Bowles 210, 211, 220
Boyle 161
Bradford 161
Bradocke 434
Bragg 114
Brampton 458
Brand 246
Bray 332
Brewſter 534
Bridgeman 235
Briſtow 30
Britton 258
Briſcoe 451, 452
Briznan 147
Bromfall 491
Brooke 164, 205, 208, 217, 548
Browne 368, 428, 431
Buchanus 511
Buck 209
Buckeridge 233
Bucleugh 185
Bullock 424
Bulſtrode 371
Bunbury 12
Burford 540
Burgeſs 370
Burleigh 61, 144 510
Burlington 317
Burnett 424
Burſtall 260
Butler 126, 408
Button 28

C.

Cæſar 254, 260
Calamy 119, 126, 121, 122, 123, 125, 127, 129
Camden 253
Campbell 220, 279, 365, 381
Canute 396
Cantlow 300
Capel 172, 177, 425
Carey 204, 310
Carr 118
Carte 302
Cartwright 177, 458
Caſley 497
Caſs 540
Cater 379
Cawne 441
Cecil 61, 202, 233, 371
Chace 40
Chaloner 310
Chamberlain 212, 464
Chaplin 29
Chapman 180
Chaucer 330
Cheney 12
Chicheſter 372
Child 35
Chiſenhall 211
Cibber 440
Clare 176, 359
Clarke 384, 468, 553
Claymond 31
Clerk 86
Cletherow 235
Clifford 299
Clinton 89
Clitherow 45, 51
Cloberry 210
Clopton 246
Cobden 86, 96, 97, 102, 103
Cocke 36
Coell 338
Coke 191, 202, 216, 233, 252, 297, 301, 379, 414
Colborn 120
Colbrend 156

Cole 218, 237
Colfer 270
Cook 468, 520
Cookſey 348
Colechurch 385, 397
Colliſon 388
Compton 31, 463
Conant 124
Cook 365
Cooper 218, 871, 519
Cope 204
Corbet 93
Cordal 29
Corden 363
Cornwall 61
Cornwallis 203
Coſſins 94
Coſta 487
Cotton 181, 477, 482, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491
Coulte 204
Courteys 361
Coventry 205, 254, 260, 301
Cowper 253
Cox 231
Cracherode 487, 518
Crane 370
Cranmer 510
Craven 209
Crawton 380
Crew 70
Crofton 433
Cromwell 122, 176, 219, 519
Crookes 366, 370
Croſhawe 430
Croſs 94
Crouchback 283
Crumpe 440
Cumberland 299

D.

Dakers 210, 211
Dalliſon 310
Dalton 118
Dance 65, 67, 387, 389
Dane 39
Davis 313, 438
Davy 118
Deane 132
Delaune 369
Demey 206
Denham 38, 439
Denman 98
Denny 428
De Salis 348
Deſpenſer 280, 287
Dethick 478
Dewhurſt 251
D'Ews 370
Dicey 425
Dickenſon 104
Dillingham 171
Dillon 217
Doilye 323
Donne 40
Douglas 86, 92, 217
Draper 40, 41, 107
Druce 17
Drury 373
Duane 513
Ducket 151, 303
Dudley 282, 490
Dugdale 97, 102, 107, 510
Dunn 455
Dutch 384
Dyer 212
Dyott 218

E.

Eaſtfield 149
Eaton 305, 345
Ecopp 170
Edmonds 370
Egerton 211, 212
Elgin 511
Elliſon 468
Ellis 30, 433
Elizabeth 63
Elkin 172
Elwes 369
Englefield 220
Eſſex 58, 176
Eſtaign 140
Evandes 108
Evans 467
Everet 372
Ewer 70
Ewes 486
Eyre 305

F.

Falkner 237
Farmer 29
Faucett 322
Felton 121, 233
Fenn 340
Fetherſton 210, 370
Fewtrell 553
Fielde 408
Fienes 205
Finch 375
Fiſh 246, 303
Fiſhbourne 431
Fitch 370
Fitzwalter 359
Fleet 28
Fleetwood 86
Floyd 305
Fly 86, 95
Fogg 30
Ford 124, 125
Foreſt 205
Forſter 323
Fortrie 94
Foſter 204
Fowler 94, 310
Fox 340
Foxall 553
Freeman 548
Frevile 177
Franklin 272, 369
Frith 340
Furnival 277

G.

Gale 95, 110, 111, 315
Garden 548
Gardner 161
Garwaie 51
Gaſcoigne 346
Gaſkarth 418
Gauden 438
George St. 206
Gefferys 45
Gibſon 389, 468
Gifford 510
Gilford 202
Glanvile 256
Gloceſter 360
Glover 477
Goade 170, 373
Godard 467
Gondemar 489
Goode 359
Gorge 9
Goringe 365
Goſtling 95, 110, 111
Gouge 367, 368, 369, 379
Gough 80, 294
Gower 384, 512
Grammer 553
Granger 330, 364
Grant 431
Graſſe 140
Gray 239, 240, 241
Green 305
Gregory 463
Greſham 436, 437, 438, 440
Grimſtone 279, 428
Grint 273
Guelfthorp 384
Guichen 140
Gunton 41
Gulſton 252
Gyva 40

H.

Hales 217, 272, 301
Hall 18, 174, 458
Hallwood 39
Halton 163
Ham 183
Hamilton 516, 517, 511, 514
Hamlin 435
Hamond 94, 203, 435
Hanby 41
Handſon 39
Hanmer 425
Harcourt 297
Hardwick 488
Harington 288
Harley 486
Harpur 301
Harris 129, 130, 305
Harvey 28, 338
Hart 70
Harwood 379
Haſtings 206
Hatton 207, 208, 209, 226, 231, 232, 233
Haverhall 269
Haughton 367
Hawkſworth 209
Hawkſmoor 81, 480
Hawley 141
Hay 464
Haydon 216
Hayes 129
Hayman 369, 370
Hazelrig 12, 207, 311
Heath 12

Heaton 233
Heckſtall 408
Henley 364
Henſhaw 163
Herſey 299
Hervey 313
Heylin 37
Hicks 418
Higden 384
Hill 431
Hills 326
Hind 217
Hobart 367, 371
Hoby 370
Hockin 548
Hodges 388
Hodgſon 202
Hogarth 270
Holbeach 91
Holden 34
Holker 36
Holland 23
Hollingbury 305
Hollis 234, 300
Holman 462
Holmes 467, 468
Holt 254
Honiwood 428
Hood 36
Hooke 117
Hopkins 125
Horrell 368
Hoſier 412
Houblon 455
Howard 155, 282
Hudſon 313, 412
Hunſdon 297
Huntingdon 70
Hutchins 408
Hutton 540
Huxley 210, 211
Hyde 329

I.

Ibell 313
Ingram 210, 211
Irby 371
Ireton 28
Ironſide 412
Iſlip 166

J.

Jackſon 163, 540
Jacob 28
James 471, 498
Janſſen 311
Jeffreys 35, 130, 243
Jekyll 279
Jenkinſon 369
Jerman 439
Jermyn 339
Jerningham 372
Jeſſop 220
John, St. 211
Johnes 418
Johnſon 553
Jones 221, 270, 277, 279, 312, 317, 553, 543
Joye 367, 368, 379
Judd 143

K.

Keate 313
Keeling 220
Keilway 288
Kemp 220
Kennet 534, 540
Kent 78, 467
Kidd 108
Kieth 218
Kilborn 328
Kime 553
Knaplock 94
Knevet 177
Knighton 253
Knollys 69, 371
Knowles 162
Knyvett 370
Kyrton 68
Kynaſton 534, 535, 536, 537, 540

L.

Labelye 404
Lacy 269
Lafield 417
Lake 127
Lamb 50, 108, 317, 318
Lamplowe 108
Lancaſter 280
Lane 14, 165, 272, 467
Langford 287
Langham 153
Langley 211
Laſco 347
Laſinby 348
Latimer 99
Laud 429
Lavington 328
Lawe 108
Lawne 384
Leate 35
Lee 29, 210
Legard 212
Leman 303
Lethieullier 486
Lewes 98, 251
Lewin 33
Lewis 40
Leyborne 81
Lidgate 397
Lidiard 405
Lockhart 252
Longchamp 259
Lorimer 384
Love 176
Lovel 269
Lowder 432
Lucas 217, 369
Lucy 29
Luke 369, 370
Lychefeld 199
Lylburne 28
Lynch 18
Lyſons 81
Lytton 221

M.

Macconnell 10
Macclesfield 253
Mackworth 209, 253
Maddox 486
Mallet 215
Mallory 172, 177, 463
Manchester 130, 440
Mandeville 206
Manlove 304
Manningham 187, 302
Mansfield 272
Marlborough 509
Marſh 163
Marſhall 212, 305, 412
Maſon 207
Maſſie 370
Maſters 109
May 8, 98
Maynard 218
Medicis 509, 510
Michelborne 246
Michell 37
Micklethwaite 285
Middleton 89, 220, 411
Midwinter 109
Mildert 150, 152
Mildmay 539
Miller 129
Milne 390
Milton 9, 10
Moir 127
Monk 434
Monmouth 340, 509
Montague 390
Morbury 171
Mordaunt 365
Morgan 140
Morice 5, 18
Moore 212, 299, 548
Morden 369
Moſeley 12
Mountain 270
Mumford 204

N.

Naſmith 323
Neale 393
Needham 206, 472
Nevile 259, 269, 366
Newcourt 429
Newdegate 252
Newland 457
Nichols 8, 143, 299, 318
Nickleſs 94
Nicholas 376
Nicolls 296, 302, 459
Niele 465, 466
Noble 473
Norbury 308
Norfolk 282, 478
Norman
North 234
Northcote 464
Norton 108, 206
Nottingham 297
Nye 432

O.

Offley 370
Oliver 322
Onſlow 367, 370
Oſbert 151
Owen 141, 143, 468
Oxford 255

P.

Paget 252, 280
Palmer 129, 130
Papillon 134
Pardoe 276
Paſton 217
Paterſon 393
Payne 108
Payton 365
Peacock 435
Pearce 296, 425
Peele 313
Pelling 345
Pembroke 61, 280, 405, 472
Penruddock 375
Peterborough 365
Pierſon 171, 549
Piggott 129, 365
Pike 425
Pile 384
Pim 340
Pitt 339, 340
Planta 491, 494
Platt 142
Plomer 252
Pococke 89
Pollard 128
Pope 215
Porter 218
Portland 339
Poteridge 435
Poulteney 338, 340
Powlet 79
Powntney 320
Pratt 540
Price 201
Prideaux 433
Pritchard 134
Proudman 553
Prowting 384
Pryor 84
Pym 210

R.

Race 457
Rainsford 272
Ratcliff 203
Rawlings 384
Rawlinſon 412, 544
Ray 495
Redyate 375
Reeve 32
Rennell 296
Reynolds 129, 205
Rich 205, 209, 210, 301
Richardſon 206, 345, 421
Richmond 235, 317
Ridgway 372
Rivers 212, 428
Roberts 207, 370, 390
Robinſon 442
Roche
Rocheſter 176
Rogers 331
Romaine 364
Roper 288, 318
Rotheram 93
Rudyard 377
Ruſhout 408
Ruſſell 480
Ryſbrack 442

S.

Sacheverel 187
Salis 329
Saliſbury 124, 127, 176, 510
Salter 425
Saltingſton 164, 172
Samler 379
Sampſon 40
Sandford 126
Sands 130, 204, 310
Sanker 370
Savage 202, 212, 364
Savile 217, 370
Saunders 418
Saunderſon 108
Say 183
Sayer 308
Scott 545
Scow 368
Seaman 333
Sebrighte 50
Secker 97
Seddon 544
Serle 271
Shakeſpeare 10
Sharpe 19, 30, 296, 323
Shane 29
Sheldon 122, 153
Sherlock 296, 544
Sherwood 208
Shirley 366, 370
Shovell 28
Singleton 94
Skettowe 323
Skinner 553
Slany 19
Sloane 482, 493, 494, 495
Smart 553
Smith 40, 68, 108, 126, 163, 177, 211, 331, 369, 384, 491
Snelling 204
Snowe 408
Soame 172
Somerſet 206, 207
Southcote 203, 204, 365
Southwell 177, 534
Speed 108, 463
Spelman 510
Spiller 442
Squire 345
Stafford 217, 227
Stanhope 88
Stanley 15, 475
Stapleton 183, 282, 369, 370
Starling 142, 153
Staveley 313
Stewart 315
Stillingfleet 210, 211, 303, 486
Stinton 418
Stock 94, 553
Stone 321, 442
Stoughton 119, 122
Stowe 146, 486
Stukeley 229, 305, 406
Stratford 125
Sugg 434
Sulgard 269
Sulyard 300
Summer 32, 48, 53
Sumner 467
Suſſex 218
Sutton 463
Sweething 435
Swynnerton 128, 129
Sydenham 495

T.

Talbot 277
Tancred 272
Tarrant 482
Taylor 65, 122, 271, 328, 456, 548
Temple 163, 369
Terrick 296
Thavie 201, 276, 303
Thelwal 246
Thirſcroſs 467
Thomſon 215, 430
Thomas 340, 468
Thorold 36, 40, 464
Thurlow 238, 296
Tillotſon 95
Tompkins 221
Torriano 535, 536, 537
Torregiano 279
Townſhend 61, 218, 455
Toy 98
Treſſe 207
Trollope 296
Truſſell 109
Tufton 205
Turner 12, 94, 210, 283, 553
Twiſden 130, 297, 464
Tyler 183
Tyrconnel 214

U.

Udall 90, 93
Underwood 108, 323
Uſher 510

V.

Valence 287
Vane 204
Vandyke 298, 369
Varelſt
Vaughan
Vavaſor 366, 367
Vendon
Venn 348
Vere
Verney 495
Vernon 482
Vertue 385, 386
Villiers
Vincent
Vipont 287
Voſſius 486
Vyner 153, 431
Vyrley 421

W.

Waldo 15, 163
Walker 125, 126, 328
Wallis 444
Wallop 203
Walpole 212, 481
Walton 164
Wanley 492
Warburton 270
Ward 134, 304
Warland 86, 96, 467
Warner 364
Warnford 18
Warre De la 367
Warren 323, 540
Warwick 119
Watſon 381
Watts 296, 332
Webb 375
Wentworth 129
Weſt 206, 461
Weymand 340
Wharton 110, 371
Wheeler 315
Whincop 322
Whiftler 13
White 202, 204, 233, 428
Whiteler 322
Whitlock 172, 176, 220, 234
Whitchurch 117
Whorwood 164
Widrington 220
Wilcocks
Williams 218, 221
Willis 482
Williamſon 153, 155
Willoughby 141
Wilmot 467
Wilts 458
Winchelſea 221
Winchefter 79, 347
Winckfielde 202
Windham 127, 220
Windſor 310
Winter 31
Wiſeman 95, 110, 211
Wiſhaw 535
Withrington 433
Wogan 304
Wollaſton 329
Wolſtenholme 28, 177
Woodroff 64, 94, 425
Woodward 204, 467
Woolcock 86
Worthington 199
Wray 232, 234, 463, 553
Wren 15, 90, 117, 153, 200, 234, 312, 332
Wright 227, 297, 540, 553
Wriothefley 24, 185, 207, 346
Wyat 94, 270, 369, 534
Wyndham 270
Wynn 313, 463
Wynter 367

Y.

Yelverton 464

Z.

Zeras 216

END OF VOL. II.

LIST OF PLATES.

	Page
Bangor Houſe – – – – –	228
Ely Chapel – – – – – –	230
Monuments of Francis Beaumont and William Lambe – –	317
Sir Hans Sloane's Tomb – – – – –	496
Remains of Aldgate – – – – –	532
The Altar-piece of St. Catharine's – – – –	573
Ichnography of St. Catharine's – – – –	574
External View of St. Catharine's – – – –	576

*** *The reader will forgive the accidental omiſſion of not altering the date of the title-page from* 1803 *to* 1805. *The former date was that of the firſt volume.*

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LIST OF PLATES.